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THE TIMES

Edward Heath: Making Japan a real partner, page 12

Bani-Sadr defies ultimatum by Ayatollah

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 15

Mr Bani-Sadr, the Iranian President, tonight defied a demand by Ayatollah Khomeini that he should apologize on radio and television for his conduct if he wished to remain in power.

With Tehran Radio broadcasting chants of "death to Bani-Sadr" from a massive demonstration by Moslem fundamentalists in the afternoon, and an influential clergy group demanding moves towards his dismissal it seems the Ayatollah may now be left with no choice but to dismiss the President.

The Ayatollah told Mr Bani-Sadr the price for keeping his position in a speech which shocked observers by its severity during an emotionally charged meeting this morning at the mosque near his home in north Tehran.

In effect, he was threatening all opposition groups with excommunication unless they repented. Amid crying and wailing from the audience the Ayatollah said: "I am sorry they have dug their own graves. I did not want it to happen this way."

Call for apology from President

"I want them now to go up to the radio and television and announce their repentance and say they have been wrong so far in inviting the people to revolt."

Of the President he said: "The gentleman should go and apologize to the nation and say he has not acted according to the votes of the people who elected him but would henceforth do so."

He told the Freedom Movement led by Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the former prime minister, publicly to denounce the blasphemy of the National Front in calling for a demonstration today. The National Front, which has always been closely linked with Mr Bazargan's movement, was guilty of apostasy, the Ayatollah said.

He added: "The damage these people have inflicted on the holy koran and Islam did not even occur in the reign of Reza Khan and Mohammad Reza (Iran's last two shahs).... I did not know they would rise against the koran." At one point in his speech the crowd cried "May God curse them."

Excerpts from the speech were repeatedly broadcast by the radio.

There was no word of what the Liberation Movement's response might be, but the President's office issued a statement it said had been sent to the radio and television. In it, the President pledged continued loyalty to the Ayatollah: "However angry you are my honesty towards you will not be diminished. I emphasize that, however you behave. I will not violate my responsibility towards you."

But that was a long way from the repentance the Ayatollah had sought and the President went on to repeat his previous complaints about the lack of freedom and security in the country. He said the Ayatollah had been unfair.

He added: "If I invite people for resistance against the open violation of the law have I invited them to revolt or for the law? The situation in the country is critical and will be more critical if the law is not implemented."

When the media kept silent about the message, the President issued a second in which he accused the Parliament of breaking the law in approving the Government without his endorsement.

He accused his opponents of attempting to blind the ayatollah to the real problems of the country: "The difficult economic situation, lack of security, the creation of crisis, the war and so on."

The President's office said both messages had been handed to the ayatollah's home although officials there refused to acknowledge this when contacted by reporters. Neither statement was reported by the media.

In the streets, an estimated 50,000 Fundamentalists took command of the central Ferdowsi Square, where the National Front had planned to hold a rally. "The only party is the Party of God, the only leader Ruhollah (Khomeini)", they cried. "Death to Bani-Sadr." The state radio gave sizeable coverage to the demonstration.

Some clashes were reported with Bani-Sadr supporters outside the central Tehran University, but the extent of the fighting was unclear. In the evening, large numbers of people went to their rooftops to shout the revolutionary slogan "God is great" in support of the Ayatollah.

It was also reported that the Tehran Militant Clergy Association had demanded that parliamentarians be allowed to debate the political competency of the President, which would lead to his dismissal. It was the original call of this influential group for such a debate that was made public just a few days before it was made clear such a debate was planned. The debate was delayed on procedural grounds by the Speaker of Parliament.

Seven Bahais executed by firing squad

☐ The execution by firing squad on Sunday of seven more members of Iran's Bahai community worsens the prospects for that country's main minority religion (Our Foreign Staff write). This brings the number of leading Bahais executed since the Muslim fundamentalists took power in 1979 to 40.

Unlike the Christians, Jews and Zaroastrians, the Bahais are not recognized as an official minority religion, though they are estimated to number 300,000. They have no legal protection under the constitution, a matter which raised a protest by the European Parliament on April 10. Bahais worldwide are convinced that the mullahs are bent on total eradication of those of their faith in Iran, its birthplace.

There is still no news of the whereabouts or fate of the nine members of the Bahai National Administrative Council who were seized last August. From Shiraz, it is learned that the House of the Bab, the shrine of the Bahais, is to be demolished and replaced by a square and a highway.

Silenced lion, page 12

Blacks clap Scarman at Brixton inquiry

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman was applauded yesterday by the largely black audience on the first day of his inquiry into the Brixton riot as he questioned a senior police officer about police tactics during the events of April 10 to 12.

A big picket outside Lambeth Town Hall to urge a boycott of the inquiry melted away by lunchtime and a keen interest was being taken in Lord Scarman's proceedings by mid-afternoon.

The applause came when Mr Leslie Walker, deputy assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who is in charge of the Brixton district, was talking about the use of riot shields. He said they were not an offensive but a defensive weapon.

"Are they not an ancient Roman manoeuvre?" Lord Scarman asked. The audience clapped.

The full story of the incident which sparked the rioting was told for the first time by Mr Robin Auld, QC, who is advising Lord Scarman.

It involved a black youth who was stabbed on Friday, April 10, and was found by a policeman in the afternoon running in the area of Atlantic Road and Coldharbour Lane. The policeman wrestled him to the ground.

It became clear to the policeman from the amount of blood on his shirt that the man was injured. He asked him what was wrong but the man, Mr Michael Bailey, ran away. He was chased and caught but struggled to get away.

A small group of black youths arrived and shouted at the police to leave him alone. The police said he was injured and needed attention.

The man managed to struggle free and the police set out to find him, with the help of reinforcements. Mr Bailey meanwhile had sought help in a flat near by, occupied by a white family. "His wound appeared to them to be very serious indeed", Mr Auld said.

The father of the house put some kitchen roll over the wound and bound it tightly. When he asked the boy who was responsible for the injury, he simply said: "Blacks".

A minicab was called and the youth was bundled in with instructions to the driver to take him to hospital. But a police car, responding to the call for help, saw him and stopped the car.

Two policemen examined Mr Bailey, who said he was having difficulty in breathing, and they suspected a punctured lung.

At about 6.30 an ambulance was called and another police officer arrived to bind the wound tightly. "He pressed down on the wound to stop it bleeding and to remove air and blood from the suspected injured lung", Mr Auld said. "That motion may have been misunderstood by people who had come onto the scene."

The group of 40 to 50 black youths who had gathered began to shout for Mr Bailey's release. "What are you keeping him for?", they shouted. "Why don't you try to get an ambulance?" and "Look, they're killing him".

The officers tried to explain that an ambulance had been called but the crowd was not satisfied. The police were pushed away from the car and Mr Bailey was pulled out as people cried: "We will look after our own".

They hailed a car and asked the driver to take Mr Bailey to hospital, which he did. The crowd then ran back to be met by about 40 policemen who had been brought in. The crowd swelled to 100 and violence began. Police shields came out and the trouble lasted for an hour and 20 minutes.

The next day the area was rife with rumours that Mr Bailey had been attacked by the police, and the violence erupted.

Full report, page 3



Smiling Queen is back among the crowds

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, making her first public appearance yesterday since blank cartridges were fired near her in the Trooping the Colour ceremony on Saturday. In bright sunshine she walked through the grounds of Windsor Castle to a thanksgiving ceremony of the Order of the Garter.

Many police officers were on duty, but there were few overt signs of extra security. People going into the ceremony were not searched, but they were required to produce the normal pass to watch the procession for the ceremony. As the Queen walked to St George's Chapel beside the Duke the crowd clapped.

There were few comments about the weekend, and the main excitement for those who came to Windsor especially for the ceremony was a fleeting glimpse of Lady Diana Spencer in a bright, emerald-green dress. Many could be heard eagerly planning their itineries for the forthcoming royal wedding.

Government poised for new Ulster initiative

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Whatever the eventual outcome of the Irish Republic's general election, the British Government intends testing Ulster political opinion later this year over the prospects for a renewed political initiative.

The tentative idea appears to be to talk to Northern Ireland political leaders either individually or in a formal conference, to explore the options for devolving Government powers to a province that has control over only the most parochial affairs.

It is acknowledged that the chances of success are slim. The outcome of the Anglo-Irish joint studies on tourism, economic cooperation and other issues of concern between the Republic and Northern Ireland are likely to become known next month.

Despite the claims of Mr Charles Haughey, who is fighting against the odds to remain prime minister, the studies have not broached any fundamental constitutional question. The secrecy surrounding their true nature was almost certainly at the request of Mr Haughey, who needed the mystery as an election weapon.

The question now is how Dr Garret Fitzgerald, leader of Fine Gael, would approach the studies, which were set up in January, if he became prime minister under a coalition with the Labour Party.

The feeling in Whitehall appears to be that Mr Haughey would be safer in power than out of it. In opposition, if he survived as the Flanna Fail leader, he would probably become vociferously anti-British, in sharp contrast to his temperance while in power.

Dr FitzGerald is making it known that he approves of the study groups, which involve British and Irish civil servants in areas of wide interest talking jointly for the first time.

Mr Haughey was due to meet Mrs Thatcher in London, probably next month, to make a political assessment of the civil servants' deliberations. Dr FitzGerald is expected to seek early talks with his British counterpart if he succeeds as Taoiseach, and they could be expected next month.

He is making it clear that the secrecy surrounding the joint talks would immediately be abandoned. The signs are, however, that the British Government would in any case want to make the contents public in order to assuage the suspicions of Ulster Unionists.

Dr FitzGerald would insist on the involvement of Ulster politicians if the joint studies were to continue. It was out of frustration that the British Government finally agreed in the Dublin summit between the two Prime Ministers last December to by-pass Belfast and to set up talks directly between Westminster and Dublin.

The talks, whatever shape or direction they take in the future, are not regarded by the British Government as a bar to any attempt at a political solution within Northern Ireland.

☐ A multi-million pound boost for tourism in Ulster's bandit country was announced yesterday by the Common Market Commission in Brussels (the Press Association reports).

IRA plan to outwit law, page 2

Healey denounces haters

By Our Political Editor

Mr Denis Healey's personal manifesto, published yesterday, for his campaign to keep the deputy leadership of the Labour Party advocates massive increases in public investment, with ceilings on imports; restoring the sovereignty of Britain from control by the Common Market; reduced defence spending, and the cancellation of Trident.

It thus aligns him with mainstream opinion in the party in the three areas of policy which have proved most contentious among Labour politicians since the election defeat two years ago.

At the same time it maximizes the ground which he shares with his electorate—the Labour Party conference—and with the leader, Mr Michael Foot.

"I believe that together Michael Foot and I make a balanced team", he says.

He echoes criticism made his main rival, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, when he says he believes "we must be honest with our movement ... by rejecting the easy answer, the instant solution and the temptation to promise more than we can perform."

And speaking for the majority of Labour MPs, who have found some of the reselection contests unpleasant, he says he detests the "sectarian hatreds" unleashed in the party.

Mr Healey's friends in the parliamentary party consider that he has moved some distance in order to pacify the centre-left to present himself as a joint [illegible] candidate with, and indispensable lieutenant of, Mr Foot.

Healey's manifesto, page 2

Roy Mason's agent quits to join SDP

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Mr Trevor Lindley, Labour Party agent to Mr Roy Mason, shadow Minister of Agriculture and MP for Barnsley, has resigned from the party to join the Social Democrats.

The move will come as a shock to moderates in the Barnsley party. For 18 months they have been fighting a losing battle against left-wingers, who have ousted the old guard and occupied all the principal posts.

Mr Lindley made clear last night that his resignation was not directed against Mr Mason personally. Rather he was concerned at the extreme attitude of the Labour Party in Barnsley and nationally, and the apparent unwillingness of moderate members to do anything about it.

Commenting on Mr Lindley's decision last night, Mr Mason said: "I am terribly sorry. He has been a troubled man. It would have been far better to have stayed in the party to counter extremism from within rather than leave the party and hope for greater impact from the touchline."

Mr Lindley, aged 38, was a former parliamentary candidate at Westmorland, a Barnsley Labour councillor and ward party secretary, and is still a delegate to the general management committee of the constituency Labour party. He has been a party member for 14 years and has just completed a degree course in politics at Sheffield University.

He said last night: "Disenchantment set in when I spent two years at Ruskin College, Oxford, studying and understanding politics rather than just feeling it. I was involved with the Campaign for Labour Victory with Dr Owen and Shirley Williams and met people with whom I had an affinity.

"Mr Mason was also associated with the campaign and we were worried about the party and trying to do something about it, but the campaign in Barnsley has been a complete failure. The moderates in the town have hardly won a point against the left.

"GMC meetings are a farce. Leftist views are rammed down your throat Politburo-style. At national Labour Party conferences nobody will listen to an opposite view and moderate speakers are shouted down or booed.

"It is not surprising there has been a fall in support of political parties. I believe politics is a civic duty but a lot of people are simply not interested. Politicians have never been lower in the esteem of the public and I would like to change that.

"We have to try to get people back into politics and the SDP seems to offer this opportunity. It has to be the first public party to throw itself open and allow people to express opinions.

"I see the SDP holding the possibility of creating what I really want, a party that will involve people. It seems the Labour Party has forgotten about people.

"I believe proportional representation has to be tried. It is the only way a minority opinion is going to be given a voice. The Labour Party no longer allows for it."

Mr Lindley's decision will come as a boost to the SDP in Barnsley, which has about fifty members.

Monetarists will prevail in Cabinet

By Our Political Editor

Conservative critics of the Government's handling of the economy, who have been hoping that the special and much-discussed Cabinet meeting called for tomorrow might produce a change of direction, are now resigned to the belief that no such thing will happen.

The view among Tory MP's is that Mrs Margaret Thatcher may not fully share the Treasury's confidence that the bottom of the recession has been reached and that inflation is under control. But those Cabinet Ministers who, like the Chancellor Sir Geoffrey Howe, put their faith above all in control of the money supply, appear still to be the only group who know what they want. And there is no reason to suppose that their views will not prevail.

The doubters among Cabinet ministers, who will be allowed to take part in their first full-scale discussion of economic policy since the government took office two years ago, have no agreed view on what changes they want. Several are looking first for support in resisting the further cuts in next year's spending programmes which the Treasury are seeking.

Others, with smaller departmental budgets or without spending departments, are anxious above all about the rising level of unemployment.

Continued on back page, col 6

BNOC cuts price of North Sea oil by $4.25 a barrel

The British National Oil Corporation has cut North Sea oil prices by $4.25 a barrel, bowing to pressure from the oil companies to increase its earlier offer of a $2 cut. The reduction brings the reference price of North Sea oil to $35, well below comparable North African crudes. But the oil companies still intend to raise petrol prices Page 15

Police cope with ambulance calls

Police and voluntary services dealt with 412 emergency ambulance calls in London as most of the city's 2,300 ambulancemen staged an unofficial strike. Troops with 50 army ambulances were stationed at three London barracks Page 2



France swept by pink tide

France has been swept by a pink tide which swamped both the Communists and the Gaullists. The Socialists now have a dominant position whatever the outcome of next Sunday's run-off election Page 6

Pound moves above $2

The pound returned to the $2 level on hopes that US interest rates are falling. It closed at $2.0020, a net gain of 4.3 cents, after touching $2.0040 earlier Page 15

Israel to curb poll violence

Israeli police are to clamp down on organized violence at election rallies. This follows two incidents at the weekend in which leading members of the opposition Labour Party were shouted down Page 5

Miss Wade unseeded at Wimbledon

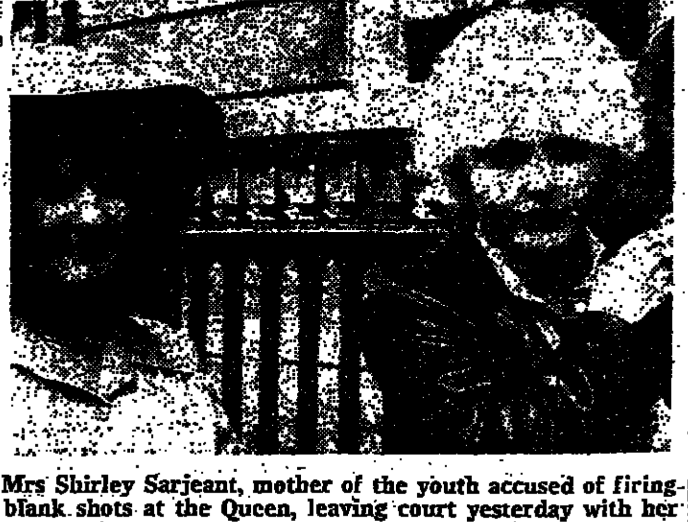
By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Virginia Wade, the 1977 champion, has been omitted from the Wimbledon singles seedings for the first time since 1966. Seeded among the eight leading women for 14 consecutive years, Miss Wade is now a week away from her twentieth Wimbledon and less than a month away from her thirty-sixth birthday.

Susan Barker, seeded for the past five years, has also been left out of the list. So no British player of either sex will be granted a protected position in the singles draws. The last time that happened was in 1965, when Christine Truman advanced to the semi-final round unseeded. This year Miss Wade, Miss Barker, and Christopher Mottram have all been seeded in the doubles with partners from other countries.

Bjorn Borg has been seeded to beat John McEnroe in the men's singles final, as he did a year ago. Evonne Cawley, who recently gave birth to a son, is not defending the women's title. Chris Lloyd, twice champion and four times runner-up, has been seeded to beat Hana Mandlikova in the final.

Seedings, Page 8



Mrs Shirley Sarjeant, mother of the youth accused of firing blank shots at the Queen, leaving court yesterday with her daughter, Veronica.

Tight security as gun youth is remanded

By Stewart Tendler

Marcus Sarjeant, charged with firing blanks at the Queen during the Trooping the Colour ceremony, was remanded in custody until June 24 during a brief court appearance yesterday.

Strict security was in force at Bow Street magistrates' court during the hearing. Everyone entering the building was thoroughly searched and the courtroom was ringed by nearly a score of officers. Mr Sarjeant's appearance lasted little more than a minute.

Officers were on roofs overlooking the building and on the balconies of council flats.

Mr Sarjeant, aged 17, unemployed, of Capel-le-Ferne, Kent, appeared before Mr Evelyn Russell, charged under Section 2 of the Treason Act 1842, that he fired a blank cartridge pistol with intent to alarm the Queen last Saturday in the Mall.

No 67 on the lengthy list in Court One, Mr Sarjeant came into court as the first case. Flanked by detectives, he wore jeans and a black sweater and carried a plaid woollen jacket in one hand.

While relatives sat in the public gallery, Mr Sarjeant looked straight ahead as Det Chief Supt Charles Snape opposed bail.

Mr Peter Burton, a duty solicitor, said he had spoken briefly to the accused and had no comments to make about bail.

Mr Russell told Mr Sarjeant before he left the court, "I advise you to apply for legal aid".

Mr Sarjeant made no sound throughout the hearing. His mother, Mrs Shirley Sarjeant, and a sister are understood to have spent some time with him before he was taken to Brixton prison.

Government to act on replica guns

By Philip Webster
Political Staff

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, committed himself in the Commons yesterday to strengthening controls against replica guns, after the incident on Saturday when six blank shots were fired near the Queen by a man using an imitation revolver.

He announced that the Home Office and chief police officers were to examine what controls could be devised, although official circles later doubted whether there would be time to introduce legislation in the current session of Parliament.

Previous reviews have concluded against a change in the law because of difficulties over definition.

However, in reply to Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich North, who together with Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, has been pressing for action, Mr Whitelaw accepted that the law would have to be changed.

The were cheers when he said it was the Queen's wish that she should be able to move freely among her people. He confirmed that safety arrangements for the Royal Family had recently been reexamined.

Later Mr Griffiths told a press conference that Mr Whitelaw had asked him and Mr Ennals to draft a private Member's Bill outlawing the importation, manufacture, sale or possession of replicas unless they were "conspicuously dissimilar" from the weapons they imitated.

Mr Griffiths hoped that ultimately the Government would take over the Bill.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Public give police and ambulances quiet strike day

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Police and voluntary services yesterday ensured that troops did not have to be called in to provide emergency cover in London during an unofficial strike by most of the city's 2,300 ambulancemen.

Police vans, St John's and the Red Cross ambulances dealt with 412 emergency calls, a reduction from the average 740 on a normal day, thanks to successful appeals to the public and doctors to think long and hard before dialling 999.

Shop stewards are to meet tomorrow to consider further all-out strike action after winning support yesterday from crews at 61 of London's 76 ambulance stations.

Troops with 50 army ambulances were stationed at three London barracks but by yesterday evening police had not had to call on them.

Yesterday appeared an unusually quiet day for the ambulance service, the biggest in the world, covering a population of eight million. By early evening Scotland Yard had no reports of fatal road accidents.

Accident calls were reduced to 165 from a normal figure of about 245.

The main, though less dramatic, impact was on between 7,000 and 8,000 out-patients whom senior ambulance officers estimated to have missed hospital appointments because of the action.

Mr John Moss, chief operations officer of the London Ambulance Service, said: "I think the situation has been contained. This has been largely due to the media and appeals to the public to think before making an emergency call".

Mr Moss said that "for a matter of five minutes I held my breath" after a call to deal with an explosion at Fulham power station, in Townsmead Road. "In the event there were no people injured and it was a matter of firemen damping things down."

The London convenors' nine-man committee had promised that they would allow normal working in the case of a disaster.

Mr Terence Pettifer, vice-chairman of the committee, said last night that senior shop stewards had been greatly encouraged by support for the stoppage, which he estimated at close to 90 per cent. It would be for the meeting of 76 shop stewards tomorrow to decide on any extension of the action.

Police also took over when ambulancemen in Tayside and Ayrshire staged the fourth 24-hour stoppage in Scotland within a week. In Dumfries, however, ambulancemen ignored the unofficial strike call.

Senior union leaders, who warned London ambulancemen that yesterday's 24-hour all-out stoppage did not have official backing, are expected to hold exploratory talks at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service tomorrow after outright rejection of the Government's offer of 6 per cent for this year or 7.5 per cent over 15 months.

That is the day on which all 17,000 of the country's ambulancemen have been called on to back an official 24-hour ban on all work except accidents, maternity admission and other emergency calls.

Mr Pettifer last night criticized union leaders for calling tomorrow's stoppage, which he said might provoke ambulance authorities into suspending ambulancemen. That could well lead to a situation out of control of the unions and which would not be in the interests of the service.

Ambulancemen in Birmingham, Swindon, Wiltshire, West Sussex and Grimsby have indicated that they are unlikely to take part in tomorrow's stoppage, while by contrast those in Scotland and West Yorkshire have said they will defy union advice by not even handling emergency calls.

Stations at which ambulancemen worked normally were East Ham, Chase Farm, Ponders End Edmonton, Tottenham and Bounds Green in the north-east, Hanwell, Greenford, Brentford and East Barnet in the north-west, and Chelsea, Westminster, Fulham, Morden, and Tolworth in the south and west. Surrey ambulancemen also declined to join the stoppage.



Photograph by John Manning

Shirt-sleeved control officers and a doctor at London's ambulance control room yesterday.

Crisis controllers keep cool

By Richard Ford

The atmosphere at the nerve centre of the London ambulance service yesterday was cool, despite the strike action which left most of the capital without normal emergency cover.

There was no sign of anxiety or panic in the air-conditioned first-floor control room a few hundred yards from Waterloo station; nor was there a hint of anger among the control officers about their striking colleagues.

The 30 officers, immaculate in white shirts and dark uniforms, are veterans at dealing with crises. They have to take emergency decisions concerning life and death many times during a normal working day.

Yesterday was different, not only because of the action by the ambulancemen, but also because of the steady stream of journalists wanting to see how the service was coping. Despite that, the loudest sound was the murmur of voices taking emergency telephone calls from every part of the capital.

The officers sat at three banks of switchboards below a huge map of London. As red lights flashed on the banks, indicating an emergency call, the officers answered, and then filled out a form and sent it to a controller. His job was to alert an ambulance to go to the emergency.

If there was not an ambulance in the area because of yesterday's action he passed the call on to Scotland Yard, to be dealt with by police, the Red Cross or St John Ambulance.

From time to time a control officer waved a pink slip in the air—an indicator to a duty doctor that he was needed for a second opinion on the urgency of the call.

In some cases callers had to be told there was a strike taking place. One wanted a plaster cast loosened and was told politely but firmly, that is could wait.

Dr Howard Baderman, aged 43, a consultant at the University College Hospital, walked shirtsleeved round the room, his eyes alert for the pink cards showing that he was needed. "We have had a series of elderly, bedridden patients, some of whom had fallen out of bed during the night, and they may in some cases have broken bones," he said.

"There have been two elderly patients who have terminal cancer and have rapidly deteriorated during the night, and a psychiatric patient who has been sitting in his group practitioner's since six this morning. The doctor has been doing everything to find alternative transport for him and we will see what we can do."

Across the capital, at Camden ambulance station, in Cressy Road, the largest in the country, the telephone was also busy in the office of Mr Terence Pettifer, vice-chairman of the London Ambulance Service convenors' committee.

Mr Pettifer, an ambulanceman for 11 years, sat at his desk overlooking the inside of the station, surveying the rows of immobile ambulances.

He told one caller from another station, "Thank you for your support and tell the men they have been marvellous. Remember to tell them that it is they who have made all this possible."

Outside, a group of ambulancemen were on picket duty. None was in any doubt about the justice of the cause, although, as Mr Harry Seal, who has been in the service since 1952, said, "If there is a major disaster our bosses know we will be there. We couldn't just stand by. That is what the job is all about."

Jailbreak: solicitors' detention criticized

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The detention of three solicitors after eight prisoners shot their way out of Crumlin Road jail, Belfast, on Wednesday, was criticized by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Northern Ireland yesterday. The three men were released after 48 hours without charge.

A statement issued after a special council meeting said: "It is essential for the proper maintenance of the rule of law that there should be not only mutual confidence and respect between lawyers and police, but that lawyers should be able to represent all sections of the public without fear or favour.

"While the right and power of the police to investigate crime is fully accepted, it is a matter of the utmost concern and regret to the council that the police considered it necessary to invoke the powers invested in them."

The RUC said last night: "We only arrest whom we think necessary. We are entitled to do so."

Patrick Quinn, aged 29, from Belleek, south Armagh, refused breakfast at the Maze prison yesterday, bringing the number of republicans on hunger strike to six.

He is serving 14 years for the attempted murder of members of the security forces.

☐ Leaders of Ulster's peace movement met Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday, in a new attempt to break the H-block deadlock (the Press Association reports).

Miss Mairead Corrigan, one of the peace movement leaders, said before the meeting: "We are making a double appeal to the Government and to those involved in the hunger strike to find a way out."

☐ The army defused a 600 lb bomb at Craigavon, Armagh, yesterday (the Press Association reports). The explosives were in beer kegs inside a van at a filling station.

Claim that more curbs on unions would fail

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The task of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, of reconciling the growing political conflict over trade union legislation was complicated yesterday by a joint management-union claim that more law would be counterproductive.

The Industrial Society, an independent body representing both sides of industry, told the minister: "Legislation will not help us solve the problems and may distract from them and even, at worst, exacerbate them".

In general the management-union body, which claims "enormous practical experience over wide areas of British industry", argues that the Employment Act, 1980, represents an important change in labour law and should be allowed time to operate before any new legislation is contemplated.

Changing the law so that trade union funds would be at risk for unlawful activities by officials or members would not result in more responsible behaviour by trade unions, the society argues.

"In any event it could be self-defeating action; taking a legislative sledgehammer to crack the 10 per cent nut of official action while doing nothing to help, and perhaps exacerbating, the 90 per cent of unofficial action.

"Responsible employers are unlikely to resort to the courts to obtain substantial damages from trade unions with whom they have long-term relationships."

The statement will fuel the controversy over fresh legal curbs on the unions. It gives embarrassing support to Mr Prior's argument that there should be no more legislation on the unions until the 1980 Act has been allowed an opportunity to "work itself through".

The minister is under pressure from Conservative backbenchers and some of his Cabinet colleagues to introduce a new Bill on union law early in the next session of Parliament, and his department's efforts have been directed towards minimizing the area for such legislation.

At most, it is thought, there could be further curtailment of the closed shop and "secondary action" by trade unionists in support of other workers on strike.

The Industrial Society believes that the Government's 1980 Act has got it "about right" on provisions for immunity for secondary industrial action in trade disputes. "We feel very strongly that it would be foolish to change a law that was itself a significant change and has not been tested."

On picketing, the society recalls: "The proposals of the Green Paper largely revolve round a greater role for the police. Since even the police do not appear to wish this, it is most undesirable.

"From the practical point of view, companies have stated that the major problem of involving the police in industrial matters is that once started criminal proceedings cannot be easily stopped. Months after the dispute has been settled a court hearing can open up all the old wounds."

The society suggests that secret balloting will not necessarily lead to fewer days being lost through official strikes and would not touch the far more damaging area of days lost through unofficial action. "Legislation which is bound to be seen as provocative by trade unions is not worth the candle."

But if the Government was convinced of the use of the secret ballot as an aid to industrial relations, it might consider extending those measures into the public sector. "If the results of such an experiment prove positive the lessons learnt could then be applied to industry as a whole".

Labour urged to stop self-destruction

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr. Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, implied yesterday that the deputy leadership contest was doing the party untold harm.

In a passionate appeal for an end to the preoccupation with self-destruction, he castigated the Labour movement for quarrelling over one job—"abandoning fraternity in favour of fraticide"—when nearly three million had no job.

Mr Hayward, in the most strongly worded of several recent appeals for party unity, told the Labour women's conference in Buxton that Labour Party members were talking about the wrong election. The election that mattered was not about who became deputy leader but that which must evict Mrs Margaret Thatcher from Downing Street.

He said the party and unions had achieved unity on a blueprint for expanding the economy and restoring full employment, and for eradicating private education, two areas which could transform society.

"With this unity where it matters, it is inexcusable that the Labour Party is providing the world with such a Roman holiday", he said.

Mr Hayward said the future of democratic socialism did not depend on the deputy leader, honourable post though it was. The deputy leader could not restore jobs, and nor could the party unless it returned to power. That must be the priority.

"We have no hope of putting our message across if we are blinding the electorate with the tear gas of our own vapourings. I do not give a damn who started it. Let us stop it now."

MPs asked for jury safeguard

By Our Political Staff

Parliament is to be asked today to vote to confirm the traditional secrecy of the jury room.

An amendment to the Contempt of Court Bill, now before the Commons, would provide that it will be a contempt to obtain, disclose or solicit particulars of statements, opinions, arguments or votes of members of a jury in the course of their deliberations.

The amendment, which was drafted by the Criminal Bar Association, is to be moved by Mr Edward Gardner, QC, Conservative MP for South Fylde, who is a Crown Court recorder. It is understood to have the approval of Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice.

Mr Gardner told *The Times* last night that the Bill at present made it possible for anyone to interview any juror and publish his findings without any breach of the law.

"I feel very strongly that there should be the strictest control over the ability of people to approach members of a jury, before or after a trial, to see what goes on in the jury room."

He added that the amendment would allow bona fide researchers to publish their findings with the consent of the Attorney General.

PILOT KILLED

A pilot was killed last night when his glider crashed into a shed in a council house garden in Maple Grove, Stratford-on-Avon. A child in the garden was cut by flying glass.

Civil Service strike voting close

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

There was further evidence yesterday that voting by white collar civil servants on calls for an all-out strike was running very close, as the Government indicated that a 7 per cent offer would be made to 150,000 industrial civil servants.

Voting at meetings of the 530,000 white collar staff is due to be completed tomorrow and union leaders predicted last night that the vote would favour a national strike by a narrow majority.

Voting in the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, was said last night to be running about two-to-one in favour of a national strike. Votes cast so far at meetings of the Society of Civil and Public Servants show a 60-40, majority against such action.

A meeting in central London of 3,500 members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, previously regarded as a moderate union, came down against all-out action by a 5-2 majority, but with half the union's members having voted at meetings throughout the country the overall results were described as neck and neck.

Most of the executives of the main unions are to meet either tomorrow or on Thursday and will probably adjourn until after the meeting of the major policy committee of the Council of Civil Service Unions on Thursday morning, which is expected to recommend either an all-out strike or intensification of selective strikes, depending on the voting.

Reports from those union meetings around the country where there is little support for an all-out strike show that there is substantial backing for stepping up the selective strikes.

The council's policy committee meets this morning to receive reports of voting and union leaders will also have the latest estimates of the effect of their action against government revenues. They show that since the dispute started on March 9 the unions have held up £5,410m in tax receipts.

Union officials said last night that their action had led to "enormous jumps" in the money supply and that borrowing charges incurred by the Government on revenues stopped by the strikes was now running at more than £50m a year. "These payments are lost for ever to the Government", the council said.

A deal negotiated with the Department of Employment last night ended the unofficial strikes by 350 staff of unemployment benefit offices in Scotland. The staff will return to work today after an agreement that the threat of suspensions would be withdrawn.

Leaders of the industrial civil servants, whose pay rise is due from the beginning of next month, yesterday met officials at the Civil Service Department. While no formal offer was tabled, the officials indicated that increases would have to remain within an overall 7 per cent rise in the pay bill.

☐ Members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in Liverpool voted by nearly 3-2 yesterday for an all-out strike. About 2,500 members attended a mass meeting in Liverpool boxing stadium and voted 1,407 for and 979 against (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

☐ Manchester airport was disrupted again yesterday by a strike of air traffic controllers in support of the Civil Service dispute. Thousands of people were delayed and flights were not expected to return to normal until today (the Press Association reports).

Schools threatened by surplus places policy

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

More schools are likely to be closed as a result of a new government drive to encourage local authorities to remove more than a million surplus places from schools within the next five years.

The Government estimates that every 10,000 surplus places taken out of use would yield savings of nearly £10m a year.

A Department of Education and Science circular to local authorities, issued yesterday, pointed out that the school population in England and Wales was likely to fall from nine million in 1979 to under 7,500,000 before the end of the 1980s, despite the upturn in the birth rate.

The population in primary schools was not expected to begin growing again until 1986, and the upturn in the secondary schools was not expected before 1992. It was estimated that by 1986 there would be three million surplus school places.

The Secretary of State considered that 1,300,000 of those surplus places should be taken out of use by 1986, the circular said. That figure took into account the need to allow for the eventual upturn in births and the difficulty of matching areas with surplus places from those with a continuing need for more places.

The Government's expenditure plans assumed that by March, 1983, some 700,000 surplus places would have been taken out of use. However, a survey carried out last year indicated that on authorities' existing plans only 230,000 would have been taken out of use by March, 1982—fewer than one in eight of the places then expected to be surplus.

The Secretary of State believed that there were good educational as well as financial reasons for getting rid of surplus places. Surveys by the Schools Inspectorate had shown that children in mixed-age classes did significantly worse than those in single-age classes, and that mixed-age classes were most commonly found in small primary schools of about 100 to 180 pupils.

In secondary schools experience suggested that it was difficult to offer a suitable curriculum to pupi[illegible] school of less than four [illegible] of entry, or 500 pupils in an 11 to 16 school.

The Secretary of State believed that it was unacceptable at a time of constraints on expenditure to keep accommodation which was not wanted

Claim that more curbs on unions would fail

Healey's manifesto

The following statement on the deputy leadership of the Labour Party was issued yesterday by Mr Denis Healey, MP, the present deputy leader:

I have decided to accept nomination to continue serving as deputy leader of the Labour Party under Michael Foot for the following reasons.

I believe that together Michael Foot and I make a balanced team which can rally the nation against the Thatcher Government, help to win the next election and form a Labour government which will carry through a planned socialist programme which meets the practical needs of all working people.

I believe that at home our first priority must be to restore full employment through a sustained expansion of the economy. In countries as different as Norway and Austria Labour governments have achieved this even in the present world recession.

I believe that our alternative economic strategy for full employment must be further developed in cooperation with the trade union movement. This will mean massive increases in public investment, the rebuilding of our social services, and management of our trade with ceilings on the growth of imports, all within an integrated national plan.

I believe that we must also develop policies with the trade unions for industrial democracy and for controlling inflation, as the Labour Party conference and the Trades Union Congress last year decided we should.

I believe that we must also mount a sustained assault on poverty and inequality—whether they stem from age, sex, race or disability.

I believe that we must give more importance to education for leisure, to sport and the arts. Socialism to me means not only political, economic and social change but also the enrichment of the individual's personality.

I believe that in world affairs our overriding task is to work for genuine disarmament and the reduction of tension, and to ensure that our friends in Europe and America join us in this task. I believe that we can and must achieve collective security as members of the western alliance and reduce the burden of defence spending so as to bring it in line with that of our allies. This will mean cancelling the Trident project.

I believe that the widening gulf between North and South described in the Brandt report is a danger to peace as well as an offence against our socialist principles. We must give a lead to international cooperation in narrowing that gulf by increasing our aid programme and reforming the system of world trade and finance.

I believe that we must restore the sovereignty of Britain from control by the Common Market and develop our relations with Europe on the basis of fair and friendly cooperation. Britain can no longer bear the burdens and distortions produced by the CAP and the budgetary system of the Community. We must work with our socialist comrades in Europe, recently strengthened by the election of President Mitterrand.

I believe that we must be honest with our movement and with the electorate as a whole by rejecting the easy answer, the instant solution and the temptation to promise more than we can perform.

I believe that our party must return to the tradition of tolerance, uniting all who believe in parliamentary democracy in a joint assault on the Tory enemy. I detest the sectarian hatreds which have been unleashed in some sections of our party, and deplore the assault on the authority and integrity of Labour MPs.

I believe that without honesty and toleration we will neither gain power nor deserve it.

I know that in power a new Labour government can release the energies and idealism of our people, now stifled under recession and reaction, and win new victories for our democratic socialist principles, not just for ourselves but for the world.

Fewer plan to take a holiday

By Frances Gibb

Fewer people can afford a holiday this year, but of those who can most will go abroad, according to a survey published yesterday by the English Tourist Board.

Unemployment and low incomes have made more people undecided about whether to take a break of four nights or more, the survey shows.

Of those questioned, 62 per cent said they would take a holiday, compared with 66 per cent last year; 29 per cent, the same as last year, said they would not take a holiday and 9 per cent, compared with 6 per cent last year, were undecided.

But the high pound has encouraged the trend for holidays abroad and of those planning a holiday the lowest proportion yet recorded will stay in Britain: 35 per cent compared with 42 per cent last year.

The trend of going abroad poses a threat to the British holiday market, the Tourist Board says. But that might be offset by the growing popularity of shorter holidays of fewer than four nights, and of weekend breaks.

Predictably, those who decided against a holiday this year or have not yet made up their minds are concentrated in the lower income groups. Going abroad is most popular among managerial and clerical groups.

It is also more common among younger and older age groups, presumably because of the constraints of family life in the middle group, the board says.

British Holiday Intentions Survey 1981 (English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DU, £1 inc p and p).

Think Tank support for the cashless society

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The advantages of cashless pay, payments by cheque or direct transfer, are significant, especially if the payment is monthly. That is the conclusion of a discussion paper published yesterday by the Central Policy Review Staff (Think Tank), which emphasizes the benefits of accelerating the trend towards cashless pay.

The conclusion was reached despite some of the disadvantages, such as justifiable concern by employees about future levels of bank charges, and social attitudes, such as a reluctance to let a spouse know the size of the pay packet.

Among advantages for employers switching from weekly cash payments to monthly payments by cheque or direct transfer is a likely average saving of £30 a year for every employee, the paper says.

The discussion paper has come in the wake of a campaign by the Committee of London Clearing Banks, whose members are the main high street banks, to wean companies and workers away from cash payment of wages. Cash payments are made to 78 per cent of manual workers, and 54 per cent of all workers are paid cash, compared with 75 per cent 10 years ago.

With support from the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the banks' campaign had already produced a momentum towards fewer payments by cash and there have been about 1,000 inquiries from companies and organizations. Mr John Cox, chairman of the committee's working party on wage payments, said.

Mr Cox, in welcoming the discussion paper, said he did not expect an overnight change, and that banks would not welcome an immediate change because of the likely effects on growth of cheque traffic, which is already mounting by about 9 per cent a year.

Further automation procedures could help to deal with increased cheque traffic, and so could the increasing number of cash dispensing tills at banks.

There are about 2,200 cash dispensers outside banks in Britain and there has been a recent fast growth in automated tills inside banks, which now number about 2,000.

Whether the Think Tank initiative and the banks' campaign would speed up the banks' discussions on setting up payment-by-card consoles in shops is not certain. Talks between banks and retailers on the electronic funds transfer systems for shoppers to pay check-out bills have run into difficulties.

Cashless payments would benefit the economy as a whole because of efficiency gains, the discussion paper says. They would also reduce chances of violent crime.

Proportionately more workers are paid by cash in Britain than in many other countries, the paper says. Only 1 per cent of United States' workers are paid in cash, 5 per cent of Canadian and West German workers and less than 25 per cent in France.

Legislation like the Truck Acts, which stipulate that manual workers should be paid in cash, although individually they can opt for non-cash payment, is not an overriding obstacle in the move towards cashless pay, the paper says.

Cashless Pay (Central Policy Review Staff, Stationery Office, £2.10).

Lady Diana Spencer standing on the steps of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, yesterday after the installation of new members to the Order of the Garter. It was announced that Lady Diana's dress for her marriage to the Prince of Wales next month will be made from silk produced by the Lullingstone Silk Farm, Sherborne, Dorset.

Home Office contests woman's right to stay

By Frances Gibb

A Pakistani woman who faces deportation because her marriage turned out to be invalid was accused at an immigration appeals tribunal yesterday of being an "overstayer" who could not argue for a waiver of the rules on compassionate grounds.

Mr David Birkis, representing Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said it did not alter the case whether or not the woman, Mrs Nasira Begum, knew at the time she married that her husband had another wife.

"She has one claim (to stay in Britain) and one claim only, marriage", he said. "If her marriage is not a marriage, she has no claim".

Any compassionate grounds were not sufficient to outweigh the public interest in not permitting those who deliberately overstay to remain in this country, he said.

The Home Office is contesting the decision of an immigration appeals adjudicator who ruled last July that Mrs Begum should be allowed to stay.

Mr Birkis told the London tribunal that Mrs Begum, had no spouse to lose, as her marriage broke up within weeks of its taking place; she had no children, and would not be losing a home or family.

It was also extremely difficult to accept, he said, that she did not know when the arranged marriage took place that the man, Mohammed Afzal, who is a British citizen, was already married.

About twenty supporters of Mrs Begum, many from her home town, Manchester, demonstrated in the Strand outside the tribunal. Her case is being seen as a test case because two other women face deportation under similar circumstances of marriage breakdown.

A petition with more than 2,500 signatures has been lodged with the Home Office in her support and six Labour MPs, five of them members of the Shadow Cabinet, have called on the Home Secretary to drop his appeal.

Mrs Begum came to Britain from Pakistan in 1976 as a visitor, married within a few months and applied for citizenship. Her marriage broke up within three months but it was not until three years later that she faced a deportation order.

Yesterday Mr Stephen Cohen, a barrister from Manchester Law Centre, argued for her that her marriage was valid as her husband had already divorced his other wife under Muslim law, and that the compassionate grounds were strong enough for the appeal to be dismissed.

He pointed out that while no legal proceedings were being brought against Mr Afzal for bigamy because the police and registrar general did not think there was a sufficient case. Mrs Begum was being deported on the very same grounds.

He also accused the Home Office of introducing new grounds of appeal. "Until half an hour ago it had never been claimed that she was anything but a wronged, innocent party, who had no knowledge of any deceit."

The hearing continues on Monday.

BENN CASE: ARSENIC RULED OUT

Doctors treating Mr Wedgwood Benn have ruled out the suggestion that his illness could have been caused by arsenic poisoning. Political colleagues had expressed fears that enemies might have tampered with his Commons tea-caddy.

Charing Cross Hospital said yesterday: "There is no question of that being the case. Mr Benn has acute polyneuritis, and that is not caused by arsenic poisoning".

Mr Benn will leave hospital tomorrow. His general condition is excellent; and doctors expect a complete recovery. He will need to return to the hospital for out-patient treatment for some weeks.

MP will not resign

Mr Eric Ogden, Labour MP for Liverpool, West Derby, who was rejected by his constituency party's reselection conference last week, decided yesterday against resigning his seat and trying to force an immediate by-election (Our Political Staff writes).

He had been considering forfeiting party membership and standing against Mr Robert Wareing, the left-winger chosen by the local party to fight the next election.

Mr Ogden was dissuaded by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, from making his resignation in the Commons last night.

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New safeguards on animal exports criticized

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Government plans to strengthen safeguards against cruelty to exported livestock have been dismissed as inadequate by the animal welfare movement. Two of the largest welfare groups have decided to continue their demands for a ban on livestock exports after seeing two proposed government orders that offer extra protection.

The two groups are the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, one of the largest animal charities in the world, and the Farm Animal Welfare Coordinating Executive, an umbrella organization of 12 welfare groups.

They are concerned about the lack of controls in a trade that has grown fast since Britain entered the EEC and is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to be worth £100m a year to farmers and dealers. Farm animals exported live from Britain last year included 370,000 cattle, 393,000 sheep and 298,000 pigs.

Commander Frank Milner, head of the special investigations section of the RSPCA, said yesterday: "The whole thing boils down to a lack of policing. We have found that some consignments are marked for Calais when they journey on to goodness knows where.

"There is nobody over there doing any checking except our people", he continued. "We have opposed this trade from the beginning and our views have not changed."

Last week RSPCA staff had followed a consignment of calves which were not given water for almost 30 hours. "You would not dream of leaving a calf on a farm for 30 hours without sustenance", Commander Milner said.

Mr Robin Corbett, chairman of the coordinating executive, said: "We are still opposed to the trade because of the seeming unwillingness to enforce the regulations that do exist".

The Government has tried to find a path through the deeply opposed positions of the welfare and farming lobbies. Some sectors of British agriculture are becoming increasingly dependent on the export trade, especially since the end of the lamb war with France last year.

Lord Ferrers, Minister of State for Agriculture, has issued a list of proposed new safeguards for animals sent by air and sea.

The Government proposes to reduce from 40 to 30 the maximum number of adult cattle which can be kept in pens before shipment. A further new rule would require the owners of yards where animals were kept before shipment to declare on an official certificate that the animals had been properly rested for at least 10 hours.

The Government intends to forbid the export of any animal within 48 hours of its giving birth and to extend to aircraft the law which forbids the transport of animals in rough weather.

The ministry explained that further protection would be applied when an EEC directive about the welfare of travelling livestock was brought into British law. A spokesman admitted that even with the new safeguards there would be no independent official supervision of animals on board ship.

"It would not be possible to have a ministry person or a local authority person on the boat. But documents required by the EEC directive will say what conditions the animals were in before they left."

Scarman tribunal on Brixton disorders

Police operation preceded riots, inquiry told

An intensive police operation aimed at combating burglary and theft was carried out in Brixton, south London, the week before riots left it "a devastated and burning battle area", the Scarman inquiry was told on its first day yesterday.

At Lambeth Town Hall Mr Robin Auld, QC, leading counsel for the inquiry, outlined the events of April 10, 11, and 12 and said the hearing's terms of reference were to inquire urgently into the serious disorder on these dates and to make recommendations.

Phase one would deal with the events of that weekend and phase two with the policing of Brixton and areas like it.

Those represented by counsel at the inquiry, he said, were the Railton Road Youth and Community Centre, the Melting Pot Foundation, Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association, Brixton Domino Club, the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, community relations workers in Lambeth, and Concern.

Rioting went on for more than five hours on a line running from Brixton Road down Coldharbour Lane and Atlantic Road to the streets around Railton and Mayall Roads, he said.

"Streets became ablaze with the fires of buildings and upturned vehicles set alight by the crowds. Shops, pubs and private houses were set alight and stripped and looted.

"Many had been injured, including police, youths engaged in the fighting and bystanders. Some people were seriously injured, but fortunately none was dead."

Mr Auld said the trouble started on Friday, April 10, when from 6.30 to 7.30 pm there was serious street violence in Atlantic Road, Railton Road and adjoining streets, when a crowd of about 100 youths, mainly black, attacked police and threw stones and other missiles at them.

The crowd was gradually dispersed by thirty to fourty officers. The next day violence broke out again at 5 pm, this time on a vast and devastating scale.

Trouble broke out again at 5 pm on Sunday and continued until midnight. Serious rioting involving about two hundred youths took place outside Lambeth Town Hall. This time the trouble spread over a much wider area.

Well over 20 per cent and possibly 30 per cent of Lambeth's population was black, mainly of West Indian origin. The older generation were often content to put up with poor housing, but their children reasonably expected more from society.

Unemployment among Brixton blacks was nearly three times higher than for whites.

By 1979 Brixton had more robberies than any other London area and by early 1980 it was worse. In the first seven weeks of 1980 there was a 78 per cent increase in robberies over the previous year, compared with 12 per cent for all of London. Burglaries were up 75 per cent and there was a 115 per cent increase in snatch thefts compared with 1978.

Mr Auld said: "Complaints have been made about the youth and inexperience of the officers who have been policing Brixton." It was said that young officers particularly had been high-handed in their attitude.

Of the 200 policemen in the Brixton division nearly half were aged under 25, nearly a quarter were under 22, and more than a quarter were probationers.

In the week leading up to the riots Operation Swamp '81 was launched. It involved police drawn from the robbery squad and divisional crime squads. There were 10 squads of about 10 men each. Officers in plain clothes patrolled the streets from 2 pm until late at night for a week.

"Intensive use of powers of stop and search were used," Mr Old said. The object was to flood identified areas of "L" District to detect and arrest robbers and burglars.

According to police figures about 1,000 people were stopped and about a hundred arrested for various offences. Only a few were for burglary or robbery. Police also searched property for drugs.

"There was much resentment of the behaviour of the police", Mr Auld said. Although the "sus" law was on the way out, the stop and search provisions available under the Metropolitan Police Act were regarded by the police as necessary and useful. The Special Patrol Group, although not used in the riot, were feared by the community.

Turning to the riots, Mr Auld said they may have been triggered on the Friday night when a black youth was stabbed. Two police officers who noticed the youth, named Bailey, being taken to hospital in a mini-cab ordered the vehicle to stop and radioed for an ambulance.

They believed the youth had a punctured lung and gave him first aid. One officer pressed down on a back wound to stem the bleeding. That may have been misconstrued, Mr Auld said.

A crowd of up to fifty youths, mainly black, pulled Mr Bailey from the car saying: "We will look after our own". He was taken to hospital in a stranger's car.

Trouble flared again that night after police arrested a black youth who had thrown a missile at a police van, shattering the windscreen and injuring an officer. The next day Brixton was alive with tension and with rumours that the youth who was taken to hospital had died.

Saturday night's violence began in Atlantic Road when a mini-cab driver was questioned by two policemen. A group arrived and a man, aged 28, called on the officers to leave the driver alone. Officers alleged that the man pushed one of them and he was arrested. A growing crowd swayed the van.

The violence erupted 35 minutes later. A police van was overturned with other vehicles. Police were facing groups both in front and at the rear. The officer in charge Chief Supt Boyling ordered his men to draw truncheons and charge the youths.

There was ample evidence to suggest the use of petrol bombs was spontaneous, Mr Auld said.

Two public houses were set on fire, and by the time police got control of Atlantic Road the mob was looting shops and premises in Railton Road. The hostility and aggression shown towards fire and ambulance services were without precedent, Mr Auld said.

Mr Stuart Lansley, a Lambeth councillor, appealed to the police to disperse but Commander Fairburn was not prepared to condone a no-go area.

In Railton Road Chief Supt Robinson's men met the fiercest attacks. "Just about everything was thrown at the officers, bricks, bottles, tyres, milk crates, scaffolding poles and similar missiles."

There was some evidence that many of the looters had not been involved in the riots. Among other offences that night were serious assaults, robbery, rape, damage to property and theft.

After five hours the riot subsided. Sunday morning was relatively quiet, but trouble flared again in the afternoon.

By about midnight some hundred police officers had been injured, 60 police vehicles damaged and 153 people arrested.

During the weekend 172 civilians and 45 policemen were injured; some 20 buildings were destroyed or damaged by fire; 30 private cars were destroyed and 61 damaged; four police vehicles were burnt out and 118 damaged.

Fourteen firemen were injured and many of their 19 appliances damaged; one ambulanceman was injured and four ambulances were damaged; and 779 crimes were reported.

The police employed 7,300 men during the weekend, of whom 6,500 were constables.

Mr Auld directed the inquiry to consider what groups of the community were responsible for the violence, burning and damage; the cause of the rapid increase in the disturbances; the role of the police and the use of shields; the media's effect; and the hostility to the emergency services.

Metropolitan Police Deputy Assistant Commissioner Leslie Walker, who is responsible for the Brixton district, was the first witness to give evidence.

Lord Scarman asked him: "With hindsight, does it occur to you that an operation like Operation Swamp could create serious problems for public order?"

Mr Walker replied: "There is always a risk, sir, but what does one do with the escalating crime rate? One must consider the ethnic groups, but something has to be done to protect the ordinary citizens of Brixton."

This brought laughter from the public gallery and Lord Scarman asked for restraint.

Mr Walker said it was not until after the riots that he knew of the existence of Operation Swamp '81, but said it was a matter purely for the local commander. He visited the scene on Saturday evening and realized reinforcements were needed.

Photograph by John Manning

Demonstrators against the Scarman inquiry outside Lambeth Town Hall yesterday.

Science report

Keeping step ahead of the bugs

By the Staff of "Nature"

Alexander Fleming, in that almost mythical story, discovered penicillin when a few fragments of fungus, producing penicillin molecules, landed on his dish of bacteria and killed them.

But most antibiotics are produced not by fungi but by bacteria to ward off other bacteria. Now two groups of microbiologists, in Osaka and in Princeton, New Jersey, have independently discovered certain penicillin-like substances which are indeed produced by bacteria.

The discovery is more than a curiosity. Bacteria go through many generations very quickly and are able to evolve means to avoid or destroy the antibiotics that man sends in large concentrations to attack them. So new antibiotics are always being sought to keep one step ahead of the bugs.

The new molecules, called monobactams by the Americans, are such a step. They should be able to slip past the defences of bugs which have developed resistance to penicillin and cephalosporin, another important fungus-produced antibiotic.

Exactly how the monobactams work is not known, but they share a certain active molecular kernel with penicillin and cephalosporin—a ring of four atoms called a beta-lactam ring.

Bugs which can destroy penicillin and cephalosporin do so by snipping the beta-lactam ring open, but in the monobactams the ring appears to be resistant to attack. This must be because of the precise way in which the beta-lactam ring is stitched into the complete molecule.

However, the monobactams discovered so far are not quite such efficient killers as penicillin, so the race will now be on to produce slightly modified monobactams that are more active but are still resistant to attack on the beta-lactam group. Pharmaceutical companies are familiar with this black art of molecular juggling, which depends on a mixture of luck and good judgment, rather than science.

The American and Japanese groups were based in such companies, E. R. Squibb in the United States, and Takeda Chemical Industries in Japan, and the Americans are claiming that they have a modified monobactam with a highly stable beta-lactam and enhanced activity.

That monobactam is being prepared for clinical trial. It will be interesting to see whether it can compete with some new cephalosporin derivatives recently on the market which, it is claimed, have also foiled the beta-lactam snippers.

Source: *Nature*, June 11 (vol 291, p 489).

Thatcher 'welcomes jobs plan'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Chief Francis Nzeribe, the Nigerian millionaire businessman who intends to set up new industry in Brixton, yesterday foresaw the Government investing in it.

Talks with ministers and civil servants had left him "confident that if the trend continues we will get the money we need from the Government".

He said that in reply to a letter of his, Mrs Margaret Thatcher had welcomed the rescue programme and had encouraged him to go on with it. The Government's reaction was very positive, he said, and it wanted to look at more details.

Chief Nzeribe is putting up £1m for the project and announced at a press conference in Brixton yesterday that with pledges from other subscribers the total already available was £2.2m.

The subscribers include two white people who wanted to remain anonymous and a black business group in the United States which had pledged technical support and $250,000.

Mr Levi Unam, one of several other Nigerian businessmen involved, said he had known Chief Nzeribe since childhood. Mr Unam, who has pledged £250,000, describes his business as "general trading"—importing, exporting and insurance.

Chief Nzeribe: £1m of own money.

Chief Nzeribe said he was returning donations sent by 800 people who had not realized that strictly a business venture was planned. Their response had been understandably emotional. The private company he had in mind could have only a certain number of subscribers.

The Government was being invited to be one of the shareholders to whom profits would go. "I am not asking for a grant or donations, but asking them to invest".

The launching of the project, called the Rescue Industrialization Centre, would cost about £10m.

Chief Nzeribe, who is 43, started in business after graduating in engineering from Manchester University. He has built up his group's turnover to about £70m annually. As chairman of the Fanz organisation, he heads 17 companies with offices in Nigeria and 10 overseas companies with central offices in the West End of London. The group operates in the United Kingdom, the Middle East and Africa.

Manuscripts commission 'too old'

The Government reluctantly published yesterday a long-delayed report recommending that if the Government did not make the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts reform its membership and working practices within five years it should be abolished.

The document, completed in April, 1980, by Mr Daniel Caplan, a former under-secretary at the Department of the Environment, was released only after Mr Caplan made a statement to The Times about his suspicion that the royal commissioners were trying to have the report suppressed. Mrs Reneea Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-east, put down a parliamentary question about it.

The Royal Commissioners, who meet under the chairmanship of Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, have added their own comments dissenting from csome of its findings.

The Caplan report charges the 17 royal commissioners with being a "self-perpetuating body" containing too great a proportion of elderly people, meeting too rarely (twice a year) to help to protect the country's private archives and advise the Government on policy.

Mr Caplan recommends that commissioners should be appointed for five years only, should retire at 75 and should meet more frequently. He also urges that the bar on professional archivists becoming royal commissioners should be lifted.

he royal commissioners refused to comment on Mr Caplan's remarks about themselves, but criticize his call for the development of a new national archives policy over the next five years as "beyond the realm of practical possibility."

The Government accepted that the royal commission should survive in a parliamentary answer on February 12. Thte Civil Service Department yesterday dissociated tsef from Mr Caplan's views.

Independent Review of the Work of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.—Report by Mr D Caplan, April 1980, (Civil Service Department, Old Admiralty Building, Whitehall, London SW1).

Grant axe closes theatres

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

Cuts in Arts Council grants have led to disaster for two theatres: the Overground at Kingston upon Thames is closing on July 4 after losing its grant from the Arts Council of Great Britain; Theatre Gwynedd, at Bangor, is due to shut down on August 29 after a heavy cut in its Welsh Arts Council grant.

The Overground, a 120-seat theatre, was one of 41 companies that lost Arts Council grants in December. Mr Alan Bryce, the codirector, said yesterday that the grant was apparently withdrawn because the council wanted to switch spending away from London and because of a lack of local council support.

"The town is going to lose out in the end", he added.

At Bangor, Theatre Gwynedd has issued redundancy notices to seven full-time and 22 part-time staff, but it is still fighting against closure.

The Welsh Arts Council substantially cut its grant to the theatre, and similarly reduced its support for Cwmni Theatr Cymri, the Welsh language company which uses Gwynedd as a base to tour Wales.

While Cwmni Theatr Cymri is not in immediate danger of shutting down, although it has had to cut back both its staff and programme, Theatre Gwynedd will not be able to continue without extra help.

Mr Elwyn Jones, the manager, said yesterday that they were trying hard to raise money from the local authorities. Donations had come from well-wishers.

"If it closes, the whole of this area of Wales will be starved of year-round theatre", he said.

The Welsh Arts Council said it had cut the grant to Cwmni Theatr Cymri because it was unhappy with the company's artistic standard and with its cost-effectiveness; it had cut the grant to Theatre Gwynedd because it could not continue almost completely to fund the theatre.

It was looking for contributions from the University College of North Wales, which owns the theatre, and from Gwynedd County Council.

Appeal court clears chemist in prescription fraud case

A chemist given a 30-month jail sentence for alleged involvement with two doctors in a prescription fraud, was cleared by the Court of Appeal yesterday. The doctors, also given jail terms after pleading guilty to a plot to defraud Brent and Harrow Area Health Authority, had their sentences reduced and suspended, with the addition of fines.

The chemist, Sydney Solly Frankel, aged 40, of St Johns Wood, London, had his conspiracy conviction quashed and his sentence set aside.

Mr Frankel was jailed at the Central Criminal Court in April last year. He was allowed his appeal costs out of public funds.

Dr Barry Michaels, aged 46, of Brim Hill, East Finchley, and Dr Max Skoblo, aged 57, of Orchard Avenue, Finchley, had their 18-month sentences cut to four months and suspended for a year, and were each fined £1,000. All three had been bailed pending appeal.

Lord Justice Eveleigh, sitting with Mr Justice Kilner-Brown and Mr Justice Balcombe, said the Crown case was that the three had plotted to share the proceeds of bogus applications for payments by the authority for drugs prescribed by the doctors at their Willesden practice and dispensed at Mr Frankel's shop near by.

Mr Frankel totally denied any fraudulent additions to the prescription forms, the judge said, and the doctors denied having acted for personal gain.

The Court of Appeal had had to intervene, he went on, because Judge Gwyn Morris had been guilty of several irregularities at Mr Frankel's trial. The most serious was his decision to inform the jury of the doctors' guilty pleas.

On that ground alone, Mr Frankel's conviction would have to be quashed.

Judge Morris had rejected the doctors' claim that they had not acted for gain, Lord Justice Eveleigh said. They had pleaded guilty on the basis that they wanted to increase their stock of drugs for use in emergencies.

Whitehall brief

Russia-watchers' role in defence

By Peter Hennessy

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, has spent the spring weekends on his West Country farm delivering lambs and brooding about what the Soviet Union will be up to in 1991. By all accounts he has often arrived at the ministry on a Monday quite worn out, because of the lambs, that is, not the Russians.

The contents of Mr Nott's defence review were circulated in a paper distributed to ministers yesterday by the Cabinet Office, ready for Thursday's meeting at 10 Downing Street, at which final details will be settled. His strategy has been to start with the threat the British Armed Forces will be facing in 10 years' time.

From there he has worked backwards to the point of deciding with what equipment the Ministry of Defence should be planning to arm them, given the limited funds that can be wrung out of the British economy for the protection of the realm. In fixing priorities Mr Nott has relied heavily on the Russia-watchers on his payroll.

According to legend, General George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, said in 1974 that all he asked of the fledgling Central Intelligence Agency was 24 hours' warning of the Red Army marching into Western Europe.

Instructing today's British equivalents to gaze into the early 1990s is a tall order. As Mr Nott admitted last month in a speech to Procurement Executive managers, it is a matter of informed guesswork.

The central message his briefs have contained is that with no sign of a decrease in the 12-14 per cent of gross national product the Soviet Union allocates to defence, there is no scope for the western allies to drop their guard in any area of defence, whether it be in the eastern and northern Atlantic or on Nato's central front in Germany.

In the jargon of the defence community, the emphasis is on not giving the Russians "cost-free options" by reducing British or allied capabilities anywhere to the point at which the potential enemy might think he could get away with a bit of adventurism. Hence Mr Nott's repeated phrase that his defence review does not involve "apocalyptic choices".

On a more detailed level, his papers will have been bursting with information about the effort the Soviet Union will be investing in the 1980s on improved anti-submarine warfare systems, an air defence aircraft to match the performance of the American F-15 and F-16, countermeasures to thwart low-level attacks by Tornados and F-111s, space research and the procurement of a new generation of tanks, to mention but a few subjects.

Mr Nott's political analysts will have told him that by 1991 the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will have had two, if not three, general secretaries in the leadership reshuffle that will follow the death of President Brezhnev.

The president's successors will have a battery of economic difficulties to manage as the rate of growth of the Soviet Union's annual income declines from about 3.5 per cent to nearer 2 per cent by the mid 1980s. Its touchy eastern European satellites will need to purchase progressively more oil on the world market as Russia has less and less to export.

The picture presented to Mr Nott is a bit brighter than might be thought at first sight.

The Ministry of Defence has not accepted the "window of opportunity" argument fashionable in recent years, which contends that the Soviet Union will never enjoy a weapons superiority over Nato greater than that it will have achieved by 1984-85, and that its new leadership may be tempted to roll west while the going is good.

The gist of the advice to Mr Nott is that provided Nato forces and the British element in them do not decay to the point where the Russians can make trouble with relative impunity, the security of western Europe should remain intact in the coming decade.

Advertising ban on TV relaxed

By Kenneth Gosling

Advertising by undertakers and bookmakers, two categories not at present permitted on independent television, is to be allowed as part of teletex transmissions.

That is announced with the publication by the Independent Broadcasting Authority of its code for such transmissions on the Oracle service. The television companies are expected to introduce paid advertisements on Oracle later this summer; hitherto only experimental, unpaid advertising has appeared.

The reason for the relaxation is the nature of teletext itself. The viewer is free to select a given page, so advertising not allowed on television and not considered acceptable will be permitted.

The code specifies "undertakers or others associated with death or burial" and "betting (including pools)".

The same standards governing good taste and decency will still apply as already obtain in the main IBA code of advertising standards and practice, which has been published in a revised edition. It incorporates minor changes announced last November, affecting children and advertising and the presentation of financial advertisements.

Other changes are amendments arising from new legislation affecting financial advertising, in particular the Banking Act, 1979.

There is no relaxation, however, in the ban on advertising by fortune-tellers, matrimonial agencies and private investigators.

DAMAGES FOR DAVID BEDFORD

David Bedford, the former 10,000 metres world record holder, received a public apology and damages in the High Court yesterday over a newspaper report suggesting that he had taken drugs. The report appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on January 22 last year under the heading: "David Bedford banned from driving".

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, for Mr Bedford, told Mr Justice Comyn that he was a past chairman of the International Athletes Club, which had played a leading role in the campaign to stamp out drug abuse in athletics.

The *Daily Telegraph* report included the words, "Drug tests proved positive". That was entirely without foundation. Mr Bedford had neither taken drugs nor been subject to drug tests.

Counsel said the newspaper had relied on false information from an agency. When the facts were brought to their attention they published a correction, and now wished publicly to express regret for the libel. They had agreed to pay Mr Bedford appropriate damages as well as his legal costs.

Mr Michael Tugendhat, for *The Daily Telegraph*, said that although the error was not the newspaper's fault they welcomed the opportunity to express regret.

Mr Justice Comyn said the parties had behaved sensibly.

Wildfowl haunts protected

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Six more wetland areas in England and Scotland were designated by the Government yesterday as sites of international importance, bringing the total to 19 since Britain ratified the so-called "Ramsar" convention in 1976.

The sites are: Abberton reservoir, Essex; Rostherne Mere, Cheshire; Cairngorm Lochs, Grampian; Claish Moss, Highland; Loch Lintrathen, Tayside; and Silver Flowe, Dumfries and Galloway.

The Cairngorm Lochs are tre highest standing waters in Britain and are of an Arctic-Alpine character. In most winters there is a continuous ice cover from December to May.

The main purpose of the convention, named after the town in Iran where it was drawn up, is to ensure international action to safeguard refuges for wildfowl on thei rannual migrations.

Earlier this year Mr John Parslow, Conservation Director of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, wrote to *The Times* criticizing what he termed the marked reluctance of British governments to commit pubuic funds to wetland conservation.

Instead they had provided subsidies for the drainage of important waterfowl sites

WIFE CLEARED OF KILLING

A housewife who stabbed her husband to death was acquitted yesterday after Northampton Crown Court was told he had become a heavy drinker and more violent after being made redundant last year by the British Steel Corporation.

June McManus, aged 44, had pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of her husband, Hugh McManus, aged 51, who was stabbed after a drinking bout on New Year's Day.

The court was told that Mr McManus attacked his wife in the kitchen of their home in Corby, Northamptonshire, and a kitchen knife she was holding went into his heart.

The prosecution agreed with a defence submission that there was no case to answer.

Actress gets £750 damages

Miss Diane Hart the actress, was awarded £750 damages in the High Court in London yesterday for noise nuisance arising from the construction of a £6m Islamic cultural and religious centre opposite her London home.

The award was against the Aga Khan Foundation United Kingdom, the charitable trust financing the project at South Kensington, London, on the former National Theatre site. The foundation claimed it had taken all reasonable steps to keep noise and nuisance to a minimum.

Miss Hart, aged 54, of Thurloe Place, South Kensington, who conducted her five-day case without the aid of lawyers, was awarded costs.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice Boreham said Miss Hart was entitled to damages for the time when the working day was extended before 8 am and after 6 pm. To extend the working day by as much as an hour and a half showed a lack of consideration

The work was curtailed after the Court of Appeal ruled earlier this year that it should be confined to between 8 am and 6 pm on weekdays, and Saturday mornings.

Miss Hart had been paid £500 by the contractors to "get away from it all" during five weeks of pile-driving operations

The judge renewed an injunction limiting work on Saturday mornings and from 8 am to 6 pm on weekdays.

SANDS PROTESTER FINED £50

John Harrison, aged 19, apprentice engineer, of Ribchester Walk, Hulme, Manchester, was yesterday fined £50, with £25 costs, for unlawfully obstructing the highway at Kilburn High Road, north-west London, on April 26 in spite of a 28-day police ban on marches.

Miss Allison Martin, for the prosecution, told Willesden magistrates that Mr Harrison was among demonstrators supporting Robert Sands, the Maze prison hunger-striker.

Denial by Lady Dufferin

From Our Correspondent, Rochester

The dowager Lady Dufferin and Ava denied yesterday that she had deliberately misled an industrial tribunal. She said that she altered a ticket machine for visitors to the gardens at her home, the Owel House, at Lamberhurst, Kent, on the night before the tribunal opened so that "the tribunal could see that the machine was correct".

She suspected that her butler, Mr David Chopping, was being dishonest and asked him and his wife to leave. Mr Chopping, now unemployed, and his wife are claiming unfair dismissal.

Lady Dufferin said that the number on the machine should tally with the number on the tickets. "Mr Chopping was certainly fiddling the tickets, because the numbers did not tally", she said. "I suspected he was pocketing the money.

"He told me in April, 1980, that he could not give me any numbers of how many visitors there were because he had run out of tickets.

The tribunal, at Ashford, has heard that police investigated allegations that the Choppings had taken £1,700 from the garden accounts, used Lady Dufferin's car without permission and stolen crab apples. No charges were brought against them.

Lady Dufferin, speaking from the witness box for the fourth time in the five-day tribunal, said she told Mr and Mrs Chopping of her concern at the amount of money spent on the household.

The hearing is expected to end today.

Faults found in Whitehall system of cutting jobs

By Peter Hennessy

Serious shortcomings in staff inspection methods used by the Civil Service Department for achieving manpower economies in ministries were made public yesterday in a memorandum prepared by Sir Douglas Henley, Comptroller and Auditor General, Parliament's spending watchdog. The document was released by the Commons Public Accounts Committee.

An investigation conducted by members of Sir Douglas's exchequer and audit department showed a marked drop in the number of posts recommended for abolition from 4,400 in 1977 to 2,500 in 1978. Of the 1978 quota only 35 per cent were implemented.

Sir Douglas's team also discovered that the three-year inspection cycle of departmental posts was not being achieved. A number of ministries, extrapolating the rate to which staff inspection had slumped in the late 1970s, would take between seven and 28 years to complete their cycles.

Sir John Herbecq, Second Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department, appearing before the Public Accounts Committee, accepted the gist of Sir Douglas's findings. He said that the department had conducted a review of staff inspection procedures in 1979-80 and matters had improved.

In 1980 staff inspectors earmarked 4,100 jobs for removal, of which three quarters had been implemented.

Sir Douglas's memorandum said the quality of staff inspectors should be improved and they should be subject to greater direction. "The Civil Service Department should restore its lost impetus for improving the standard and effectiveness of staff inspection across the service".

Burden of bishops' palaces

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church Commissioners have found no suitable way of relieving the Church of England of the burden of supporting large and ancient bishops' palaces, despite the trend towards more modest accommodation for diocesan bishops.

Their annual report states today that they have a moral and legal responsibility to maintain those buildings because of their historic and architectural interest.

The 11 palaces or castles occupied by bishops, in addition to Lambeth Palace, are a main item of expenditure.

"Contrary to popular belief, most bishops do not live in a palace, let alone a castle", the report states. Half the houses occupied by diocesan bishops were bought or built since 1945, "and are often no more than large suburban houses".

They point out that most of the old palaces now also house diocesan offices, and in some cases other uses have been found for part of the space, to spread the cost.

The annual report states that the commissioners' total income increased in 1980 by 15.8 per cent, compared with an increase in the retail price index of 15.1 per cent. It draws attention to the possibility that that favourable situation may be more difficult to maintain in the future.

They praise the contribution that ordinary church members are making to the support of the clergy, which in the year under review amounted to 34 per cent of the total cost, a record proportion.

The value of the Church Commissioners' investments was nearly £1,200m by the end of 1980 compared with just over £1,000m nine months earlier (Peter Wilson-Smith writes).

Over three fifths of that was property, making the commissioners one of the largest property owners in the country. The rest is invested, mainly in stocks and shares, with a growing proportion overseas.

TWO WOMEN ACCUSED OF KIDNAP

From Our Correspondent Hereford

Two women were charged at Hereford yesterday with kidnapping and unlawfully taking away Mrs Sophia Al-Kandari, aged 22, the daughter of the Dean of Hereford, the Very Rev Norman Rathbone, on June 7.

Diane Weekes, aged 23, and Jean Edwards, aged 30, both of Gwyn Street, Bristol, were remanded in custody for a week.

Police are seeking three men and their inquiries have extended to the Middle East, where Mrs Al-Kandari's two children, a boy aged two and a girl aged three, are thought to have been taken.

Mrs Al-Kandari is believed to have been living apart from her husband, Mr Mohammed Al-Kandari, aged 24, who was studying at Bristol University.

RIPPER APPEAL

A[illegible] doc[illegible] prepared on behalf of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, were lodged yesterday at the offices of the Court of Appeal. Mr Sutcliffe, who is serving a life sentence after being convicted of 13 murders, contends that the judge was wrong to reject his guilty pleas to manslaughter.

Police assaulted me in cell, man claims

From Arthur Osman, Solihull

A North Wales horse breeder who told magistrates at Solihull, West Midlands, yesterday that he was assaulted a year ago by a sergeant in the town's police station claimed he had been advised to complain about it by a magistrates' clerk.

Mr Graham Aston, aged 47, of Lichfield Drive, Marine Park, Prestatyn, Clwyd, claimed that Police Sergeant Donald Williams, of West Midlands police, hit him in the face through a trap in the cell door after he had asked for some valium tablets.

The sergeant, aged 30, of Dordon Close, Solihull, denies assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Mr Aston said he had been arrested at Prestatyn last June in connexion with a parking offence.

After he had been fined £15, he said, the magistrates' clerk followed him from the court and asked how he had received a mark on his face just below the right eye.

The clerk had said: "This has happened here. Someone has been on the phone to Prestatyn and they confirmed you had no injuries when you left and the two officers who fetched you have said that when they delivered you you had no marks on you. A chief inspector would like to have a word with you".

Mr Aston, who said he made a statement to the clerk about the alleged assault, agreed that he had a number of convictions for dishonesty and false pretences, and said: "I have been in police cells before and I have never had anything like this happen. I have always been treated very fairly by the police. Everyone has their jobs to do."

He told the magistrates that he had not made a complaint at the time "because, to be honest, I was frightened. I thought if I did not keep quiet I might get some more."

Mr Aston challenged the right of Mr Michael Morris, for the defence, to read out his criminal record, but agreed about various convictions between 1943 and 1978. He complained to the magistrates: "This man has my police record, which is nothing to do with my case here. He has prejudiced me and I think it is wrong".

Mr Christopher Jones, for the prosecution, alleged that Sergeant Williams, who has been suspended from duty since January, had refused to give Mr Aston his valium tablets. Mr Aston shouted something at him through the trap in the cell door and it was claimed that the sergeant returned and without provocation "punched Mr Aston in the face".

Superintendent Derek Owen, of West Midlands police, said that Sergeant Williams had denied the assault and said: "In my opinion Aston has told malicious lies".

The superintendent said he knew nothing about alleged conversations concerning brutality in the cells or that there had been much of it going on. Another witness, Inspector William Guest, who took a statement from Mr Aston after he had made his complaint, also denied any knowledge about such a conversation.

The case continues today.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Laraine Dudley (left) and Lesley McAdam.

Two girls share one job

By Sarah Segrue

A desk, a typewriter and one job will be shared by two clerk-typists from next Monday at the GEC telecommunications division in Coventry. The electrical manufacturing company has devised a job-sharing scheme to reduce unemployment among the young while keeping within existing costs.

The first two to benefit, Laraine Dudley, aged 16, and Lesley McAdam, aged 18, will each work half a week in the purchase department of GEC private systems.

Their wages will be £25 and £31 respectively for the two-and-a-half-day week but if one of them fails to turn up for her spell of duty the other will get the whole week's work.

It is intended that the job sharing should continue for 18 months, after which GEC hopes to be able to offer full employment to the girls.

The scheme will offer semi-skilled and clerical work to 20 pairs in Coventry on an experimental basis; during their half week off the participants will have to spend one day at college.

Dons seek medical work fees

By Nicholas Timmins

Medical academic staff who hold honorary consultant posts with the National Health Service are to practise privately and to keep the proceeds.

The decision came from the annual conference of medical academic representatives in London yesterday, when the move was approved overwhelmingly. It will now be put to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals.

If implemented it will deprive medical schools of a small but important contribution to research funds, at a time when money for research is extremely tight.

Dr John Dawson, under-secretary at the British Medical Association, said yesterday: "It is a principle that many people will feel sad to see go." It had, however, been forced on academics by the need to recruit the best doctors to academic posts.

Many of the 2,000 senior lecturers, readers and professors who teach medical students also undertake much health service work and are allowed to practise privately. But their contracts stipulate, in all but a few cases, that they may not benefit personally, and the money is put into departmental funds for research, travel and equipment, some of which directly benefits NHS patients.

That means, however, that academic staff can find themselves more than £2,500 a year worse off than full-time NHS consultants, who are now allowed to earn up to 10 per cent of the in salary from private practice, and who benefit from such items as fees for home visits, unlike academic staff.

IN BRIEF

Spending cut on school books

A survey of local authorities' spending on school books reveals "an almost unbroken pattern of neglect", the Educational Publishers Council said yesterday.

Nearly four million fewer books were bought last year than in the year before. The survey shows that some counties were spending 20 per cent less in real terms in 1980-81 than in 1978-79.

Police chief dies

Mr Victor Gilbert, aged 56, Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire and former head of the Special Branch, died at his home near Huntingdon on Sunday, it was announced yesterday. He was Assistant Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police before being appointed Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire in 1977.

Nurse taken off ship

Miss Sarah Hutcher, an American nurse who was taken off an American warship 70 miles from the Irish coast and flown to hospital yesterday, was said later to be comfortable in Galway Regional Hospital. She was being X-rayed for an abdominal condition.

Oxford president

William Hague, a second-year undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, whose speech roused the Tories' Blackpool conference in 1977 when he was 16, has been elected president of the Oxford Union Society

Surgeon's trial moved

The trial of Paul Vickers, a surgeon, of Gosforth, and Pamela Collison, who are accused of murdering Mr Vicker's wife, has been transferred from Newcastle upon Tyne to York Crown Court. The trial will begin in October

PARLIAMENT June 15 1981

Urgent review of law on replica firearms

Whitelaw: Situation must change.

The Home Office and the police are to reexamine as quickly as possible what effective controls can be devised on the use of replica firearms, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in a statement about the incident at the Trooping the Colour ceremony on Saturday.

His statement that it was her Majesty's wish that she should be able to move freely among her people was cheered and later echoed by other MPs.

In his statement, Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said: As the House is aware, on Saturday, as her Majesty was making her way to the ceremony of Trooping the Colour, a man in the crowd of sightseers fired six shots of blank ammunition using an imitation revolver.

A man was immediately arrested and has been charged by the police under Section 2 of the Treason Act, 1842. As the matter is now sub judice, the House will realize that it would be wrong this afternoon to discuss the details of the incident itself.

It has not been the practice, nor would it be desirable, to describe the arrangements made for the safety of her Majesty The Queen and other members of the Royal Family, but I can assure the House that those arrangements are kept under continuing review, and have recently been reexamined.

What occurred on Saturday is being carefully studied by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, and full account will be taken of it in future planning arrangements.

It is her Majesty's wish that both on state and less formal occasion she should be able to move freely among her people. (Cheers).

Consistent with this everything will be done to keep the risks to a minimum.

There has been concern in the past about the misuse of replica firearms. Although the law provides severe penalties for their misuse, I have asked my department, together with chief officers of police, to reexamine, as quickly as possible, what effective controls can be devised.

I am sure that the whole House will wish to put on record its admiration for the calmness and control which her Majesty displayed throughout (Renewed cheers).

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): May I express the relief of the Opposition that neither the Queen nor any of the other participants in or observers of the Trooping the Colour was injured as a result of the incident last Saturday.

I would associate Opposition MPs with Mr Whitelaw's expression of admiration for the way the Queen reacted to the danger she faced (Cheers).

The Opposition wishes to applaud and support her own view that the day must never come when the Queen cannot walk freely among the people of the United Kingdom.

Such a policy may involve personal danger but we look to the Home Secretary to ensure that the risks involved are kept to a minimum.

Mr Whitelaw has reminded the House that last Saturday's incident is now sub judice. I hope that commentators who write or broadcast about it will remember that piece of wise advice.

We shall look sympathetically at any proposals about tighter controls of firearms, real or replica, in the United Kingdom.

Mr Whitelaw: I am pleased that Mr Hattersley has agreed with the view, which I think is widely held in this House and throughout the country, that the Queen's duties require—and she would expect to carry them out—that she move freely among her people.

I am also grateful to Mr Hattersley for his view that it is the task of the Government and, inevitably, of the Home Secretary and so of the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis in London and for the chief officers outside London to make sure that the risks are kept to the minimum. That is the correct and only phrase one can use.

Mr Hattersley also referred to the phrase sub judice. I am conscious that there are many who would pick up any failure of mine to preserve a rule of such importance. I have no intention of giving them an opportunity to express criticism of me.

We shall move forward on the question of real and replica firearms on the basis that we can hope for a wide measure of agreement in the House.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L), associated the Liberals with the remarks about the incident and said he wished to press the Home Secretary on the use and misuse of replica firearms.

Will he indicate (he asked) that while the review will be undertaken as urgently as possible, it should be considered with other governments if possible and a collective view taken to restrict their use and manufacture.

Will the Home Secretary confirm and go a little further by saying that at the end of the day, despite advice from ministers and police, properly given, it must for the Queen to decide the scale of protection she should be afforded.

Mr Whitelaw: As for the hope that it would be best to move with other governments on the control of firearms and replica firearms, perhaps I should take refuge in the well-known phrase: The best can be the enemy of the good.

If we wait for all concerned, we shall wait for a long time. I shall try to get agreement. I should like to get it, but if we have to move on our own we should.

As for the position of her Majesty, I can say at once, I think, that her Majesty believes that it is her duty to move freely among her people. She would expect to do that and it would be the wish of the House that she should be strongly supported in that belief and action.

Mr Cranley Onslow (Woking, C): Is it not already an offence to carry replica firearms in a public place, and if not can it not be made one without delay?

Mr Whitelaw: Under the present law, while there are no controls on the importation, display and sale of imitation firearms, those capable of being readily converted to lethal weapons or parts of weapons require a licence under the Firearms Act.

It is an offence under that Act to possess imitation weapons to commit an indictable offence or with intent to resist or prevent arrest.

Of course, the main problem is to distinguish between realistic imitations and the millions of harmless children's toys.

The phrase in my statement "what effective controls" means that we are determined to solve that problem.

Mr Edward Gardner (South Fylde, C): What the Queen and members of the Royal Family have to fear in carrying out their public duties are not replica firearms, but the real thing.

As a means of reducing this chilling risk, which is accepted with great personal courage, he should consider introducing random spot searches of members of the crowd? (Some protests.) I am sure this is something the public would willingly accept.

Mr Whitelaw: It is the chief officers of police who bear operational responsibility and it is extremely important that neither I nor the House stray into their area. They must make these decisions which are difficult with great problems attached.

It would be wrong if any of us tried to tell them how to do a job which they do with the greatest expertise and skill.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): While the vast majority of Metropolitan Police officers would willingly risk their own lives in order to protect that of the Queen, nonetheless it is the duty of the Government and Parliament to provide the police with the necessary powers and controls so they can do their job properly.

On replicas, there already has been a detailed review with the lamentable conclusion of his department that nothing could be done.

I welcome what he has said about an urgent review. He should undertake to enable the House shortly to consider a Bill making it an offence to import, possess, manufacture, or sell any device that purports to resemble a weapon, unless it is seen to be conspicuously dissimilar from that weapon.

Mr Whitelaw: I would endorse 100 per cent what he said about the attitude of members of the Metropolitan Police. Two people took immediate action following the shooting. One was a special constable of the Metropolitan Police.

It is worth saying that because of the importance we should give to those people who give their voluntary service as a special constable (cheers). The other was a lance corporal from the Scots Guards. To hear someone from my old regiment complimented for his action is something naturally pleasing.

It is difficult for us to devise on the spur of the moment a particular phrase for an Act of Parliament. I am prepared to accept the general principle of what he says.

The previous reviews were ones I fully endorsed and I take full responsibility for what the department decided.



Hattersley: Risks must be kept to minimum.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich North, Lab): Bearing in mind the negative attitude Mr Whitelaw had taken towards legislation in controlling the importation, manufacture and possession of replica firearms, I welcome his decision today. We recognize the difficulties, but they can be overcome and I hope this will be treated as a matter of urgency.

Mr Whitelaw: I concluded, having considered what they said, that it was right to stay as we were because of the great difficulties of making changes.

This situation must now change. I have accepted it. If it proves right and I was wrong, it will not be the first time in my political life, and I do not resent it in any way.

After the statement had been repeated in the House of Lords by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Peart, Leader of the Opposition peers, said: All of us admire the Queen. We believe that our constitutional monarchy is something we treasure and we hope this will show to the peoples of many other countries that we are proud of the Queen, for her courage, and all she stands for.

Lord Wigoder (L): Is it not a fact that year after year a substantial number of serious criminal offences, particularly of armed robbery, are committed by people using imitation firearms that are skilfully produced, advertised for sale without restriction and bought and sold without any limitation whatsoever?

If that is so, would the Lord Chancellor say it is at least the intention of the Government to legislate as soon as possible to prevent this once they are satisfied there is a practical way of doing this? (Cheers)

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone: The Queen showed considerable horsemanship. It should not be forgotten that riding on horseback can lead to fatal accidents if the horse is in any way disturbed.

I do not know the figure for offences which are committed with dummy firearms. I have read in the papers of precisely this happening and it is obviously one of the arguments which the Home Secretary will be taking into account when he looks at the review which he has said will be undertaken.

New factory projects going ahead

WALES

Nissan-Datsun, the Japanese car company, had indicated that it would probably announce by the end of July its general intentions about investment, though not necessarily the site chosen for its intended factory, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, stated during questions about unemployment.

In the course of replies to strong Opposition criticism of the weekend speech in which he had said that Wales had come through the recession remarkably well, Mr Edwards said Labour Party proposals recently published included one that they would insist whenever a grant under regional policy was given or assistance for regional policy, that they must have, compulsorily, a shareholding in the company concerned.

I cannot think of a more disastrous proposal (he said) for the future of regional policy. It would ditch regional policy in Britain, including Wales.

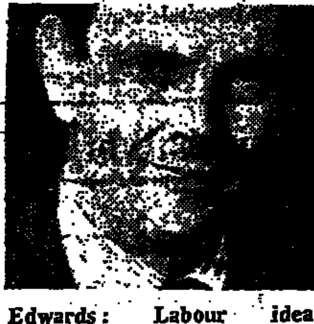
Mr Edwards (Pembroke, C) said that on May 14, 1981, there were 148,722 persons unemployed in Wales, 28,608 in Mid Glamorgan, 3,541 in Aberdare. The equivalent percentage rates for unemployment were 13.7 per cent, 14.8 per cent and 15.81 per cent respectively.

Later, he said the 1981 figure for Wales as a whole represented an increase of 65,698 over the total at May, 1979. Between May, 1979, and May, 1980, and between May, 1980, and May, 1981, levels of unemployment increased by 16.9 per cent and 53.3 per cent respectively. Taking the period as a whole, the increase was 79.1 per cent.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab): How could he, speaking at the weekend, say that Wales has come through the recession remarkably well, when he has just given these figures, and when Wales has suffered more than any other region, other than the North, in Great Britain?

The Government's policies have deliberately helped to create unemployment that is far worse than any other country in Europe.

Mr Edwards: I repudiate the suggestion that the Government's policies have created this situation. We have had rising unemployment



Edwards: Labour idea disastrous.

under successive Governments when competitiveness and the ability to produce goods had a greater significance.

Other areas have significantly larger unemployment and deteriorated faster. The Welsh share of the total United Kingdom unemployment has fallen from 6.3 per cent to 5.8 per cent. After taking account of the severe steel redundancies suffered, it is clear that the other sectors in Wales have stood up remarkably well.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru): Does he not feel that the time is right for a major capital investment programme and to pay people for doing something like building new houses and roads in Wales rather than leaving them rotting on the dole.

Mr Edwards: All programmes have to be paid for and we have got a substantial public expenditure and construction programme going on in Wales. This is by far the largest programme of site preparation, factory building and road construction ever undertaken in the Principality.

Mr Alec Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda, Lab): How can he possibly justify the figures he has just given and the fact that most knowledgeable people in Wales expect a worsening of the position by the end of this year, with that remarkable weekend statement that Wales has come through the recession remarkably well?

Will he publish the evidence on which he based that statement or can we take it that this optimistic indication is not based on fact?

Mr Edwards: I based it on the fact that the position in Wales has not deteriorated as fast as in the United Kingdom as a whole. We have in the previous year allocated nearly a record amount of new factory spaces in Wales.

During the first five months of this year, the number of formal applications is up on last year, the number of enquiries is up, and applications for selective financial assistance is up. Taken with the major package of expenditure on infrastructure, this holds out well for the future.

I am happy to be able to say that a company has just announced today that it is setting up a new facory at Bridgend—Alpha Electrostatic Flocking Ltd at Kenfig Industrial Estate. This is one of many companies coming into being.

During later exchanges, Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab) asked whether there was any news about the Nissan-Datsun project, and an assurance that it would come to Wales.

There are (he said) 7,854 Deeside citizens now out of work, 40 advanced factories empty and a large number of young people leaving school this coming month. What hope is there of work for these people?

Mr Edwards: Nissan-Datsun has indicated that it will probably announce its general intention as to investment, though not necessarily the site chosen, by the end July. I cannot give any further information about the project.

I understand the difficult situation on Deeside, And I was pleased to see that the local director has spoken about record output at Shotton and that there is a full order book.

I am also glad to be able to say that Metal Improvement Company Inc is occupying a 45,000 square feet factory at Deeside Industrial Park to make products in relation to the A310 Airbus.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C): How many existing and potential jobs would be put at risk and lost if Labour carried out its threat to withdraw from the EEC, to which 42 per cent of our exports go?

Mr Edwards: It would be a total disaster for inward investment in Wales. Most overseas companies would not be interested in setting up plants in Wales.

Then there is Labour's added threat in their programme that they would insist, whenever a regional grant is given, or assistance, that they must have a compulsory shareholding in the company. I cannot think of a more disastrous proposal for the future of regional policy in Wales.

High fines for phone offences

HOUSE OF LORDS

Imprisonment for certain offences under the British Telecommunications Bill is to be replaced by an unlimited fine, the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said when moving an amendment during the report stage of the Bill.

The Secretary of State for Industry has power under Clause 17 (Marking orders) to order that apparatus which is capable of being connected to a telecommunications system should be marked with, or accompanied by, any information or instruction relating the apparatus or its connexion.

The Earl of Gowrie said the present maximum penalty for conviction on indictment of two years imprisonment for contravening the order should be replaced by an unlimited fine.

He proposed a similar amendment to Clause 18 (Information etc to be given in advertisements.) The clause deals with information which the Secretary of State has power to order should be contained in advertisements about apparatus for telecommunications systems.

Both amendments were agreed to.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education and Prime Minister. Contempt of Court Bill, remaining stages. Motions on government of Scotland. Lords: (2.30): Social Security Bill, Iron and Steel Bill, and Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, committee stages.

Government not a crutch for industry

NORTH WEST

Every step on the route of the People's March for Jobs had been a fervent protest on behalf of the beleaguered cities of the North West of England, Mr James Dunn, (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab) said when he opened a debate on the problems of the North West.

He said resentment was building up and anger growing at the ever-increasing spiral of unemployment which continually overwhelmed the Government's belated and inadequate measures.

It was only by adjusting the time-scale from 12 months to three years of the youth employment programmes or the special temporary employment programmes that proper facilities would be provided for the longer-term job creation which was the basis for good career prospects.

Without this, the country's teenagers would be denied the opportunity of creating and achieving an independent, rewarding life for themselves and their future families. They must not be sacrificed on the altar of monetary strangulation.

Recent history amply demonstrated the Government's complete disregard of the problems of the textile industry. Over a decade there has been a reduction from 300,000 jobs to the present 48,000. Regrettably, uncertainty still prevailed and unless the Government acted against unfair import penetration, more closures would almost certainly take place.

In Warrington, unemployment was 9,276—a rate of 11.5 per cent. That would give cold comfort to the Government, whatever might be their other problems. The Conservatives would come a lower last than they had ever been in by-elections in recent years.

In the region, there was 12.4 per cent unemployment with a total figure of 352,618. Only the Government could resolve the situation, yet they made no approach to do so.

Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry (South Norfolk, C) said while there were serious problems there were also signs of success and hope.

It was easy to blame others and to insist that everything could be put right by putting in much more public money without pausing to think where the cash might come from or what damage might be caused to other industries. A recital of the difficulties was not good enough.

The overmanning restrictive practices, poor industrial relations in many industries, the failure to introduce modern techniques, low productivity, fear of innovation and high wage demands were factors common to all parts of the country.

In the North West, a price was being paid for failure to tackle these problems earlier.

Sometimes the impression was given that the entire textile industry was disappearing. Yet it still supplied 70 per cent of value of all textiles and clothing bought in Britain and was still a substantial exporter—£2,200m worth of goods last year.

He rejected any assertion that the Government was disregarding the problems in textiles. While rejecting general import controls the Government had given a range of support that no other industry had received.

In the long run, industry, including textiles, must seek to increase productivity and improve marketing and the appropriateness of its product range to markets it was selling in. Quality was important, too.

Regional development grants amounting to more than £105m were made to the North West in the last financial year—21 per cent of the British total.

When the Opposition talked about monetary strangulation, what they actually meant was that they wanted to see the public sector borrowing requirement increase again, and the interest rates start to go up. This was not a realistic way to create new and lasting jobs.

While the current situation was difficult there were encouraging signs, too. There were signs that the bottom of the recession had been reached and there was some prospect of an improving economic situation.

Mr Robert Sheldon (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab) said the North West was suffering from the problems of a Government manufactured slump. An overvalued pound and high interest rates were the major problems from which they were suffering.

Sir Walter Clegg (North Fylde, C) said that all the inducements and money put into the area had made no difference to the economy of Merseyside. The future of the North West lay in its own hands.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said that on Merseyside, not only unemployment and redundancies were on the increase, but so were the crime rate and the number of suicides.

We have to halt the Tory cuts (he said). We have to restore these cuts. We have to retrain those who are unemployed we have to bring in import controls, and we have to take the oil resources into full public ownership in order to make certain they are used in a proper, intelligent way.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North C) said, since the Labour Party took control of Preston council there had been an enormous rate rise. Under four years of Tory control the rates went down. As soon as Labour came in, the rates went up.

Mr Alfred Moris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) said he was born and bred in Manchester, but could never remember a time when there were so many silent factories or idle hands or so many jobs crying out to be done, or such long dole queues of people ready and able to do them.

Mr Denshore Dover (Chorley, C) said the situation was not as bad as painted by the Opposition. There was a new spirit abroad with a change in the whole emphasis and set-up of industry. With a new mood and new industrial relations legislation, they could go far.

Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool, Scotland Exchange, Lab) said the Government did not give a damn about jobs being lost and the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Employment, and the other members of the Government were liars when they talking about unemployment.

Mr Barry Porter (Bebington and Ellesmere Port, C) said there had been the cruel pretence that jobs existed in various industries when they clearly did not. The result had been to make those industries even more uncompetitive and to make greater unemployment in them inevitable in the long run.

Mr Daniel Jones (Burnley, Lab) said that the British textile workers had paid for their past loyalty by being forced to compete with flimsy, inferior materials which were sold cheaply.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) said the Government had given over £5,000m to British Steel. If they had given in indirect assistance to the textile industry just one-fifth of that sum, 160,000 jobs would not have been lost.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab) said that in all too many respects the North West was now an ailing and sick giant which had been progressively brought to its knees by the mixture of incompetence, ideology and stupidity of the Government.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edgehill, L) said county councils should be abolished and powers transferred to the district councils and a new level of government created in the North West with an assembly.

Mr Charles Morris, for the Opposition (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) said the situation in the area was sufficiently serious to justify a senior Cabinet minister visiting it to study the scale of the problems, identify possible solutions, and prepare a plan of action.

Mr David Waddington, Under Secretary of State for Employment (Clitheroe, C) said a region's prospects were not transformed by new agencies, committees or more ministers.

They were suffering from the consequences of a lack of competitiveness and a recession which had hit the whole western world. It was nonsense to talk of a Government manufactured slump.

The debate concluded.

Developments in computer translation

EUROPE

EEC officials and MEPs would one day speak through Eurotra, a new computer-based translation service, Mr Gordon Adam said in presenting a report by the Committee on Energy and Research into plans for an EEC research and development programme for an advanced machine translation system.

Mr Adam (Northumberland, Soc) said the lack of progress in applying technology in the translation services of EEC institutions was deplorable. An effective machine translation system was needed

The Eurotra system was modular, which meant that aspects of the system were common and less investment would be needed in dictionaries. The models would be brought up-to-date as linguistic techniques improved.

The development of Eurotra would present a major opportunity for the Community computer industries.

In supporting the Eurotra system, the committee urged a feasibility study of computer based translation systems suitable for a high proportion of repetitive translation.

Mr Ben Patterson (West Kent, ED) said that it was common to make jokes about computer translations, but even an imperfect machine translation could be of value. The Eurotra project was at the frontiers of current knowledge, which was more important than the technical and commercial aspects.

Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, for the Commission, said that the Systran system was being tested by the Commission staff in Luxembourg, but there was only a 73 per cent correct output which had to be edited and revised. It was necessary to develop a new system to take over from Systran.

Israeli police ordered to prevent election violence

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 15

The presence of Israeli police at election rallies is to be stepped up immediatly to counter an upsurge of organized violence with just over two weeks to go until polling day.

There were two serious disturbances last night when leading members of the opposition Labour Party were shouted down by supporters of Mr Menachem Begin the Prime Minister.

During the worst incident in the Tel Aviv suburb of Peta Tikvah, 18 people were injured and 26 arrested after fighting broke out. About 200 supporters of the ruling Likud coalition repeatedly interrupted Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, with a chant of: "Begin, Begin, King of Israel".

Before the police and Mr Peres's bodyguards were able to restore order, the windows of a Labour Party office were smashed, the cars of some of the estimated 15,000 Labour supporters were attacked, a bonfire was lit and opposition party members were pelted with rubbish.

At the sa metime in the town of Ashkelon further down the Mediterranean coast, Mr Abba Eban, the Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, was suffering similar unruly and apparently oorganized interruptions by crowds of Government supporters.

He was eventually forced to ask the police to restore order.

Commenting on the political violence, Mr Peres told a press conference today that it had not surprised him as it had its model in meetings of the coalition Cabinet.

He accused M rBegin of Khomeini-type tactics which were threatening to turn Israeli democracy into a regime of fear. Other Labour leaders expressed deep concern about the future of freedom of expression.

Last night's incidents were the worst in a campaign which has grown steadily more acrimonious. Last weekend, two anti-Government campaigners organizing a petition in Tel Aviv were taken to hospital after being attacked and prominent Likud politicians today cited examples where their own meetings had been disrupted by left-wingers.

Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, said election violence over

In a radio interview, Dr the past week had been organized and he described the latest incidents as very grave.

In addition to ordering police reinforcements, he has asked all party leaders to urge restraint on their supporters and requested the Attorney General to arrange immediate trials for those arrested for disrupting campaign rallies.

Although both main parties have attempted to put the blame on the other, the most serious incidents appear to have been caused by right-wingers.

The amount of personal abuse traded has increased as the Likud first caught up and subsequently overtook Labour in the opinion polls.

One Labour advertisement shows an unflattering, fist-w?-ing picture of Mr Begin alongside a quotation from Mr David Ben-Gurion, the country's first Prime Minister, claiming that Mr Begin was a "grave threat to Israel's external and internal position".

The Likud, meanwhile, has concentrated on singling out the alleged personal defects of Mr Peres, to such an extent that the Labour leader yesterday accused his rivals of character assassination.

A recent full-page Likud advertisement consisted of a quotation from Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour Prime Minister, who wrote in his autobiography: "I knew Peres, his character and his qualities, I did not believe one word he said. I was determined that if Peres should be elected Prime Minister, my foot would not cross the threshold of the Government."

Underneath was a photograph of Mr Peres and the caption "Look him straight in the eyes. Can you trust this man?"

The upturn in Mr Begin's fortunes were given another boost late this afternoon with the publication of the consumer price index for May which showed an increase of 3.3 per cent as compared with 10.7 per cent for the previous month, a statistic which has figured prominently in Labour campaigning.

Government officials pointed out that today's figure was the lowest monthly increase for some time and was also lower than any recent May figure.

This factor is certain to be emphasized by Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, who has been indulging in a policy of tax-cutting which the Labour Opposition has labelled "blatant electioneering".



A daughter wiping away her mother's tears of emotion when 7,000 Nazi death camp survivors met in Tel Aviv.

Ambassador attacks peace initiative

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador in London, yesterday made an outspoken public attack on the European C°mmunity's peace initiative in the Middle East, which he declared was helping the enemies of his country.

He tol dthe Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association that the EEC peace effort, launched after the European summit in Venice last June, was doomed to failure if the Europeans kept on trying to associate the Palestine Liberation Organization with it.

The European Community must endorse the proposed autonomy talks for the West Bank as agreed at Camp David, if it was to have any hope of influencing Israel, Mr Argov said. Lord Carrington, as Foreign Secretary, would be welcome in Israel, but if he went as President of the EEC Council of Ministers he would, Mr Argov implied, be wasting his time.

He said that in spurning Israel's offer of autonomy for the Palestinians, Europe had done enormous damage to its credibility in Israeli eyes.

"It is seen as pursuing its own fleeting economic interests at the expense of Israeli's existential ones. It is looked upon as willing and anxious to provide Israel's enemies with every conceivable and inconceivable implement of war while effectively denying Israel access to its armouries".

Moi calls for OAU to focus on economics

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 15

A gentle call for African leaders to concentrate with more determination on the economic challenges facing the continent was made here today by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya.

Opening a meeting of foreign ministers which will draft the agenda for next week's eighteenth annual summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, President Moi said the successes in thestruggle to liberate the continent from foreign domination meant that Africa's leaders had the opportunity and the duty to work more deliberately for the economic independence of the continent.

This in turn, he said, would be the forerunner of enhanced social justice and human welfare. Africa faced a catalogue of economic problems—food deficits, severe shortages of foreign exchange, continued resources were exploited for the lack of success in ensuring that benefit of Africa and increasingly difficult urban problems.

"We must now move away from talking and into the arena of action", the Kenyan leader said, "because these difficulties have been debated for many years". The continent would continue to be exploited by others until it had intensified development and diversified its economies. Being a member of the Third World did not mean always occupying third place, he said to applause from the assembled delegates.

Another problem facing the continent, President Moi said, was that of refugees. This crisis was assuming alarming proportions. Africa was grateful to the foreign countries that had provided tangible assistance, but practical aid was not in itself an answer.

A solution could only be sought through establishing conditions conducive to peace, love and unity. "To me it is a matter of great disappointment", Mr Moi said, "that so many African people, having struggled hard to attain independence, should go on suffering now as refugees".

As usual in OAU deliberations, the continuing liberation struggle on the continent received primary attention in the Kenyan leader's speech. He emphasized the organization's commitment to the winning of independence for Namibia and the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

While the door remained open for a peaceful settlement in Namibia, he said, the Pretoria Government had to be propelled to the negotiating table by events on the battlefield.

With regard to South Africa itself, he condemned the greed and hypicrisy which caused some countries to ignore the evils of apartheid, and to collabordate with the Pretoria rtgime. Africa did not relish violence, Mr Moi said, but the facts showed that armed struggle, with all its costs and sacrifices, seemed to be the only way to achieving human rights and justice.

In accordance with the OAU's practice of giving prominence to the liberation movements in their midst, the response to President Moi's speech was made by a representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa who criticized the United States for offering overt support for the apartheid regime.

Troops ready for Namibia

UN forces still keep peace after 32 years

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 15

When, at the end of last month, Israel and Syria seemed to be on the verge of war, the mandate for the United Nations observer force in the Golan Heights came up for renewal by the Security Council. If the two countries had really been keen to grab each other by the throat, it may have been thought that they would have wanted the peace-keepers out of the way and so would have opposed any renewal.

Far from it. They gave an early indication that the continuation of the force was all right with them, and the resolution was passed by 14 votes to none, with China abstaining as usual.

In the same way, the mandate of Unifil, the 6,000-strong peace force in Lebanon, is likely to be renewed next week without much debate, despite Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Last week the council gave another six-month term to the 2,462 troops in Cyprus, where the issues are less immediate, but still contentious.

Mr Brian Urquhart, the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations in charge of peace-keeping, says: "One of the great attributes of peace-keeping is being there. The point is for them to be there so the people have an excuse to stop fighting." Or, in the case of Israel and Syria, not to start again.

Mr Urquhart, a small, bouncing Englishman of 62, has been with the United Nations since its inception. Now, in the map-room off his office suite on the thirty-eighth floor of the headquarters building in Manhattan, he oversees the burgeoning role of his peace-keepers.

On a black notice-board at one end of the room, the facts and figures of the five current operations are set out in white letters and numbers, the same as those used to denote dishes and prices on the menu in the canteen 34 floors below. I made the point that the board seemed full, that there would be no room for any other peace forces —in Namibia, for example, if agreement should be reached on establishing one there.

"Oh yes", he replied chirpily. "We can always push them up and make room underneath." He pointed to an area of black below the statistics for the Golan force. "We can put it there. Today's special."

Two of the five forces have been in existence since 1948. The oldest is the 300-strong truce supervisory organization based in Jerusalem. "They don't fulfil their previous function, but they're very useful", said Mr Urquhart. "They're trusted by both sides."

The other 32-year-old force is the observer group of 37 men in Kashmir, where they were placed after one of the earliest clashes between India and Pakistan. The Cyprus peace force, including 823 British troops, has been there since 1964.

The largest force deployed by the United Nations was 21,000 in the Congo (now Zaire) in 1960. That was an untypical operation in that the troops undertook military operations against the Katanga secessionists. The other time United Nations forces engaged in active military operations was in Korea, which officials prefer not to talk about.

Mr Urquhart thinks their chief value comes when they do not make war but maintain a powerful presence to deter others from doing so.

"We're always being urged in Lebanon to beef up the force and start fighting", he said. "But that would be disastrous. What good would that do?"

Along one wall of the map-room a blue curtain covers a clutch of maps showing in detail the disposition of the forces, split into national groupings, in each of the theatres. That of southern Lebanon demonstrates how the troops separate the territory controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organization from that of the Christian irregulars.

"If we were to take Unifil out it would take the whole control mechanism out of this area", Mr Urquhart said. "If you take them out you bring the Syrians and Israelis face to face."

He turned the board again and showed the plan for deploying the 7,500 troops in Namibia, should an agreement be made on putting them there.

There have been casualties in all the operations. Sixty-two members of Unifil have been killed since its formation in 1978, half in military engagements and half in accidents not directly connected with hostilities. In Cyprus nearly 200 United Nations troops have died.

Israeli patience with Habib mission running out

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, June 15

With Mr Philip Habib, the American special envoy, due back in Israel later this week, there is a growing feeling in political circles here that Israeli patience with his mission is beginning to run out.

The clearest indication of the Government's attitude was given last night, when Mr Menachen Begin, the Prime Minister, told an election rally that Israel would itself remove the Syrian missiles if Mr Habib brought a negative answer about Syria's williness to remove them from Lebanon.

Although Mr Begin repeated an earlier pledge that such a military move by Israel would not lead to war, he said clearly that both the chiec-of-staff and the commander of the northern front, were "ready".

His remarks reinforced speculation that any strike against the missile sites is likely to involve a military operation on the ground, as well as in the air.

Unconfirmed press reports have said that this week's visit by Mr Habig will be the last which the Israeli Government will contemplate before carrying out its threat to act against the missile sites in Lebanon and those recently erected along Syria's border with Lebanon.

☐ Damascus: Syria is planning to build a nuclear power plant to generate electricity and reduce the high cost of importing fuel, Dr Omar Yusef, the Syrian Minister for Electric Power, said today (Reuter reports). He made the announcement at the opening session of the first Arab nuclear conference taking place in Damascus just over a week after Israeli jets destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor outside Baghdad.

Also taking part are government and scientific organizations from Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, along with representatives of the Arab League and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

A spokesman for the Syrian minister said the conference would discuss the pros and cons of nuclear energy usage

Pink tide sweeps France thanks to de Gaulle's system

From Charles Hargrove and Ian Murray, Paris, June 15

France has been swept by a pink tide. In the first round of the parliamentary elections yesterday the Socialist Party vote was 13 per cent higher than in the first round of the presidential election last month and 15 per cent higher than in the parliamentary elections of 1978.

The left as a whole rose to heights it has never achieved at the polls since the foundation of the republic more than a century ago.

By one of those strange ironies of history, the Socialists, whatever the outcome of next Sunday's run-off ballot, have now achieved the dominant position in the Fifth Republic which was occupied for so long by the Gaullists, thanks to the institutions bequeathed by General de Gaulle.

The logic of the presidential system he instituted imposed itself triumphantly on the majority of French voters. They had elected a Socialist President; it made sense to them, therefore, to elect a Socialist majority in the National Assembly.

Appeals to them to "correct" their vote of May 10, to hedge their bets by returning the old right-wing Majority, fell on deaf ears.

They had been told for years by the Gaullists and Giscardians that a President and Parliament at loggerheads would lead to constitutional chaos. They would not believe these guardians of Gaullist orthodoxy when they claimed with the same insistence that this was the only way to national salvation, merely because a left-wing President had taken the place of a right-wing one.

France has swung to the left. A clear majority of the voters want a change. The first ballot of the parliamentary elections proves conclusively that the election of M Francois Mitterrand was not simply a rejection of M Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his brand of liberal conservatism.

Significantly, the voters were no longer frightened of the Communist spectre, agitated vainly by the right. It had been exorcised by the historic—the word is not too strong—decline in the Communist vote for M Georges Marchais on April 26.

If that decline is permanent, as yesterday's poll would suggest, it could have immense consequences for the future course of French politics. Without the Communist incubus, democratic change in this country no longer takes the form it has assumed for the past 23 years—a blind leap into the unknown, a deliberate choice for revolution rather than reform.

The swing has been so sharp, the Socialist landslide so complete, that practically everyone—except, of course, the losers—tends to forget that the electoral game is not played out: there will be a second ballot in a week's time.

The outgoing majority hopes that voters, and especially the unusually large number—29 per cent—of those who stayed away from the polls yesterday, will awaken from their lethargy.

The electorate could behave, as it did in 1967, when the Gaullists, in the first round, polled exactly the same percentage as the Socialists yesterday, and thought they were home and dry with 100 seats more than the left, only to find a week later that they had a majority of one.

It could come to the conclusion that the Socialist triumph, like the Gaullists', was too complete, and they needed to be cut down to size. But history never quite repeats itself, not even in France, which seems to move forward only on the strength of historical precedent.

The situation today is different from what it was 14 years ago. Then there was a strong opposition party in the centre, in the shape of the Democratic Centre, whose followers in the second ballot tipped the scales in favour of the Socialist and Communist alliance. Today, the outgoing Gaullist and Giscardian majority has no such reservoir of votes to call upon next Sunday.

The pink Socialist tide has swamped the whole country, penetrating into those regions of the west, the centre and the east regarded hitherto as bastions of the parties of the right; and into the northern, south-eastern and Parisian strongholds of the Communists.

The right, however, can be expected to regroup, probably around M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, ever ready to criticize the inevitable cost of the Socialist programme.

It is the Communist Party which is going to find it most difficult to get up off the floor. M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, asked last night if his party was in decline, replied angrily that such questions "make me see red." Even so he admitted that French communism was going through a difficult phase.

French politics appear to have begun to polarize into a two-party system: The victory of President Mitterrand in the presidential contest had already forced the right into an electoral alliance. The first round results of the parliamentary elections now show that the Communist Party has been smashed apart, leaving the Socialists the masters of the left.

If the alliance on the right is an uneasy one, there is no doubt that M Chirac has been confirmed as the only credible leader of the new opposition. On the left, the Communists find themselves so dominated by the Socialists as to have even given up demanding the right to representation within the Government.

This polarization has resulted in the election of an exceptionally high number of candidates for the first round, by dint of scoring over 50 per cent of the poll in their constituencies. This occurred in 156 out of the 491 seats, while in the 1978 elections it happened in only 68 seats.

Overall, the left scored 55.77 per cent, which is without precedent in French history. Given that at the same time the Communist share of the vote was 16.18 per cent, the lowest since the war, the scale of the Socialist landslide is obvious.

The Gaullists scored 20.91 per cent compared with 19.10 by their partners. The electoral system, however, means that they are likely to have far more seats than the Giscardian UDF.

The electoral system is being blamed by the Communists too for their poor showing. They believe that there must be some kind of proportional representation if parliamentary elections are to be truly democratic. In this they could well win a sympathetic ear from President Mitterrand, who is known to favour some kind of national list for parties in addition to the constituency candidates.

In all events, the score of the Communist Party is the most significant result of this first round. In the 86 seats they were defending, they have been beaten in 45 by a Socialist candidate, who will now almost certainly win the seats.

With his own election apparently so overwhelmingly confirmed, President Mitterrand does not intend making any direct appeal to the public before the next round of the elections.

Barring an improbable reversal of the trend next Sunday, M Mitterrand has got the tailor-made Parliament which he has sought.



William Safire: A Personal View

The secret musings of Comrade Deng

And so another American Secretary of State comes to visit our Middle Kingdom, trailing the running puppies of the media who obey his orders to identify his views as those coming from a senior official.

Haig's reason for coming to Peking is to threaten the Russians with the possibility that Chinese-American friendship could turn into a military alliance, which infuriates them. He comes also to persuade China not to worry about his too-soft willingness to begin arms control treaty-making with the Russians, which infuriates us.

In visions as rough and rosy as the skin of a litchi nut, Haig will talk to us of strategic consensus against what we have long identified as the Soviet southward offensive—through the Persian Gulf and India in the west, and through Vietnam and Cambodia in the east.

I will listen, and shrug, and then I will force the Americans to humble themselves as they did in the Carter years by acceding completely to our wishes about Taiwan. I will persuade the Americans that black is white—that our desire for Taiwan is greater than our fear of the million Russian troops on China's border.

If I know Americans, they will respond, by cancelling plans to sell modern aircraft to Taiwan. Then, to justify selling Taiwan any arms at all, Haig will offer us the forbidden fruits of military technology.

I will do him the great favour of accepting. The Americans feel a strange urge to pay for what is obviously a parallel interest. After Iran fell to the fanatics, the Americans offered us tons of surveillance equipment and computers to replace Iran as the world's leading Soviet-watching station. It is an open secret that we took it all, with the proviso that Chinese technicians be taught to operate the machines and to give the Americans only that information we wished.

The American officials will tell their people that China really does not want arms technology, only industrial help. Fine—we must not appear eager. When my defence chief, Geng Biao, went shopping at the Pentagon, all he specifically requested was the Cessna business jet, supposedly for photo reconnaissance. (In truth, my generals want to fly around in executive jets.)

To satisfy my army, and to defend China in ways we can afford, I need the kind of military technology we can copy and produce here.

Of course, I am too sophisticated to believe that a diplomat like Haig, with no political power base, can deliver all he promises. I know that in America, the right wing of the right wing can obstruct the transfer of arms technology because they fear it might be used against the United States one day. Accordingly, I have directed our ambassador in Washington to invite eight members of the powerful Madi-Sen Xituan to China.

Unlike Haig, they will want to know how America will benefit directly from giving us some arms technology. I can hear their questions now: Will China increase its aid through Pakistan to guerrillas fighting the Russian invader in Afghanistan? What will China do to penetrate the Soviet threat to the Saudis in South Yemen?

I will do as little as I can and as much as I must. Before I die—and I cannot hide the shaking of my hands from any visitor, though I will outlast Brezhnev—I want to see China become the fulcrum between the barbarians of the East and West, always helping the weaker to protect China against the stronger.

In February, 1982, we will celebrate the tenth anniversary of our first playing of the American card. I have already invited Richard Nixon and expect him to come. Next I will invite President Reagan, who by next year will have to think about personal involvement in foreign affairs. It would be nice to have Reagan and Nixon here in Peking together, with Kissinger too, and maybe Ford.

The Russians will have fits, the Americans will be in our hands. With a Chinese mind, one need not be a superpower to shape the destiny of the world.—New York Times News Service.

Snow boots for summer beaches

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, June 15

Summer has come, and Soviet holidaymakers are getting ready to bask on the beaches, swim, play handball and make the most of the sun. The shops have their latest stock in, but bewildered citizens find this consists entirely of sledges, skis, fur coats and thick boots.

Throughout the country department stores have opened special summer holiday sections, brought in extra sales assistants, put up advertisements. All in vain: There are plenty of advertisements but the counters are bare.

There are no bathing costumes, blouses, shorts or summer dresses. Fishermen search in vain for rods, lines and rubber dinghies. Instead of sandals, shoe shops are selling skates and galoshes.

A recent survey of the main stores in big towns revealed a bizarre picture: Nothing suitable for the beach was on sale anywhere. And even the few pairs of light shoes, enticingly called "Breeze" and "Fan" were so shoddy that they had come unstuck on the counters.

Sportsmen fare no better. Even Gum, the vast store in Red Square was offering handballs made of solid rubber, badminton racksets only in children's sizes, sportswear that unravelled the moment it was worn.

But there were plenty of overcoats and traditional felt boots to keep out the snow. One shop in a town near Leningrad did a brisk trade last month in artificial fur.

Kiosks specially set up for the summer on the sandy beaches of the Black Sea resorts were turning away thousands coming with unreasonable demands for sunglasses, panama hats and bathing costumes. And children wanting bicycles found only heavy adult models, while grown-ups on Sunday hikes had to make do with tiny toy rucksacks strapped to their backs.

A Soviet newspaper dared to ask various shop managers the reason for their unseasonal selection. The answers were always the same: "It's not our fault. We cannot get what we need from the factories." The Trade Ministry in Karelia, that complained had ordered about a million women's bathing costumes, but the whole republic had to make do with 24,000.

Marvelling that beachwear went on sale when the temperature fell to −20°C while snowshoes were offered in the Crimea in July, the paper suggested that shops set up special sections for seasonal trade. The suggestion was dismissed as ridiculous. "Where do we get the assortment from," one shop manager asked.

The blame, he said, lay with the factories, who ignored the calendar and produced whatever was most profitable. Thick woollen dresses costing 30 roubles (£20) brought in more cash than summer T-shirts, so all Moscow's knitwear enterprises refuse to make anything else.

Customers might complain till they were blue in the face, the newspaper concluded fatalistically, but under the present system you bought parasols in December, fur hats in May and went down to the beach in felt boots.

Pakistan gets $3000m in arms from America

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, June 15

The United States is to sell Pakistan immediately an unspecified number of F16 fighter-bombers and will provide a further $3,000m (£1,500m) worth of military equipment over five years, some of economic aid.

A joint statement on the talks between Mr James Buckley, the United States Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance, and Mr Agha Shahi, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, over the weekend was issued here today. It said that while the United States assistance package was subject to Congressional approval each year, the United States Government agreed to the early delivery of the defence equipment urgently needed by Pakistan forces.

Mr Shahi refused to disclose what equipment Pakistan wanted from the United States nor would he reveal the number of F16 aircraft Islamabad expected to be delivered soon. He said Pakistani military experts would visit the United States in about two weeks time to finalize the purchases.

He explained that the defence equipment urgently required would be outside the proposed five-year package which would come into effect in October next year subject to the approval of the Congress. The urgent purchases would take the value of the anticipated military and economic assistance to more than $3,000m.

The estimated value of immediate purchases was not given although the Pakistan Foreign Minister disclosed that part of the price would be paid for "by our Islamic friends" which most observers believe refers to Saudi Arabia in particular.

Mr Shahi said that Pakistan would pay the market price for the equipment with credits at the prevailing rate of 14 per cent. The economic aid would be largely on the basis of grant-in-aid. He said that of $3,000m, economic assistance would account for more than $1,000m. The repayment period would be 30 years with a grace period extending from seven to ten years.

Mr Shahi denied that by coming to an arrangement for military supplies Pakistan's position as a nonaligned country and member of the Islamic organization was jeopardized. He also maintained that though the aid was sought in the wake of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistan would pursue its efforts for a settlement of the Afghan problem through dialogue. Pakistan was asking the United Nations Secretary General to resume his efforts for a political settlement.

Mr Shahi said American arms were needed to meet what he described as the immediacy of the unprecedented threat to Pakistan's independence, but should not set back efforts to normalize relations with India or the Soviet Union.

□ Washington: The United States administration today stressed that its decision to sell arms to Pakistan was not intended to fuel the arms race between Pakistan and India (Nicholas Ashford writes).

A State Department spokesman said today that American relations with Pakistan were not aimed at any of its immediate neighbours—"certainly not India". The arms deal, he said, was designed to enable Pakistan to "withstand Soviet pressures through Afghanistan" where the Soviet Union has deployed around 85,000 troops.

Details of the arms agreement have not yet been revealed in Washington, nor are they likely to be until Mr Buckley returns from Islamabad.

Ayatollah Khomeini declaring that the independence of Iran depends on the independence of its universities, when he addressed a meeting at the Cultural Revolution headquarters in Tehran.

Series shows there is no defence

Nuclear holocaust goes on TV

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 15

Last night we lost Omaha, blasted from our television screens by a 15-megaton simulated atomic explosion which left charred bodies all over the landscape. Tonight they are promising to do the same to some European cities ("Warsaw, Paris, Berlin . . ."), and by the end of the week there may be little left of the world as we know it.

The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) is devoting an hour on five successive nights this week to a terrifying series of documentaries called *The Defence of the United States*. The message of the first episode last night was that there is no defence against vast casualties in a nuclear attack.

Afterwards the burnt-out shells of skyscrapers towered above the rubble in the silent city centre. Blackened, unrecognizable bodies lay among them. Those, in one sense, were the lucky ones. Within a few days, we were told, one and a half million people from the surrounding area would die from the effects of radiation.

The people of Omaha were interviewed and asked what it felt like to be a likely prime target. "What can we do?" asked one woman. "You say a prayer, that's all."

In order that none of us should feel safe, the programme included a map of the United States showing scores of cities which, because of their concentration of industry or their strategic importance, would be among the first targets of a multi-target strike. But, for comfort, an admiral commented: "The Soviets lost 20 million Russians in World War Two and they survived."

One expert pointed out that because Soviet population centres were more scattered, fewer Russians than Americans would die in the initial missile exchange. However, the Russians have a more centralized industrial capacity so it would be easier to destroy their economy and make life unbearable for survivors.

Omaha, in Nebraska, was chosen as the purported target for a Soviet missile attack because it is the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) which controls American missiles aimed at Eastern Europe. The actual nerve centre of SAC is comparatively safe, buried three stories below ground, but everything and everyone on the surface for miles around would be obliterated. More than two million people would die.

Two New York physicists were employed as consultants on the effect of the attack on the city and with their help a realistic animated film was made showing the explosion and its aftermath.

The basic technique of the programmes, which took nine months to make, is to look at defence from the point of view of people primarily involved—the soldiers, sailors, airmen and Pentagon officials. Thus the cameras went to a missile silo in North Dakota to talk to a young airman, who looked to be in his twenties, one of two men in charge of launching missiles against Russia.

The interviewer asked him whether he felt overawed by the responsibility of being in charge of such devastating weaponry. "It is a definite challenge," he replied. "It's more responsibility than I could obtain in a civilian job. To me that is job satisfaction."

Then he was asked whether he knew the targets for the missiles he might one day have to send on their journey east. He did not. "I don't have a need to know to start with. Secondly, I'd feel kind of emotional about what kind of people I'd be destroying."

ALERT AS SOWETO REMEMBERS

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 15

Police and troops are standing by to move tomorrow into Soweto, outside Johannesburg, where five years ago riots erupted that left nearly 600 blacks dead, most from police bullets.

Troops, mainly white conscripts, were called in two weeks ago to cordon off Johannesburg's coloured townships after riots resulting from the detention of a student leader during South Africa's official celebrations of its twentieth anniversary as a republic.

The authorities are taking no chances that the Soweto anniversary — labelled a day of mourning by Black Consciousness groups—will turn into a serious disturbance.

During the weekend, Soweto and other black townships in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas, were cordoned off by roadblocks manned by police and troops.

All vehicles were stopped and searched and police said today they had made 144 arrests for crimes ranging from having stolen property to drunken driving and attempted murder. More than 1,000 summonses had been issued for various other offences.

Gandhi son elected

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 15

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, son of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, was elected to the Indian Parliament today with a by-election majority of 237,000.

It was no surprise that he should win the Amethi seat, in Uttar Pradesh, which was held by his brother Sanjay who was killed a year ago. But the size of the majority was especially handsome and was to some extent a tribute to Mr Gandhi's exhaustive campaigning.

Philippines opposition seeks poll boycott

From David Watts, Manila, June 15

Security forces in the Philippines shot dead four people at an opposition rally last night during final campaigning for tomorrow's presidential elections.

The violence marred what has been a largely peaceful election campaign despite the threat of disruption from Muslims and more moderate opposition to President Ferdinand Marcos who is seeking a further six-year term.

About 25 people have been arrested in connexion with the plot to disrupt the election campaign with bombings of radio stations, hotels, the airport and public buildings.

The shooting happened at a rally of about 4,000 opposition supporters in the town of Daet, on the main island of Luzon.

President Marcos derides the opposition campaign for a boycott of the election as negative and defeatist as he seeks with increasing confidence a further extension of his 15 years in power.

The boycott has left just 10 men and a woman actually standing against the President. None has the remotest chance of coming anywhere near defeating him and the interest hangs on the extent to which the boycott will succeed.

Backers of the boycott are hoping that as many as half of the 25 million electors will stay away from the polling booths. It is most unlikely that a combination of boycott and voter apathy would reduce the vote to as low as a 50 per cent turnout.

President Marcos should exceed the majority of just under two million that he had against a Liberal Party candidate in the last presidential election in 1969.

NEW OPERATION FOR THE POPE

Rome, June 15.—The Pope, who is recovering from an assassination attempt on May 13, will undergo a second operation in early July, Vatican sources said today.

The operation is to close the artificial anal opening in the colon made during a five-and-a-half hour operation after the shooting. The sources said the Pope will use the same doctors and the same hospital, Gemelli Policlinico Hospital in Rome, as in his first operation. Recovery is expected to take about a month.—AP.

Discord at Unesco conference

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 15

Work on drawing up an international programme for the development of communication got stuck on the second item of the agenda today at Unesco, in Paris.

The problem was to find a compromise candidate to sit as chairman. The chairman has to be acceptable to the West, the Soviet block and the developing countries.

A series of private meetings of the different groups followed the opening address by Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco, who has made a personal crusade to set up a new world information order to challenge what he describes as the Western supremacy in news collecting and distribution.

The longest and most difficult private meeting was the one involving the seven Western nations with Japan to try to select a candidate from among their number. In the end, with the exception of Norway, they agreed to back M Jean d'Arcy, a member of the French delegation.

Mr Gunnar Garbo, the head of the Norwegian delegation, insisted on letting his own name go forward. He is thought to have wide support from among the developing countries and is on good terms with Mr M'Bow, who recently toured Scandinavia.

At the same time, the Western block is increasingly concerned that to give way to Unesco pressure will not only make it more difficult for Western journalists to work, but will ignore the plight of Third World journalists, who often have to work with little or no press freedom.

There is behind the meeting a sense of frustration on the part of the Third World countries that so far, after 10 years of argument within Unesco, nothing practical has been achieved to bring about a change in the news and information balance.

Chairman Hua set to lose post

Peking, June 15.—A high-level Communist Party meeting began today which diplomats expected would lead to the removal of Mao Tse-tung's chosen successor, Mr Hua Guofeng as party chairman.

A senior official said the meeting of the party Central Committee was starting. Such meetings are usually shrouded in secrecy until the end.

Diplomatic sources said the meeting was probably either the long-awaited sixth plenary session, originally to have been held late last year, or a preparatory meeting for it.

The sources said the plenum was expected to accept Mr Hua's resignation and appoint in his place Mr Hu Yaobang, a close ally of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the party Vice-Chairman.

The removal of Mr Hua, who was forced to resign as Prime Minister last year, will be another victory for Mr Deng and his moderate leaders who associate Mr Hua with the now-discredited policies of his predecessor, Mao Tse-tung.

Mr Hua, however, is expected to retain some face-saving position.

The sixth plenum has to be held by July 1, the sixtieth anniversary of the party, when an historical document reassessing the merits and mistakes of the late chairman Mao, who died in September 1976, is due to be published.

The meeting is to approve the historical document, formally affirming that Mao's mistakes were secondary and his achievements primary.

Diplomatic sources said other items on the agenda were expected to include the appointment of a new general secretary in succession to Mr Hu Yaobang, thought likely to be Mr Peng Chong, and some changes in the 11-man party secretariat.

Economic policy would also be discussed and a new advisory council of elders might be set up for ageing leaders who traditionally in China consider full retirement to be a loss of face.—Reuter.

France kills hormone plan

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 15

EEC agriculture ministers failed again here today to agree on new regulations for controlling the use of hormones in the rearing of animals for human consumption.

Nine of the 10 ministers, including Mr Peter Walker for Britain, were prepared to support a compromise proposal for a ban on stilbenes and thyrostatics, which are widely held to be the most dangerous synthetic hormones. Only France dissented.

It was the discovery of stilbenes residue in baby food in Italy last autumn which provoked a public outcry there and a consumer boycott of veal. The boycott spread to France and Belgium, causing a sharp drop in veal sales.

In response to the public furore, and pressure from the French and Italian governments, the European Commission came up with a draft directive proposing a total ban on all hormonal substances except for therapeutic purposes.

It became clear last month, that most ministers were against a blanket ban, and this led to the proposal for a partial prohibition discussed today.

However, Mme Edith Cresson, France's Agriculture Minister, said that her Government was not interested in a half-way measure, and was not now in a position to take a decision.

The inference was drawn that Mme Cresson might find it easier to accept the idea of a partial ban after the second round of the parliamentary elections in France next Sunday.

A partial ban would allow Britain to continue using five hormones, three natural and two synthetic, to fatten cattle and other animals for slaughter. Mr Walker maintains that these substances, properly controlled, pose no danger to human health.

Suzuki plays on trade divisions within the EEC

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 15

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, opened the second week of his European diplomatic offensive with talks in Brussels today with Mr Mark Eyskens, his Belgian opposite number, and Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission.

Accompanied by Mr Sunao Sonoda, his Foreign Minister, Mr Suzuki is hoping to head off concerted western pressure to reduce the Japanese trade surplus when he meets leaders of the six other big non-communist *industrial nations at the Ottawa* economic summit next month.

Mr Suzuki left Japan on June 9 and was in Hamburg and Rome last week. After an audience with King Baudouin tomorrow, he flies on to London, where he will have talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday. He will also visit The Hague and Paris before arriving back in Tokyo next Sunday.

Mr Suzuki is taking a lofty view of his European tour, putting the emphasis determinedly on the common values shared by Japan and the western democracies and the need for them to "pool their efforts and work together for the peace and stability of the world".

The main concern of his EEC hosts is more prosaic: a Community trade deficit with Japan that totalled $11,000m (£5,500m) last year and rose by 46 per cent in the first four months of 1981.

EEC governments are pressing the Japanese both *to increase their imports of European* manufactured goods, and to reduce their exports of sensitive items such as cars, colour television sets and tubes and certain types of machine tools.

During the first quarter of this year EEC imports of Japanese colour television sets rose by 40 per cent, passenger cars by 18 per cent and colour television tubes by 7 per cent, according to European Commission figures.

Earlier this month, after the bi-annual high-level trade talks with Japanese officials, Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's Director-General for External Relations, dispiritedly described the results of more than five years of negotiations to reduce Japan's trade surplus as "amounting to pretty near zero".

If there are to be detailed arguments in Brussels over trade issues, however, Mr Suzuki is clearly hoping to leave this task to Mr Rokusuke *Tanaka, his Minister for* International Trade and Industry, who arrives in the Belgian capital from Paris tomorrow.

The Japanese, playing on the different interests of individual member states, moved last week to take much of the sting out of EEC criticism by striking bilateral deals with West Germany and the Benelux countries limiting the level of their car exports.

The "understanding" with the West Germans, announced while Mr Suzuki was talking to Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, in Hamburg, will limit Japanese car exports to West Germany this year to 10 per cent above last year's level.

Details of the Benelux deal are not yet official, but the Japanese are understood to have promised to cut their car exports to Belgium by 7 per cent in 1981, and to hold their exports to The Netherlands and Luxembourg at the same level as last year.

Mr Tanaka is expected to finalize the Benelux arrangement today when he meets Mr Willy Claes, the Belgian Economics Minister, in Paris where they are both attending a meeting of the International Energy Agency.

These bilateral moves have cut the ground from under the feet of Mr Thorn and the European Commission which had earlier been instructed by member states to negotiate a limit on Japanese car exports to the EEC as a whole.

Portuguese leader wins party struggle

From Richard Wigg
Lisbon, June 15

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Portuguese Prime Minister, began a two-day visit in Bonn today, after having decisively defeated the first serious challenge to his leadership.

In the peculiar situation created by the death in an air crash of Francisco Sá Carneiro, his charismatic predecessor, the challenge did not come from the opposition Socialist Party, or the other party in the ruling coalition but from within the Prime Minister's own Social Democratic Party.

Several prominent members of the influential right wing of the party, headed by Senhor Anibal Cavaco e Silva, who was Sá Carneiro's Finance and Planning Minister, are dissatisfied with the change of style of governing of Senhor Pinto Balsemao and believe that they could administer the Sá Carneiro "inheritance" more faithfully than the present Prime Minister.

Senhor Pinto Balsemao defeated his critics by calling a special meeting of the party's national council over the weekend, calling a special meeting of the party's national council, which voted overwhelmingly for his continued leadership and gave him mandate to negotiate with the Centre Democrat coalition partners, led by Professor Diogo Freitas Do Amaral, the future electoral strategy of the alliance.

The Prime Minister has gained time, but probably only until the autumn, to develop a more decisive style of leadership. Senhor Cavaco e Silva did not bother to await the outcome of the voting, and the fiery hardliner Senhora Helena Roseta, one of the Prime Minister's long-standing opponents, resigned from the party's policy committee after coming under criticism.

Senhor Pinto Balsemao took on what he labelled the "organized opposition" within the party, telling the gathering they must choose between him and the alternative his critics represented.

The critics of Senhor Pinto Balsemao have two things in common: a nostalgia for the confrontational politics of Dr Sá Carneiro, particularly with President Ramalho Eanes, and a yearning for the right-wing course he skillfully steered under the cover of the party's Social Democratic label.

The Pinto Balsemao Government has had a difficult six months in office, with problems like a severe drought and strikes in the public sector. But a recent opinion poll has shown the Prime Minister's popularity holding up surprisingly well.

Heading a coalition, in which the minor partners, the Centre Democrats are better organized and pursue purposefully their aim to take Portugal's politics to the right, was a difficult task for Senhor Pinto Balsemao. These difficulties were increased by the fact that several prominent members of his own party never quite accepted him.

Things came to a head as these faction leaders, using the influential Lisbon district party as a sounding board, publicly criticized the Government last week as "weak and colourless" and demanded immediate steps to resolve the leadership crisis in the party and Government.

☐ Bonn: Portugal wishes to play a more active role in Nato, Senhor Pinto Balsemao said in Bonn on his arrival (Patricia Clough writes). "We do not wish simply to be a transit country", he said. The Portuguese armed forces needed re-equipping and the Government had turned to its Nato allies for help, he told journalists here.

Senhor Pinto Balsemao was speaking after talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, during which he pressed for more West German investment in Portugal.

Herr Schmidt (left) with Senhor Pinto Belsemao in Bonn yesterday.

British demands could lead to new lamb war

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, June 15

The EEC faces a fresh outbreak of the lamb war between Britain and France which was supposedly settled last October by the introduction of a new sheepmeat regime and the lifting of the French ban on imports of British lamb.

Hailed at the time by Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, as a victory for British lamb producers and consumers, the sheepmeat regime has in fact reduced British exports to a much lower level than before the French ban was lifted.

Under the regime, British sheepfarmers are paid a subsidy from EEC funds to bring the low market price they receive for their animals up to a guaranteed minimum price.

This subsidy has to be reimbursed, however, in the form of an export tax if British lamb is shipped to the Continent where market prices are artificially maintained at the guanteed level by the traditional EEC system of intervention buying.

British exporters complain that the tax is too high

At a meeting here today with Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, Mr Walker pressed Britain's case for a lowering of the tax. He claimed that a reduction had been clearly recognized as justified at the time of the spring price-fixing.

Mr Walker also gave a warning that Britain would not be able to approve a new EEC sugar regime, which is due to come into force on July1, if the lamb problem was not resolved to his satisfaction.

Although upset by the British attitude, Mr Thorn, who was standing in for the ailing Mr Poul Dalsager, the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, promised to come forward with a new proposal as soon as possible to meet Britain's problem.

However, Mme Edith Cresson, the French Agriculture Minister, who, like Mr Walker, was attending a meeting here of the EEC's Council of Ministers, said any such proposal would have to be approved by the council, where France has the power of veto.

King Khalid visits Spain

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, June 15

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia arrived here today on a three-day official visit, which Spanish officials hope will lead to more Saudi oil for Spain and more Spanish exports.

The King's programme includes a call on King Juan Carlos at the Zarzuela Palace on the outskirts of Madrid, a formal state dinner at the Oriente Palace here; a dinner with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister tomorrow; and a visit to the Hunter's Museum at Riofrio, in the Guadarrama mountains, on Wednesday.

Saudi Arabia is Spain's main supplier of oil, furnishing 22 per cent of the country's needs.

Last year, Spain imported £1,270m worth of Saudi products, primarily oil, and exported £184m worth of goods to Saudi Arabia.

Hurd puts case for Trident

From Ian Murray,
Paris, June 15

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, sought to reassure the Western European Union today that Britain's defence spending would continue to grow at 3 per cent annually in line with Nato's guidelines. At the same time he stoutly defended the decision to replace Polaris with Trident missiles.

He said, however, that increased spending was not enough to contain the "technological inflation" caused by the sheer complexity of modern defence systems. This was a cost which was accelerating because of the need to keep up with military developments in the Soviet Union.

"We in Western Europe have to live with the Soviet Union on peaceful terms," he said. "We can only do so if we ourselves retain and display the determination to be strong.

"The Soviet Union is constantly tempted to use the military power in which it excels to counterbalance economic and political weaknesses. We saw the Soviet Union yield to that temptation in Afghanistan and we see the temptation facing them again in Poland", he added.

This was why it was essential to have nuclear weapons with a high chance of reaching their targets. The Tridents would assure the British contribution to the overall Western deterrence for another generation.

If the West showed it was being softened by the various disarmament campaigns, he added, then the Soviet Union would be less likely to feel the need to reach serious, balanced agreements with the West.

The West needed "credible deterrence and this meant nuclear deterrence," he said in conclusion.

NZ minister supports apartheid

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, June 15

The New Zealand Cabinet today dissociated itself from a remark made last night by Mr Ben Couch, the Minister for Police and Maori Affairs, in support of separate development in South Africa.

The Cabinet reaffirmed the Government's endorsement of the Gleneagles Agreement on the Commonwealth stand on sporting links with South Africa, and its opposition to and abhorrence of apartheid.

In a television interview Mr Couch, a Maori and a former member of the All Blacks rugby team, at first denied support for apartheid but when asked again by Mr Ian Fraser, the interviewer, replied that he supported apartheid "over there" because of conditions he had seen on visits in 1970 and 1973. He said he had not found South African blacks treated as inferiors.

Mr Couch today argued that he had been "caught off balance" by Mr Fraser and expressed his "moral opposition" to apartheid. Mr Couch, a defender of the bridge building value of sporting contact with South Africa, had been questioned on his attitude to the forthcoming Springbok rugby tour.

A Cabinet statement issued by Mr Duncan Macintyre, the acting Prime Minister in Mr Robert Muldoon's absence in Europe, said that the attitudes inherent in apartheid were unacceptable to New Zealanders. New Zealand was a multiracial society which had long promoted true equality for all.

The statement did not mention Mr Couch by name. It described the opposition to apartheid as unanimous. Mr Couch, who attended the Cabinet meeting, is understood to have faced criticism from his colleagues.

Japanese resist defence pressure from Americans

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 15

Japanese officials today accused the United States of attempting to force Japan to increase the sizeand the fighting capability of its armed forces "far beyond the target envisaged by our people and the Government".

At the same time, an American diplomat in Tokyo said that the United States expected Japan to spend more on defence and take a greater responsibility for its own security. "The time has come when the Japanese can no longer expect a free ride on the issue of defence. They will have to pay more for their own security", he said.

Earlier today Mr Toru Hara, deputy minister in charge of the Defence Agency, is reported to have told senior members of the Cabinet that United States officials who attended a meeting of the Japan-United States security committee in Honolulu last week, were highly dissatisfied with Tokyo's reluctance to build up its military machine.

Other officials claimed the United States had presented Japan with a list of equipment and anti-submarine aircraft the country would have to acquire in the next few years if the Self-Defence Force, a euphemism for the Army, Navy and Air Force, were to play a real part in maintaining the security of the area.

Mr Hara is reported to have reminded American negotiators in Hawaii that the constitution, drawn up during the United States occupation 35 years ago, restricts the size of Japan's armed forces to 270,000 men. The strength of the Army is limited to 180,000 troops who are prohibited from operating abroad.

Japan spends the equivalent to 0.9 per cent of its gross national product on defence. In contrast, members of Nato are contributing as much as 6 per cent towards defence.

The Japanese Government says it will increase its defence budget by about 7.5 per cent annually over the next four years and spend about 1 per cent of gross national product on defence by the end of 1984.

American officials who attended the Honolulu meeting believe this is a cosmetic gesture which *will do little* to enhance the fighting power of the world's second largest economic power.

In recent weeks, Japanese political groups and newspapers have conducted a campaign to prevent American naval vessels and aircraft from carrying nuclear weapons into their bases in Japan.

Cricket

Middlesex victory hopes foiled by pitch

By Marcus Williams

LORD'S: Middlesex drew with the Australians.

So Middlesex must wait for their first win over the Australians after the match, sponsored by Holt Products, petered out yesterday—as one feared it might—into a tame draw.

Their hopes were raised when the touring team, set 266 to win in 150 minutes plus twenty overs, were 38 for three, but on a benign pitch, with a slow outfield and with Daniel not bowling after tea because of a sore Achilles tendon, this was the peak of their achievements.

Dyson and Yallop staved off further trouble and, with victory never in question, enjoyed useful batting practice until Dyson was bowled shortly before the end by Thomson, who was by then bowling leg-spin.

Earlier Brearley had scored a solid 132 not out in five hours, sharing a fourth wicket partnership of 147 with Gatting, who warmed up for the first Test match starting at Trent Bridge on Thursday, with a well-made 75. Brearley, who hit eight fours, joins Hendren and Parfitt as the only Middlesex players to score two centuries against the Australians.

At the start of play Middlesex were 94 runs on with eight wickets in hand. The nightwatchman, Selvey, who had stuck to his guns for 20 minutes the night before, was caught by Wood at first slip in the second over. The bowler was Lillee, who had seven accurate overs well within himself, sporting a plain white headband instead of the garish yellow one he wore on his last appearance at Lord's.

Brearley soon reached his 50 and from the moment Gatting came in his bat was making sweet noises from cuts and drives as befits a man in form and full of confidence. With an eye on the forthcoming Test match, for which Bright may not find a place, Hughes gave an extended bowl to Yallop and later several overs to the other part-time slow left hander, Border. Both may be called on to do the fill-in job for Australia that Richards does for West Indies — though probably without the same success.

All the time Brearley looked sound, his sights set on a hundred, which he duly reached in 259 minutes by turning Bright sweetly off his toes for three. It was his second hundred against an Australian touring team—the first was as long ago as 1964—and he made two good scores against the 1961 side when he was a freshman at Cambridge; but he would happily have exchanged all those, I am sure, for just one Test match century while he was captain of England.

In the next over Gatting brought up his 50 and the 200 with one of his more profitable sweeps and by the time he was out, giving a gentle return catch to Border in the fourth over after lunch, he was in full cry. He batted in all for 138 minutes and hit nine fours. Another 22 runs were added for the loss of Butcher before the declaration at half past two.

Middlesex's hopes were raised when Wood, recovered from his blow on the head, drove Selvey in the sixth over to cover where Thomson dived forward to hold the catch. Eight overs later Chappell was bowled pulling across the line at Emburey and though Thomson and then Daniel strove manfully to extract life from the pitch and gave the batsmen some uncomfortable moments, the only reward was the wicket of Hughes, leg-before to Daniel. After tea it was all anti-climax.



Brearley scores a boundary on his way to a century against the Australians at Lord's yesterday.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 150

Second Innings

*J M Brearley, not out	132
P R Downton, [illegible] Lawson	1
C T Radley, c Marsh, b Bright	37
W W Selvey, c Wood, b Lillee	3
M W Gatting, c and b Border	75
R O Butcher, c and b Bright	5
[illegible]	[illegible]
Extras [illegible]	12
Total (4 wkts dec)	261

G D Barlow, J E Emburey, J R Thomson and W W Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 2—77 [illegible]

BOWLING: Lillee, [illegible]—26—1; [illegible] Yallop, [illegible]—34—1; [illegible]

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings 146

Second Innings

[illegible]	49
[illegible]	9
[illegible]	7
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	52
[illegible]	11
Extras [illegible]	11
Total (4 wkts)	144

[illegible] G F Lawson [illegible] did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 2—29 [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

Umpires: [illegible] D O Oslear.

Sad Yorkshire lack their traditional grit

By Richard Streeton

BRADFORD: Yorkshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, need 104 runs to avoid an innings defeat against Nottinghamshire.

This match marks 100 years to the day since Yorkshire first played county cricket on this famous ground. So far, though, it has hardly been an occasion for celebration for the dedicated Yorkshire supporters and this has nothing to do with another day of black clouds and a bitterly cold wind.

By half past two, Yorkshire had been dismissed for 78, and they followed on 244 runs behind, the second home match in succession they have suffered this indignity. Not for the first time this season, there was a sad and uncharacteristic lack of grit and technique about Yorkshire's approach, but this should not detract from some hostile bowling by Nottinghamshire, who have set the early pace this season in the championship, which is sponsored by Schweppes.

Since Boycott's removal from the captaincy three years ago, there has been little improvement in the club's fortunes under the management of Illingworth and the captaincy first of Hampshire and currently of Old. On the terracing yesterday there was even a group of spectators questioning the wisdom of Yorkshire adhering to their strict policy of playing only Yorkshire-born players.

They wilted badly in the field on Saturday when Rice and Hadlee cut loose and their first innings batting yesterday was distinctly poor on a pitch which could not be blamed. Rice, who apart from a change of ends bowled 15 spirited overs, moved the ball away towards the slips and constantly looked hard to play. Hemmings with off-breaks finished with the best figures and Nottinghamshire took some good catches but more than one batsman brought about his own downfall.

Yorkshire, resuming at nine for one, soon lost the nightwatchman, Whiteley. Athey and Boycott were caught at first slip; Love mistimed a drive to short extra cover and Bairstow was held at backward short leg via his boot.

Hampshire, who was missed in the slips when two, was leg before to a ball that kept low. Carrick, the top scorer with 21, had hit sensibly before he cut a long hop to gully. Sidebottom was leg before, and Old held at deep square leg, both to full tosses. It was Yorkshire's lowest championship total since they made 72 at Worcester in 1977.

In the second innings Lumb played an airy fairy shot to a long hop outside the off stump, and was caught behind; Athey stayed an hour before he played on trying to square cut. [illegible]

Two old hands, Boycott and Hampshire, held up the strong Nottinghamshire bowlers for 100 minutes when at six o'clock Hampshire was caught at gully trying to drive without getting into a proper position to do so. Boycott, in his element, had batted with grim concentration for three and a half hours by the close.

Yorkshire have dropped Athey for the game against Derbyshire at Sheffield tomorrow. This follows the leanest spell of his career; his last 10 completed innings in first class matches have yielded only 116 runs. In the West Indies, his scores in four completed innings were two, one, three and one.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings 322 [illegible]

YORKSHIRE

First Innings

G Boycott, [illegible]	18
R G Lumb, [illegible]	1
C W J Athey, [illegible]	0
[illegible]	6
[illegible]	16
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	0
P Carrick, [illegible]	21
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	5
Extras [illegible]	[illegible]
Total (59.1 overs)	78

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 2—9 [illegible] 7—66 [illegible]

BOWLING: Rice, [illegible] Hadlee, [illegible] Hemmings, [illegible]—4.

Second Innings

G Boycott, not out	66
R G Lumb, [illegible]	0
C W J Athey, [illegible]	19
J H Hampshire, [illegible]	42
[illegible], not out	10
Extras [illegible]	3
Total (3 wkts)	140

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 2—45.

Bonus points: Yorkshire [illegible], Nottinghamshire [illegible].

Umpires: D J Constant and R Julian.

A West Indian whirlwind called Garner

By Alan Gibson

BATH: Gloucestershire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 127 runs ahead of Somerset.

The score at the beginning of the day was Gloucestershire 361 for four declared, and Somerset 18 for no wicket. Somerset replied ultimately with 316, which was about what you would have expected at the start, but they reached them eccentrically.

Procter was not in the Gloucestershire side, because of a cricked neck, which cannot be too bad because he scored [illegible] in the Sunday nonsense. Brain, the acting captain, had a shoulder injury, which prevented him bowling until after lunch. In these circumstances, on a good pitch in bonny weather, you would have expected Somerset to be something like 154 for one, by the interval.

Not a bit. They were 136 for five. Lloyds, after being dropped at slip, was caught from a thoughtless scoop to mid-wicket—a good catch by Windaybank.

Richards, who came in to the bated breath of another substantial crowd, was bowled in a good first spell by Bainbridge, I thought from a slight inside edge. In any case, it was not one of Richards's best strokes. Then Denning was caught at mid-on, and Rose at the wicket, both off Wilkins. That was four for 51.

Botham made a charge, which was his nature, and possibly his duty, but as so often, overdid it. He had scored 41, out of the first 100, when he was caught at the wicket.

Marks and Taylor held on till lunch. This was a good effort, but Brain felt able to bowl afterwards. He had Marks, after an excellent innings, caught at slip at 163, and then Taylor at short leg at 164, a falling, quick catch by Bainbridge. Bainbridge is going to be one of those players who keeps popping up. We were now wondering whether Gloucestershire would enforce the follow-in or not.

Garner and Breakwell took the decision for them. I thought Garner would score some runs as soon as he came in. There was something about his bearing and his grin.

Garner's long arms and legs seemed to thrash and bash everywhere. Gloucestershire could not contain him. When he gets into this occasional mood hardly anybody could contain him. He did not quite reach his hundred, but had reduced many of the Somerset supporters to an almost delirious state.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 361 for 4 dec [illegible]

Second Innings

[illegible]

SOMERSET: First Innings

[illegible]	[illegible]
J W Lloyds, c Windaybank, b Bainbridge	6
I V A Richards, b Bainbridge	2
P W Denning, c Hignell, b Wilkins	8
I T Botham, c Stovold, b Bainbridge	41
V J Marks, c Sadiq, b Brain	40
D J S Taylor, c Bainbridge, b Brain	13
D Breakwell, c Childs, b Graveney	58
J Garner, b Wilkins	90
H R Moseley, not out	3
P M Roebuck, hurt	0
Extras (b 6, l-b 9, w 2, n-b 4)	21
Total (9 wkts, 86 overs)	316

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—2[illegible], 3—42, 4—51, 5—106, 6—163, 7—164, 8—256, 9—316.

BOWLING: Brain, 14—2—50—2; Wilkins, 2[illegible]—[illegible]—50—3; Childs, 1[illegible]—[illegible]—67—0; Bainbridge, 18—[illegible]—[illegible]—3; Broad, 5—1—12—0; Graveney, [illegible]—1—26—1.

Bonus points: Somerset 5, Gloucestershire 3.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and P B Wight.

Worcs v Hampshire

AT WORCESTER

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 317 (T E Jesty 4 for 28, M D Marshall 4 for [illegible]).

Second Innings

*G M Turner, c Pocock, b Jesty	38
M S A [illegible], c Parks, b Jesty	[illegible]
P A Neale, not out	[illegible]
Younis Ahmed, not out	21
Extras (l-b 2, w 2)	4
Total (2 wkts)	129

E J O Hemsley, D N Patel, †P R [illegible], N Gifford, H L Alleyne and A P Pridgeon to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—[illegible], 2—100.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge, l-b-w, b Inchmore	21
T M Tremlett, l-b-w, b Pridgeon	31
M C J Nicholas, c Younis, b Alleyne	10
T E Jesty, c Fisher, b Alleyne	44
D R Turner, b Alleyne	75
*N E J Pocock, b Inchmore	28
N G Cowley, l-b-w Inchmore	3
†R J Parks, c Hemsley, b Gifford	7
M D Marshall, c Hemsley, b Alleyne	40
J W Southern, not out	21
K Stevenson, c Neale, b Gifford	17
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, w 5, n-b 1[illegible])	31
Total (96.3 overs)	337

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2[illegible], 2—48, 3—116, 4—135, 5—205, 6—2[illegible], 7—2[illegible], 8—287, 9—2[illegible], 10—337.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 2[illegible]—5—7[illegible]—4; Inchmore, 19—2—83—3; Pridgeon, 2[illegible]—1—7[illegible]—1; Gifford, 22.3—6—50—2; Patel, 7—1—[illegible]—0.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 4, Hampshire 8.

Umpires: C Cook and K E Palmer.

Leicester v Glamorgan

AT LEICESTER

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 251 (J C Balderstone 91).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones, b Taylor	7[illegible]
J A Hopkins, c Sub, b Taylor	111
R C Ontong, b Steele	2[illegible]
Javed Miandad, c and b Cook	[illegible]
N G Featherstone, c Gower, b Taylor	51
G C Holmes, b Cook	6
E A Moseley, c Cook, b Taylor	4
E W Jones, b Cook	1
*M A Nash, b Parsons	21
R C Ontong [illegible] c Taylor, b Parsons	10
R N S Hobbs, not out	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 12, w 1, n-b 13)	20
Total (125 overs)	30[illegible]

(100 overs, 254 for 5)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—66, 2—1[illegible], 3—159, 4—[illegible], 5—256, 6—267, 7—271, 7—275, 8—280, 9—300, 10—30[illegible].

BOWLING: Taylor, 24—6—45—1; Parsons, 25—6—77—2; Cook, 38—15—68—3; Steele, 16—2—40—1; Agnew, 17—[illegible]—47—0; Balderstone, 3—1—7—0.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 3, Glamorgan 5.

Umpires: D J Halfyard and J Van Geloven.

CORRECTION: Sunday's cricket at Worcester: read D J Humphries, b Phillip 12; not hit wkt, b Phillip.

Derbyshire v Essex

AT DERBY

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 289 (P N Kirsten [illegible], G Miller 50; J K Lever 4 for 6[illegible]).

Second Innings

J G Wright, l-b-w, b Turner	27
B Wood, l-b-w, b Lever	13
P N Kirsten, not out	64
D S Steele, c McEvoy, b Lever	0
*G Miller, c East, b Lever	5
K J Barnett, l-b-w, b Lever	0
A Hill, not out	34
Extras (b 1, n-b 2)	3
Total (5 wkts)	151

†R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, P G Newman and M Hendrick to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—40, 3—40, 4—48, 5—48.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch, c Steele, b Newman	29
M S A McEvoy, c Taylor, b Newman	4
K S McEwan, c Steele, b Hendrick	19
B R Hardie, b Newman	3
K R Pont, b Hendrick	8
N Phillip, c Miller, b Wood	20
S Turner, c Barnett, b Wood	0
*R E East, b Newman	15
N Smith, b Hendrick	41
J K Lever, c Steele, b Newman	3
D L Acfield, not out	8
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 4)	9
Total (54 overs)	156

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—40, 3—[illegible], 4—75, 5—77, 6—92, 7—115, 8—124, 9—138, 10—156.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 2[illegible]—6—46—3; Tunnicliffe, 11—4—32—0; Newman, 17—[illegible]—51—5; Wood, [illegible]—3—12—2.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 7, Essex 3.

Umpires: D G L Evans and R Palmer.

Australia dismiss idea of 100-over minimum

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The refusal of the Australians to accept a proposal from the Test and County Cricket Board that a minimum of 100 overs should be bowled on each day of this summer's Test matches seems sadly cynical. It is hard to believe that it is not simply a players' decision. When the team landed a month ago their manager said that in principle they agreed with the idea. The Australian Cricket Board should be taken aback by the rejection as most certainly are the TCCB.

Ideally the matter should have been settled before the tour began. When England were in Australia last they were asked to accept after their arrival certain suggestions advocated by the Australian board.

One was that they should wear what looked like pyjamas for the night matches; another was the circles which are now in use in an amended form in this country (in the recent Prudential tournament and the Benson and Hedges competition), and which the Australians were wanting to play to then in limited-over games.

In the event Brearley and his side, supported by Alec Bedser, tehe manager, and George Mann, chairman of the TCCB, who was in Australia at the time, were unaccommodating, in each case with good reason.

What is at issue now is far more fundamental. Everyone in cricket should be united in the determination to fight the decline in the over rate. It is a cancer in the game—nothing less. What to all intents and purposes the Australians have said is that it is unreasonable to ask them to average even 15 overs an hour. Not long ago 20 was considered within comfortable reach.

In poor weather administering the TCCB's proposal could, it is true, have been a messy business. Play for the day would have started at 11.0 and continued until 100 overs had been bowled or until 6.0, whichever was the later, with allowances being made for time lost.

It is an idea that would not have been expected to appeal to West Indies, who in last year's Oval Test achieved the lamentable distinction of bowling only 75 overs in a full day's play. But with Australia I had thought it would be different.

At Lord's on Saturday, as though determined to show that 100 overs a day was too much to ask of them, they gave no bad impersonation of the Antipodean Snail. In the one day's play in their match against Glamorgan, 100 overs were comfortably achieved, though the Australians say that there and at Derby the experiment was inconclusive. Perhaps out of such disagreement will come a wider awareness of the problem.

Universities well served by Oxonian spinners

By John Woodcock

OXFORD: Combined Universities, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 106 runs ahead of Sri Lanka.

Through no fault of the groundsman's the Sri Lankans had the misfortune to be caught on a turning pitch in the Parks yesterday and bowled out for 211. The pitch on which the match started on Saturday was vandalized in the night and play had to be switched to the one used last week for the visit of Middlesex, which not surprisingly is past its best.

In the event the Universities were well served by the two Oxonian spinners, Taylor (orthodox left-arm) and Sutcliffe (off breaks). With 41 wickets at 15 apiece for Cheshire, Taylor finished seventh in last year's Minor Counties averages; Sutcliffe played a few games for Warwickshire second eleven. Yesterday they came on at 48 and bowled together until de Mel and Gunatilleke started to collar them. For Sri Lanka, hopeful of being granted some form of ICC membership which would entitle them to play Test matches, it was disappointing but by no means disastrous.

My own memories are more Ceylonese than Sri Lankan, beginning with watching, as a small boy, Derek de Saram's 128 for Oxford against the 1934 Australians. Between 1950 and 1962 there were happy days in Colombo, when the captain of the ship carrying MCC to Australia hurried from Aden to allow a one-day game to be played against Ceylon. Wristy and quick on their feet the home batsmen used to be, just as Warnapura and Wettimuny and one or two others were yesterday.

Rather than declaring first thing, as most captain would have done, Moulding had batted on—without much urgency either, though that might not seem so from the fact that the innings ended with three successive stumpings. Sri Lanka's batting was spirited but chancy. When their seventh wicket fell at 143 there was no certainty of their saving the follow-on. Happily they did, de Mel, in England for the first time, making sure of it with some hefty blows.

COMBINED UNIVERSITIES: First Innings

R G P Ellis, run out	33
J P C Mills, b Ranasinghe	111
I G Peck, b Ranasinghe	3
R J Boyd-Moss, c Wettimuny, b Kaluperuma	37
T R Pringle, b Ranasinghe	36
J O D Orders, b De Mel	33
*R P Moulding, c Wijesuriya, b Ranasinghe	24
N Russom, st Gunatilleke, b Kaluperuma	10
†C F E Goldie, st Gunatilleke, b Ranasinghe	11
T J Taylor, st Gunatilleke, b Kaluperuma	0
S P Sutcliffe, not out	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 9, w 3, n-b 4)	21
Total	309

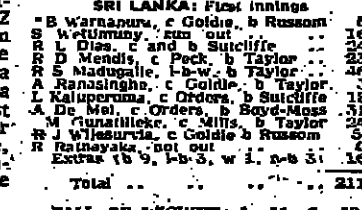
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—51, 3—107, 4—204, 5—227, 6—273, 7—291, 8—309, 9—309, 10—309.

BOWLING: De Mel, 21—3—63—1; Ratnayake, 14—4—33—0; Wijesuriya, 26—10—61—0; Ranasinghe, 35—13—65—5; Kaluperuma, 28.2—5—66—3.

Second Innings

R G P Ellis, l-b-w, b Ratnayake	0
J P C Mills, not out	2
I G Peck, c Mendis, b Ranasinghe	2
†C F E Goldie, not out	0
Extras (n-b 3)	3
Total (2 wkts)	7

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—7.



SRI LANKA: First Innings

*B Warnapura, c Goldie, b Russom	5
S Wettimuny, run out	16
R L Dias, c and b Sutcliffe	24
R D Mendis, c Peck, b Taylor	23
R S Madugalle, l-b-w, b Taylor	46
A Ranasinghe, c Goldie, b Taylor	3
L Kaluperuma, c Orders, b Sutcliffe	18
A De Mel, c Orders, b Boyd-Moss	31
†M Gunatilleke, c Mills, b Taylor	28
R J Wijesuriya, c Goldie b Russom	5
R Ratnayake, not out	0
Extras (b 9, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 3)	16
Total	211

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—48, 3—48, 4—90, 5—98, 6—137, 7—143, 8—190, 9—211, 10—211.

BOWLING: Pringle, 7—1—23—0; Russom, 9—1—28—2; Sutcliffe, 21—4—74—2; Taylor, 28.3—9—62—4; Boyd-Moss, 6—3—8—1.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and N Plews.

Growth rate retarded in a tropical greenhouse

By Alan Ross

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent, with all their second innings wickets in hand, are 28 runs behind Sussex.

Sussex usually make runs at Tunbridge Wells and yesterday was no exception, Barclay declaring at 301 for five wickets. Shortly after the war Hugh Bartlett and George Cox put on over 200 together and not long afterwards I remember seeing the veteran James Langridge and the 19-year-old Jim Parks each score hundreds in partnership. Yesterday the first four Sussex wickets put on 81, 84, 40 and 76.

No ground in England more resembles a tropical greenhouse than the Nevill. The banked rhododendrons are somewhat behind hand but the thick tonsure of trees and the outfield were lusher than ever. The pitch, however, was of that awkward slowness that gives little to the bowlers and holds up the freest of stroke-makers.

Mendis got off to his usual brisk start, making 55 of the opening partnership before clipping Jarvis to square leg. At lunch Barclay and Booth-Jones were together.

Barclay was accelerating nicely when he was caught at cover off Dilley and Booth-Jones, having seen the 200 up, sensibly decided that it was time he went, too.

Surprisingly, it was some time before Parker and Imran made significantly better progress. Parker's timing was never quite adjusted and it was rare for more than one good blow to be struck an over.

Imran, with the heavy morning cloud dissolving under hot sun, woke up the car snoozers behind long off with an immense six off Underwood into their midst. He repeated this over long on an hour later but there were precious few pickings in between. Parker produced an occasional fine stroke through the covers but when the new ball was taken Sussex still needed 33 off nine overs to get their full quota of batting points.

Imran was missed by Woolmer off a huge hit into the sun and then shortly after was caught at the wicket off Dilley. Greig was out second ball, pushing a shade early at one that stopped. Parker, who had batted with considerable restraint, hit Jarvis twice past cover to put 300 up, whereupon Barclay declared. Some kind of target will presumably be set Sussex soon after lunch today.

KENT: First Innings, 2[illegible]9 for 8 dec (Asif Iqbal 76, A P E Knott 52).

Second Innings

R A Woolmer, not out	15
N Taylor, not out	8
Extras	0
Total (no wkt)	23

C J Tavaré, M R Benson, *Asif Iqbal, A P E Knott, G W Johnson, J N Shepherd, G R Dilley, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.

SUSSEX

*J R T Barclay, c Johnson, b Dilley	65
G D Mendis, c Taylor, b Jarvis	55
T D Booth Jones, b Underwood	60
P W Parker, not out	60
Imran Khan, c Knott, b Dilley	45
I A Greig, c and b Dilley	0
C P Phillipson, not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 11)	16
Total (5 wkts dec, 97.5 overs)	301

†I J Gould, G S Le Roux, C G Arnold and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—81, 2—165, 3—205, 4—281, 5—281.

BOWLING: Dilley, 18—3—57—3; Shepherd, 25—7—70—0; Jarvis, 16.5—0—67—1; Underwood, 25—10—48—1; Johnson, 11—0—28—0; Woolmer, 4—1—15—0.

Bonus points: Kent 4, Sussex 7.

Umpires: H D Bird and P S G Stevens.

Newman poses Essex problems

A career-best return of five for 51 by Paul Newman, Derbyshire's new fast bowling discovery, steered them towards a commanding position against Essex at Derby. On a wicket of eccentric bounce, Newman posed great problems with his pace. Hendrick chipped in with three for 46, and only Smith was able to resist for long with a top score of 41. Essex were all out for 156 in 54 overs, with Derby claiming a lead of 133.

The Oxford University captain, Roger Moulding, has included two freshmen in the team to meet Cambridge University in the 137th Varsity Match at Lord's starting on Saturday. They are opening batsmen Richard Ellis, who is on the Middlesex staff, and Kevin Hayes, a middle-order batsman.

TEAM: R G P Ellis (Haileybury and St Edmund Hall), *R A B Ezekowitz (Capetown University and Wolfson), *R P Cowan (Lewes and Magdalen), K A Hayes (Blackburn GS and Merton), *R P Moulding (Haberdashers' Aske's and Christ Church, Capt), *J O Orders (Winchester and Trinity), *J J Rogers (Sedbergh and University), S V H Mallett (University of Capetown and University), J Taylor (Stockport GS and Magdalen), *S P Sutcliffe (King George V, Southport, and Lincoln), R N Hayford (Richard Hale, Herts, and Christ Church).

*denotes Blue.

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0 unless stated)

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

DERBY: Derbyshire v Essex.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Sussex.

LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Glamorgan.

BATH: Somerset v Gloucestershire.

WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Hampshire.

BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire.

OTHER MATCH

OXFORD: Combined Universities v Sri Lanka.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

LYTHAM: Lancashire II v Northumberland.

SUNDERLAND: Durham v Shropshire.

Second XI competition

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire 256 for 6 (C Lethbridge 54 not out); Gloucestershire 141 (C Lethbridge 5 for 2[illegible]). Warwickshire won by 115 runs.

TONBRIDGE: Kent 151 for 9 (L Potter 58); Hampshire 144 for 9 (C Smith 61; G Spelman 4 for 21). Kent won by 7 runs.

Minor counties

LYTHAM: Lancashire XI 149 (S J O Shaughnessy 61); Northumberland 68 for 7.

NANTWICH: Staffordshire 180 for 7 dec and 115 for 7 (N J Archer 53 not out; I Qasim 4 for 37). Cheshire 1[illegible] for 8 (N Nazar 53; R W Flower 6 for 50) and 131 for 3 (S T Lawrence 59). Cheshire won by 7 wkts.

SUNDERLAND: Shropshire 218 for 8 dec (J S Johnson 85); Durham 144 for 5 (J Richards 30 not out).

SCHOOL MATCHES: Charterhouse 17[illegible] and 160; Harrow 228-9 dec and 0[illegible]; Old Oakhamians 88; *Oakham 2[illegible]; Old Paulines 209-1 dec (P G D Kaufmann 121 no); *St Paul's 144-8; St Edmunds, Canterbury 150-7 dec; *Sutton Valence 8[illegible]; *St George's, Weybridge 227 (N Inman 99); Emeritic CC 15[illegible].

Tennis

Seedings emphasize fall of Miss Wade

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

For the first time since 1966 Virginia Wade is missing from the list of women's singles seeds for the Wimbledon championships, which will begin next Monday. As she is only a month short of her thirty-sixth birthday Miss Wade's omission is less surprising than the fact that she has been among the leading eight seeds for 14 consecutive years and is about to compete in her twentieth Wimbledon.

From 1974 to 1978 Miss Wade was champion once and reached semi-final round on three other occasions. She has since slipped down the world rankings and has suggested that this may be her last seriously competitive tournament. Her inevitable decline, together with the fact that after five years Susan Barker has also dropped out of the seedings, means that for the first time since 1965 no British player will have a protected position in the draw for either singles event.

The only British players seeded are Miss Barker, Miss Wade, and Christopher Mottram in the doubles. Miss Barker and Ann Kiyomura have been seeded fourth, Miss Wade and Chris Lloyd eleventh, and Mottram and Frew McMillan sixteenth.

The draw will be made today. Meanwhile it should be noted that the seedings, which are designed to keep the leading players apart until the fourth round of the singles are a reward rather than a forecast. They are based on the computerized rankings issued by the two players' associations, which in turn are based on results during the preceding 12 months. As grass is a minority surface of a special nature, the survival of all 16 seeds until the fourth round is almost as unlikely as a sunset in the east. That said, it remains true that the seedings include all the serious contenders for the championships.

In each list of singles seeds there have been five changes of personnel compared with last year. The most notable absentees, because their omission smacks of permanence, are the women's champions, Evonne Cawley, who recently gave birth to a son; Billie-Jean King, who is moving from the court to the commentary box; Greer Stevens, who has settled down to marriage and the conservation of wild life on a farm near Pietersmaritzburg; and, of course, Miss Wade.

The newcomers to the two lists are Brian Teacher, Brian Gottfried, Guillermo Vilas, Peter McNamara, Balázs Taróczy, Pamela Shriver, Mima Jausovec, Bettina Bunge, Barbara Potter, and Joanne Russell. The seedings suggest that the singles finals will be Björn Borg v John McEnroe and Mrs Lloyd v Hana Mandlikova, aged 19, who beat Mrs Lloyd in the recent French championships and, as Australian and French champion, is halfway to a grand slam. The women's seeds include six teenagers compared with three a year ago.

Men's singles
1, B Borg (Sweden); 2, J P McEnroe (US); 3, J S Connors (US); 4, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia); 5, G Mayer (US); 6, B Teacher (US); 7, B E Gottfried (US); 8, R Tanner (US); 9, J-L Clerc (Argentina); 10, G Vilas (Argentina); 11, V Pecci (Paraguay); 12, P McNamara (Australia); 13, Y Noah (France); 14, W Fibak (Poland); 15, B Taroczy (Hungary); 16, V Gerulaitis (US).

Women's singles
1, Mrs J M Lloyd (US); 2, Miss H Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia); 3, Miss T A Austin (US); 4, Miss M Navratilova (US); 5, Miss A Jaeger (US); 6, Miss W Turnbull (Australia); 7, Miss P H Shriver (US); 8, Miss V Ruzici (Romania); 9, Miss S Hanika (WG); 10, Miss M Jausovec (Yugoslavia); 11, Miss D L Fromholtz (Australia); 12, Miss K Jordan (US); 13, Miss B Bunge (WG); 14, Miss BC Potter (US); 15, Miss R Marsikova (Czechoslovakia); 16, Miss J C Russell (US).

Men's doubles
1, P Fleming and McEnroe (US); 2, McNamara and P McNamee (Australia); 3, R C Lutz and S R Smith (US); 4, A A Mayer and G Mayer (US); 5, H Gundhardt (Switzerland) and Taroczy (Hungary); 6, M Riessen and S Stewart (US); 7, B Manson and Teacher (US); 8, Gottfried (US) and R Ramirez (Mexico); 9, K Curren (SA) and S Denton (US); 10, V C Amaya and H Pfister (US); 11, Tim Gullikson (US) and B M Mitton (SA); 12, F Buehning and F Taygan (US); 13, P Slozil and T Smid (Czechoslovakia); 14, A J Pattison and B Walts (US); 15, C Edwards and E Edwards (US); 16, F McMillan (SA) and C J Mottram (GB).

Women's doubles
1, Miss Jordan and Miss A E Smith (US); 2, Miss Navratilova and Miss Shriver (US); 3, Miss R Casals (US) and Miss Turnbull (Australia); 4, Miss S Barker (GB) and Miss A Kiyomura (US); 5, Miss C S Reynolds and Miss P G Smith (US); 6, Miss Potter and Miss S A Walsh (US); 7, Miss R D Fairbank and Miss T J Harford (SA); 8, Miss Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) and Miss B F Stove (Netherlands); 9, Miss Russell (US) and Miss Ruzici (Romania); 10, Miss Hanika (WG) and Miss Jaeger (US); 11, Mrs Lloyd (US) and Miss S V Wade (GB); 12, Miss M L Piatek and Miss W E White (US).

Mixed doubles
1, J R Austin and Miss T A Austin (US); 2, F D McMillan (SA) and Miss Stove (Netherlands); 3, M C Riessen (US) and Miss Turnbull (Australia); 4, I Nastase (Romania) and Miss Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia); 5, M R Edmondson and Miss Fromholtz (Australia); 6, Denton and Miss Smith (US); 7, Curren and Miss Harford (SA); 8, Teacher and Miss T A Holliday (US).

Kriek is too accomplished for promising Frenchman

By Richard Eaton

Johan Kriek, an improving 23-year-old South African, produced a performance in the first round of the championships at Bristol, sponsored by Lambert and Butler, that suggested somebody may suffer for his omission from the Wimbledon seedings.

Kriek, seeded No 2 and 19th on the computer rankings, won 6—4, 6—4 against Thierry Tulasne, an 18-year-old Frenchman, who is one of the world's most promising players. Last Autumn Kriek beat McEnroe. Recently he was ranked seventeenth on the list before spending a couple of months away from the game through illness.

Yesterday was his first competitive match on grass since Wimbledon last year. Yet he was more comfortable and accomplished on the surface than an opponent sometimes hailed as a teenage wonder in the mould of Borg. Tulasne disports a headband and exaggerated top spin ground strokes, but he hits with one hand only and, on this evidence, he has not learnt to adapt his hard-court game.

The wind swirled, the grass was soft and slow and Tulasne, with his cyclonic preparation, struck a mixture of stirring winners and outrageous mishits. Sometimes he stayed back, sometimes he served and volleyed, and by the end he looked disenchanted.

Kriek, whose name in Afrikaans means a cricket, is a former rugby player and sprinter. He is extremely quick and this quality enabled him to cope with whatever oddities of bounce; he also served well for a short man. He broke Tulasne at 4—4 in the first set and immediately again at the start of the second. "It's time to move up the rankings again", he said afterwards.

Chris Lewis, who is 24 and should lead the New Zealand challenge against Britain in the Davis Cup after Wimbledon, became the first seed to go out. Mark Edmondson, the former Australian Open champion, beat him 6-2, 6-2 with something to spare.

"Some days you get up in the morning and just wish you didn't have to get up", Lewis said. The burly Edmondson clouted his service solidly through the wind; Lewis foot-faulted several times, and was all fragility on his delivery.

FIRST ROUND: J Kriek (SA) beat T Tulasne (France), 6—4, 6—4; Tim Gullikson (US) beat N Saviano (US), 7—6, 6—1; T Mayotte (US) beat A Pattison (SA), 6—4, 6—4; M Edmondson (Australia) beat C Lewis (NZ), 6—3, 6—2; R Simpson (NZ) beat J D'Louie (US), 7—6, 6—3; J Fitzgerald (Australia) beat R Meyer (US), 7—6, 7—6.

Wimbledon hopefuls

Results in the Wimbledon qualifying tournament at Roehampton:

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: T Fancutt (Australia) beat C Limberger (Australia), 6—1, 6—3; J Bates beat S Nishio (Japan), 6—5, 6—1; W Maher (Australia) beat B Benson (Australia), 6—1, 6—2; W Hampson (Australia) beat R Kelly (Australia), 6—4, 6—3; P Serret (Australia) beat J Edwards (US), 6—1, 6—3; S van der Merwe (SA) beat B Edwards (Australia), 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; D Collings (Australia) beat P Farrell, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; C Johnstone (Australia) beat C Strode (US), 6—2, 6—3; T Robson beat K Barton (Australia), 7—6, 6—3; W Pascoe (Australia) beat C Kightley, 7—5, 6—2; G Moretton (France) beat S Kidd (US), 6—3, 6—4; S Alger (Bermuda) beat D Young, 6—3, 7—5; F Punčec (SA) beat T Fukui (Japan), 6—3, 6—3; M Estep (US) beat N Bal (India), 6—2, 6—3; W Masur (Australia) beat A Cortes (Colombia), 7—6, 6—2; C Miller (Australia) beat K Cook (US), 6—3, 6—4; S Sorensen (Ireland) beat J Avendano (Spain), 6—3, 6—7, 6—3; I Harris (US) beat R Booth, 6—3, 6—5; F Sauer (SA) beat R Chappell (SA), 6—1, 6—4; G Holroyd (US) beat V Sisson (Philippines), 6—5, 5—6 retired; O Plerow (SA) beat M Gandolfo (US), 4—6, 2—5 retired; C Wittus (US) beat M Guntrip, 6—1, 7—6; E Davies beat R Lane (US), 6—4, 6—1; C Motta (Brazil) beat F Wilborts (Netherlands), 6—3, 6—4; U Marten (Germany) beat J Palm (Sweden), 7—6, 4—6, 9—7; S Sakamoto (Japan) beat B Guan (Australia), 6—3, 2—6, 6—4; T Delatte (US) beat L Palin (Finland), 6—1, 6—4; J Dier beat R Flack (US), 6—3, 7—6; C Whitecross (Australia) beat J Gunnarsson (Sweden), 6—1, 7—6; F Segarceanu (Romania) beat S Regul (Canada), 6—3, 6—0; S McCain (US) beat R Sanches (Mexico), 6—4, 6—1; D Visser (SA) beat N Tamura (Japan), 6—3, 5—6, 11—9; E Van Dillen (US) beat T Garcia (US), 6—1, 6—2; W Redondo (US) beat P Gauvain (France), 6—3, 6—3; J Kamiwazumi (Japan) beat H van Boeckel (Netherlands), 7—5, 6—4; M Appleton beat D Felgate, 6—0, 6—3; J Vanier (France) beat J Hernandez (Mexico), 6—1, 6—4; M Wilander (Sweden) beat C Lesage (France), 6—1, 6—4; M Robertson (SA) beat A Amritraj (India), 7—6, 6—4; D Moir (SA) beat S Matthews, 6—1, 6—1; J Bailey (US) beat C Mayotte (US), 6—4, 6—2; C Skakle (US) beat P Doohan (Australia), 0—6, 6—1, 19—17; C Edwards (US) beat M Auger (US), 7—5, 6—4; J Fesaler (Chile) beat C Campbell (SA), 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; S Davis (US) beat J Yuill (SA), 6—2, 7—6, 6—3; A Fillol (Chile) beat R Raven, 6—4, 6—7, 6—1; M Darby (US) beat B Hussiani (Nigeria), 6—2, 3—6, 9—7; J Nystrom (Sweden) beat H Beutel (WG), 7—6, 6—2; M Myburg (SA) beat S Olagbegi (Nigeria), 6—3, 6—3; C Dunk (US) beat J Young (Australia), 6—2, 6—3; S Meister (US) beat P Parrini (Italy), 6—1, 7—6; S Menon (India) beat C Aguilar (US), 7—6, 6—0; C Viljoen (SA) beat M Livshitz (SA), 6—3, 7—6; T Graham (US) beat H de Wet (SA), 6—0, 6—0; M Gunthardt (Switzerland) beat R Nichols (US), 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; H Hansson (Australia) beat J Markson, 6—4, 6—1; K Moir (SA) beat C Pinerno (India), 7—5, 6—2; C Letcher (Australia) beat C Panarelli (US), 6—4, 7—6; R Viscaino (Spain) beat J Fernandes (Brazil), 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round (GB unless stated): B Remilton (Australia) beat A Minter (Australia), 7—5, 6—3; E Burgin (US) beat W Neall (Italy), 6—3, 6—2; R Uys (SA) beat N Schutte (Netherlands), 6—3, 6—1; C Jolissaint (Switzerland) beat E Jones (GB), 6—1, 6—3; E Little (Australia) beat S Simmonds (Italy), 6—7, 6—1, [illegible]; S Amiach (France) beat C Tanch (France), 6—2, 6—1; K Pratt (Australia) beat S Gomer, 6—2, 6—2; M van der Torre (Netherlands) beat A Villagran (Argentina), 6—3, 6—0; M Wikstedt (Sweden) beat M Redondo (US), 6—4, 6—3; C Jexell (Sweden) beat V Nelson (US), 7—5, 6—2; C Langela (Brazil) beat A Henricksson (US), 6—1, 6—3; C Newton (NZ) beat D Chesterton (Australia), 6—2, 7—6; C Watson (US) beat M Calleja (France), 7—5, 6—7, 6—1; A Temesvari (Hungary) beat H Lurtien (Germany), 7—5, 6—2; C Drury beat L Groves, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; N Yeargin (US) beat J Gooding (US), 6—0, 2—6, 6—1; L Cassell (Australia) beat M Yates (Australia), 6—0, 6—4; M Menker (Netherlands) beat P Blackwell (USA), 6—2, 6—2; N Sato (Japan) beat B Mould (SA), 4—6, 6—4, [illegible]; C Pasquale (Switzerland) beat B Callon (Australia), 6—2, 2—6, 8—6; L Pennington beat H McCallum (US), 6—2, 7—6, 6—2; A Croft beat P Murgo (Italy), 6—1, 6—1; J Stratton (US) beat R Sasak (Yugoslavia), 6—3, 6—[illegible]; A Spex (US) beat A Brown, 6—1, [illegible]; E Gordon (SA) beat B Bossi (Italy), 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; S Reeves beat A Walker (Canada), 6—[illegible], 6—1; S McInerney (US) beat R Thompson, 6—3, 6—2; J Mundell (SA) beat B Blaney (US), 6—2, 6—0; I Preyer (US) beat P Vasquez (Peru), 6—0, 6—1; H Ludloff (US) beat D Morrison (US), 6—1, 6—2; M Pakker (Netherlands) beat P Whytcross (Australia), 2—6, 6—1, 6—4; C O'Neil (Australia) beat K Stampfli (Switzerland), 6—3, 6—0.

Champion at centre of storm over rankings

By Sydney Friskin

After a torrid weekend in London the tennis scene reverted to overcoats and umbrellas for the start of the women's tournament, sponsored by BMW, at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, yesterday. In the day's later sunshine Kate Brasher, though she put up a brave fight, ran into a different kind of thunderstorm—a match against Martina Navratilova, who beat her 6—1, 6—0, in 50 minutes. Miss Brasher nevertheless played steadily and was worth at least another couple of games.

Yet another storm was brewing in the women's ranks over the Wimbledon seedings which, unlike other tournaments, are not based on the computer rankings. The centre of the argument was Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, the new French champion, seeded number two for Wimbledon, but ranked number five on the computer.

Miss Navratilova, seeded number four behind Chris Lloyd, Miss Mandlikova, and Tracy Austin, said: "I think I should be two or three. I am not opposed to playing behind Hana, but I should not be behind Tracy. If they base it on this year I should be ahead of Tracy as I have won six tournaments. I still think, also, that I should be ahead of Hana, but I don't hold a grudge. I have won Wimbledon twice."

Miss Austin, after beating Betsy Nagelsen, last week's winner at Surbiton, by 6—3, 6—3, expressed her own views about the Wimbledon seedings: "I think they are unfair. We have a computer and that's what a computer is for. I think Martina should have been number two. When I was told that number two: When I was told that I was seeded number three, I said: 'That's fine, so maybe Martina is number two,' but when I heard she was number four I could not believe it."

As for Miss Mandlikova, she emerged from her 6—2, 7—5 victory over Lindsay Morse, of the United States, to say that she thought she herself should be number three, Miss Navratilova number two and Miss Austin four.

During the interruption by rain, one of the ladies-in-waiting was Sue Barker, the only seeded British player in this event at number 16, who basked in the late sunshine to beat Lea Antonopolis, of the United States 7—6, 6—2. When play was halted the score was 6—6 Miss Antonopolis having hit a number of winners which took Miss Barker by surprise. She won the tie-break 10-8 but the picture changed in the second set with Miss Barker steering a steadier course and taking a five-nil lead to leave no doubt about the result.

After a promising start the unseeded Virginia Wade was beaten 7—6, 6—0, by Kathy Jordan, of the United States seeded number nine. Miss Wade, who did not play badly, found Miss Jordan a shade too quick for her, with the stop-volley as her most telling weapon. Miss Wade achieved a good break of service for a 5—3 lead in the first set, but two superb passing shots enabled Miss Jordan to break back. She had little trouble levelling at 5—5 and later won the tie-break 7—1.

FIRST ROUND: M Louie (US) beat D Jevans 6—1, 7—5; B Bunge (US) beat S Leo (Australia) 6—2, 6—2; C Kohde (W Germany) beat M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) 6—4, 6—3; J Durie beat B Norton (US) 7—6, 5—7, 6—4; I Madruga (Argentina) beat D Fromholtz (Australia) 6—4, 0—6, 6—1; K Sands (US) beat S Saliba (Australia) 3—6, 7—6, 6—3; M Piatek (US) beat E Pfaff (Germany) 7—6, 6—4; K Rinaldi (US) beat T Holladay (US) 6—0, 6—2; L Charles beat E Sayers (Australia) 7—6, 6—4; A Jaeger (US) beat S Acker (US) 6—3, 6—0; R Blount (US) beat A Cooper 6—1, 5—7, 6—3; S Walsh (US) beat L Dupont (US) 1—6, 6—3, 8—6; K Jordan (US) beat S V Wade 7—6, 6—0; N Bohm (Sweden) beat P Delhees (Switzerland) 7—5, 6—0; S Barker beat L Antonopolis (US) 7—6, 6—2; B Stove (Netherlands) beat S Margolin (US) 6—0, 3—6, 6—[illegible]; S Mascarin (US) beat P Smith (US) 0—6, 6—2, 6—2; M Navratilova (US) beat K Brasher 6—1, 6—0; T Austin (US) beat B Nagelsen (US), 6—3, 6—3; S Collins (US) beat L Romanov (Romania) 1—6, 6—1, 9—7; A Smith (US) beat K Cummings (US) 7—6, 6—2; A Buchanan (US) beat T Harford (SA) 6—3, 3—0 (ret); H Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat L Morse (US) 6—2, 7—5; B Potter (US) beat C Reynolds (US) 6—3, 6—3; W White (US) beat I Villiger (Switzerland) 6—2, 6—2; W Turnbull (Australia) beat R Fairbank (SA) 6—1, 6—4; R Casals (US) beat M Blackwood (Canada) 6—2, 5—7, 9—7; A Kiyomura (US) beat D Freeman (Australia) 6—3, 6—0; A Hobbs beat B Hallquist (US) 4—6, 7—5, 6—0; L Allen (US) beat L Forood (US) 6—2, 6—4; A White (US) beat D Desfor (US) 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; E Ekblom (Sweden) beat M Pintrova (Czechoslovakia) 6—1, 6—1.

Fooling a fish into swallowing an illusion of life

Grey Wulff in a mayfly's clothing

By Conrad Voss Bark

Test fishermen have done well with the mayfly this season. Mick Lunn, riverkeeper of the Houghton water at Stockbridge, describes the hatch as "absolutely splendid" and for a man not usually given to hyperbole that is praise.

The ebb and flow of hatches in certain parts of the Test have given concern in recent years but in the last two we have seen signs of what must be regarded as a considerable revival. The annual three-week festival of *ephemera danica* now approaches its former glories of a carnival.

At Timsbury we saw fly coming off the water in a regular procession from bout 11 in the morning until six at night and all this time the trout were in position and taking the surface dun.

The hatches, as often can be the case, were even better on the carrier than on the main, and it was noticeable, perhaps because of the cold weather, that the fly would float downstream for a longer way than usual before being engulfed or taking off.

The hatch continued even in rain and by evening the spinner were coming down in a beautiful prolusion to fish already stuffed to the gills.

It was a splendid and memorable occasion and the fish were clearly as excited and eager as the anglers to take advantage of it, which brings us to the subject of the various artificial patterns that anglers use to imitate the natural insect and deceive the fish. They vary from mile to mile, even from beat to beat.

Just above Romsey there was considerable use of the French Partridge and the Grey Wulff, with the usual speculation among the rods as to what the Wulff is supposed to be; certainly hardly a dun, more like a hatching nymph.

By the time you get to Houghton you are in Lunn's land and his grandfather's Alston's Hackle, a yellow-hackled fly, predominates. A few miles upstream at Leckford the scene changes yet again and Kim Debenham's pattern of the Green Drake is the fashion.

The truth is that no artificial mayfly pattern has much more than a nodding acquaintance with the real thing. Put the artificial and the natural side by side and the absurdity of imitation becomes obvious.

All the angler can hope to do with his clumsy efforts is create the illusion of life in a few brief seconds of time that may just be long enough to fool the fish.

Golf

Pendulum swings against the little course with the big pit in it

From Frank Hannigan
New York, June 15

Whenever the United States Open championship returns to the East course of the Merion Golf Club, as it will this week, those of us who are romantically involved with Merion fear for the reputation of the old course outside Philadelphia.

Merion, you see, is only 6,544 yards long, by a good deal the shortest course used in championship golf. Will players both famous and obscure make 65 a common score, hardly bothering to suppress snickers and sneers? Will Merion become a championship relic, as did Prestwick when the R & A dropped the vulnerable Scottish links course from the British Open rota after 1925?

There are those who say Merion became an antique many years ago, that it has no business entertaining what, with just a touch of chauvinism, is regarded here as the world premier golf event. The argument between Merion detractors and defenders goes like this:

"It is a wretched course for spectators. There are no decent natural viewing areas and there is so little space around the 18th hole that the one paltry grandstand there will seat about 800. Compare that with the 7,500 grandstands at Muirfield's 18th last year."

Granted. Both the sale of tickets have been limited sensibly to 18,000 for each round. And the tens of millions watching on television will have no trouble seeing.

"The parking situation is hopeless. The primary parking areas are at a university miles away. People will have to be shovelled in by bus and train."

As a matter of fact, virtually the only cars on the premises will be those of the players. Parking is so tight there are only 10 spaces on the ground for the eminences of the United States Golf Association.

"The club house is too small."

The game is played outdoors.

"The course is simply too short for today's game. There are six par-four holes under 400 yards. The long hitters will be teeing up with lofted wooden clubs and even irons. Some players will use their drivers only three or four times each round."

The rules of golf do not require the use of a driver. One of Merion's many virtues is that it requires judgment on every tee. Those who opt to sacrifice distance for accuracy off the tees are going to pay a price—longer approach shots into very firm greens.

And so it goes. Lovers of Merion were enthralled 10 years ago when the 72 holes ended in a tie between Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino, at that time undoubtedly the two best players in the world. Their scores were 280—even par. Trevino won the play-off.

A great deal of America's golf history has been recorded on this course. Bobby Jones made his championship debut at 14 in 1916 and gave notice as to what he was all about by advancing to the quarter-final round. Eight years later he won the first of his five United States Amateur titles at Merion. In 1930 he concluded his grand slam—winning the Open and Amateur championships of both Great Britain and the United States in one year—on a balmy September day at Merion.

It was at Merion that Ben Hogan, after a lay-off of one year following a horrendous automobile accident, returned to win the 1950 United States Open. Indeed, the course has been used by the US Golf Association for national and international events 12 times—more than any other.

The course was designed by Hugh Wilson, a good amateur golfer in his day, who was a member of the club. Wilson, who was in the insurance business, made a seven month pilgrimage to study the links courses of Great Britain in 1910.

Most of the land (and there is only 126 acres, compared to the modern idea of 200) had been used for farming. A sizable chunk of the acreage was an enormous pit—the aftermath of a 19th century stone quarry. The quarry seems especially unpromising but Wilson managed to use it as the primary element for his three finishing holes.

The 16th, known everywhere in golf as the quarry hole, is a par four at 430 yards; the shot to the green must cross the pit. The 17th, a menacing par three of 224 yards, is virtually nothing except elevated tee, old quarry, and putting green. At the finishing hole, a heroic par four of 458 yards, the drive must carry fully 220 yards over the quarry to reach the fairway.

Most of the other holes come in the middle of the round. During the stretch beginning with the seventh and ending with the 13th (the soft underbelly of Merion) there are five holes which require no more than approach shots with wedges.

Unless there is a great deal of unwanted rain in the next few days the course will be in excellent condition. The greens will be as the USGA wants—so firm they will hold well-played strokes from the fairway, but nothing else.

If there was betting (there is not because gambling on people, as distinguished from animals is, not legal in the United States) the favourite would be Nicklaus, Trevino and Tom Watson. Nicklaus, who won the Open in a memorable duel with Japan's Isao Aoki last year, is after yet another record. He hopes to become the first to win five US Opens.

Trevino and subtle Merion are a perfect match, as was proved in 1971. Watson is coming off one of his sensational bursts on the American tour, having won three times in the last two months. Watson has never won a US Open and he will not be satisfied until he does.

Motor racing



Chapman: confident.

Lotus renew an old partnership

By John Blunsden

The long and successful association between John Player and Team Lotus, which lasted for 11 years from 1968, was renewed at Brands Hatch yesterday when Colin Chapman and Brian Wray, the respective chairmen of the motor racing team and the tobacco company, signed a new sponsorship agreement which comes into force immediately and will last until the end of 1984.

Agreement in principle had been reached seven days earlier, and the Lotus racing team personnel have been working round the clock to change the decor of all the team's racing cars and support vehicles. They will be seen in public for the first time in their new guise at Jarama on Friday, when practice begins for Sunday's Spanish grand prix.

The cars are to revert to their former name of John Player Specials, but this time the familiar black and gold colours have been combined with the red, blue and silver decor of Essex Motorsports, who have been the Lotus team's major backers for the past year and a half.

The cars which are being taken to Spain are essentially those which made such a promising first appearance in the Monaco Grand Prix nine days ago, but now with a wider wheel track. The cars are also expected to run in this form in France, two weeks later, but the Lotus drivers, Elio de Angelis and Nigel Mansell, will each have one of the twin-chassis type 88 Bs at their disposal at Silverstone for the British Grand Prix on July 18.

The reappearance of John Player as a major motor racing backer is seen as a benefit not just to Lotus but to the sport as a whole at a time when internal squabbling had inevitably led to some disenchantment amongst potential and existing backers. Ironically, the announcement has come less than two weeks after Philip Morris Marlboro said that unless the sport put its house in order very quickly it would re-examine its heavy involvement at the end of this year. As John Player have re-entered the sport with the expressed purpose of dislodging Marlboro as a tobacco brand leader in Europe, a withdrawal by their rivals — who sponsor the McLaren and Alfa Romeo team—would seem to be unlikely.

During their previous association with John Player, Lotus won five constructors' and four drivers' world championships. Chapman believes that both his drivers are potential world champions and feels reasonably confident that he can add at least one more world championship during the new sponsorship agreement.

Racing

King's Lake will not be ruffled

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Today's programme at Royal Ascot is of such high quality that it would be almost possible to write a book about it. With five group races in a row, it is arguably the best day's flat racing of the whole season, and marvellous value for money.

A certain amount of piquancy has been added to the occasion this time by the fact that the St James's Palace Stakes, the day's most valuable event, will feature a second clash between King's Lake and To-Agori-Mou, the two principals involved in that controversial finish to the Irish 2,000 Guineas at the Curragh last month.

In that Irish classic Prince Echo and Mattaboy finished right behind King's Lake and To-Agori-Mou and there is no earthly reason why they should do any better this time. Before that Mattaboy, Bel Bolide and Another Realm had finished second, third and fifth respectively behind To-Agori-Mou in our 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket.

They too have stood their ground this afternoon so this basically amounts to a classic in all but name. If a surprise is in store, it could be created by Another Realm—a sporting bet to be placed today—who did well to finish fifth at Newmarket after being hampered badly early on.

Robellino, too, is not out of it if one recalls the way that he won the Royal Lodge Stakes over today's course and distance last autumn. But it is expecting a lot of him to beat the specialist milers today so soon after running badly in the Derby.

If King's Lake does win he could easily be the second of three to score this afternoon for a stable situated in Ireland. Earlier, Cairn Rouge should win the Prince of Wales's Stakes, if she is at her best, while later Overplay (4.55) is just one of three fancied Irish challengers for the Ribblesdale Stakes.

As a winner of a group one championship race not just once but twice last year, Cairn Rouge must have an outstanding chance of beating Hard Fought, Cracaval and Royal Fountain in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, even though she has not run this season.

Yesterday our Irish Correspondent wrote that her trainer, Michael Cunningham, had told him that Cairn Rouge will not fail for lack of fitness and that she is now ready to take on the best in the world. Today she is not even confronted with the best. Anyone who knows Cunningham will vouch that he has not got where he is in the world by relying upon guesswork. In the circumstances, Cairn Rouge could easily be today's banker. Master Willie was her victim in last year's Champion Stakes, and he has paid her the most glowing of tributes twice already this season.

No one could be keener than Lord Howard de Walden to win the Ribblesdale Stakes in this of all years for the simple reason that a victory for his runner this afternoon, Strigida, would be yet another happy chapter in the success story that her family has enjoyed in this particular race. Were she to succeed Strigida would be the third of her family to win it following directly in the footsteps of her dam, Catalpa (1976), and her grand-dam Ostrya (1963).

Strigida certainly finished with great gusto when she won at Newbury last month, but recent events have pointed to the leading fillies trained in Ireland being better than their counterparts in England. Condessa, another of today's field, helped to make that point when she beat Madam Gay and Fairy Footsteps in the Musidora Stakes at York in May. However, by taking a line through both Madam Gay and Blue Wind, you have to wonder whether Condessa will manage to give 3lb to Overplay, who finished fourth in the Irish 1,000 Guineas, beaten only two and a lengths.

Being by Bustino, who was in his element when he was racing over at least a mile and a half, Overplay is more or less certain to be much better suited by the longer distance of today's race



A banker to note: Cairn Rouge in the pink for Prince of Wales's Stakes.

Floyd's good year becomes even better

Harrison, New York, June 15.—Raymond Floyd won his third tournament of the year yesterday when he captured the $400,000 Westchester Classic by two strokes from Bobby Clampett, Gibby Gilbert and Craig Stadler.

The victory was the 15th of his tour career and increased his winnings for the year to $323,094. The year has been Floyd's most productive since he started on the tour in 1963. He is only $10,000 behind Tom Watson on the money list. He recorded a two-under-par 69 for a total of 275, but said he did not play as well as he did during the first three rounds: "Patience was the big item because I did not drive it that well today," he said.

Stadler, Gilbert and Clampett each collected $29,866. George Burns, with a closing 65 for the lowest round of the day, was next in line at 279 and earned $16,000. Tom Kite, who was tied for the lead after nine holes, suffered the biggest collapse with a 40 on the back nine.

FINAL LEADERS: 275: R Floyd, 70, 68, 68, 69. 277: B Clampett, 72, 69, 68, 68; G Gilbert, 68, 68, 71, 70; C Stadler, 69, 68, 68, 72. 279: G Burns, 71, 74, 69, 65. 280: I Elder, 68, 70, 72, 70; T Kite, 73, 65, 68, 74; R Sterck 73, 69, 66, 73; L Thompson, 71, 65, 73, 71; J C Snead, 74, 65, 67, 74. 281: J Miller, 73, 72, 66, 70. 282: J Pate, 70, 70, 71, 71; J Haas, 70, 72, 69, 71; F Conner, 70, 73, 69, 70; T Simpson, 69, 69, 72, 72. Other scores included: 283: G Player (SA), [illegible]; I Aoki (Japan), [illegible]



KINGS ISLAND (Ohio): LPGA championship, final leaders (US unless stated): 280: D Caponi, 69, 68, 70, 73. 281: J Britz, 67, 71, 71, 72; P Meyers, 68, 70, 72, 71. 283: D Massey, 72, 72, 69, 70. 284: J Carner, 72, 69, 73, 70; N Lopez-Melton, 70, 72, 72, 70; B Daniel, 72, 70, 71, 71. 285: S Little (SA), 71, 77, 68, 69. 286: A Alcott, 69, 70, 73, 74. 287: S Palmer, 73, 70, 72, 72; M Hansen, 69, 74, 72, 72. 288: C Reynolds, 69, 76, 72, 71; H Stacy, 74, 71, 70, 73; M Hagge, 69, 70, 75, 74. 289: K Postlewait, 70, 74, 72, 73; J Stanger, 70, 72, 72, 75; G Toushin, 69, 72, 73, 75. Other scores included: 291: S Bertolaccini (Argentina), 71, 73, 74, 73. 292: P Pulz (Australia), 72, 75, 73, 72. 294: J Stephenson (Australia), 75, 74, 74, 71.

Yachting

Riggs is first but Truman is the winner

By a Special Correspondent

Problems with the starting line led to nine boats being disqualified for being over the line in the second race o fthe Edinburgh Cup for Dragons at Lowestoft.

The Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club had decided to have no general recalls and instead to operate the one minute rule on all starts. The trouble was that a strong tide running across the course made it almost impossible to set a good line, and nine boats, including several front runners, were over during the final minute. Consequently Richard Riggs, who finished with a considerable lead, was disqualified and the eventual winner was the local helmsman Nick Truman in Tertius. Truman, a former Gold Cup winner, decided at the last moment to buy a boat for the Edinburgh Cup.

Sunday's winner, Phillip olhurst in Warlord II, was another victim of the starting line but Mike Patten in the brand new Coquille St Jacques slipped through in second place which, added to his fifth yesterday, puts him in a strong position on points.

RESULT: 1, Tertius (N Truman, Royal Norfolk and Suffolk); 2, Coquille St Jacques (M Patten, Royal Corinthian); 3, Indros (T Whelpton, Royal Norfolk and Suffolk).

Birmingham go Dutch

Birmingham City have signed the Dutch international Tony van Mierlo for £160,000. Van Mierlo, three times capped for his country, has signed a two-year contract with the first division club.

When fuss and protocol are dumped overboard

By John Nicholls

Admiral's Cup trials in the Solent one day, boardsailing in the Isle of Man the next. The contrast could hardly be greater, yet I find both forms of sailing are highly enjoyable in their own way. The way of the boardsailers is to have lots of short, intensely physical rases that are easy to arrange and involve a minimum of fuss and protocol.

The sailing instructions for the Bacardi World Cup, now being held at Port Erin, on the Isle of Man, are brief and to the point. The International Yacht Racing Rules are not being used, instead there are one or two basic right-of-way rules which have to be observed. "Pumping" and "ooching" (artificial means of propulsion) are permitted, but physical violence will result in disqualification.

So far this clause has not had to be invoked, the competitors have been kept far too busy on the water ever to come to blows. The great attraction of boardsailing is the variety of events that can be held. The Bacardi series includes racing on conventional triangular courses, at which the French excel, ins and outs, slaloms, free-style, and an eight-mile marathon.

Yachting has never been a spectator sport, and conventional racing never will be, but the boardsailing specialities might well appeal to the public. Ins and outs and slaloms both involve rounding a number of closely-spaced marks in sequence, while free-style involves a series of compulsory and then optional tricks and manoeuvres. What these experts can get up to on their narrow, rudderless boards has to be seen to be believed.

Another departure from the established yachting scene is the encouragement of professionalism. A prize fund of $15,000 is available and at Port Erin there are boardsailing champions from several countries eager to take their share of it. Not everyone is taking advantage of the money on offer, however, those with Olympic aspirations or who actually prefer to be an amateur are simply racing for fun, which is exactly what boardsailing seems to be.

MARATHON: 1, P Boghossian (France); 2, D Caldwell (GB); 3, G Turner (GB).
INS AND OUTS: 1, C Larned (US); 2, H Borde (France; 3, J Fauchenux (France).

Record in danger: Britain's Chay Blyth and Rob James, leaders of The Observer/Europe 1 two-handed trans-Atlantic race, were sailing towards a record crossing yesterday. Their 65-foot trimaran, Brittany Ferries GB, was reckoned to be just over 1,000 miles from the finish at Newport, Rhode Island, with Mike Birch's trimaran, Tele-7-Jours, in second place about 90 miles further back.

Yesterday it looked as though the leaders would reach the finish well within the record of 17 days 23 hours 12 minutes set in the single-handed trans-Atlantic race last year by the American Phil Weld. They are expected to reach Newport at the weekend.

The French catamaran, Elf Aquitaine (Marc Pajot and Paul Ayasso), was reported to be lying third and the Italian trimaran, Starpoint (Paolo Martinoni and Enrico Sala), fourth. The leading monohull is France's Monsieur Meuble skippered by Florence Arthaud.

Motocross

METZ: French Grand Prix: 1, B Lackey (US). First heat, G Noyce (GB); second heat, H Carlqvist (Sweden). World championship standings: 1, A Malherbe (Belgium), 124; 2, G Noyce, 110; 3, H Carlqvist, V Romans (Belgium), 69; 5, J-J Bruno (France), 67; 6, V Velthoven (Luxembourg), 53.

Diving

MEXICO CITY: World Cup men's 3m springboard: 1, C Giron (Mexico), 649.25 pts; 2, G Louganis (US), 643.32; 3, Li Kong Zheng (China), 606.45; 4, C Snode (GB), 584.30; 5, S Foley (GB), 545.05. Women's 10m platform: 1, Chen Xiao Xia (China), 461.15; 2, G Cancaco (Mexico), 421.15; 3, W Wyland (US), 397.65.

Water skiing

REDWOOD CITY (California): Coors International jumping championship: 1, M Hazelwood (GB) 52.42m (173ft); 2, S Duvall (US) 52.12m (171ft). Women: 1, C Todd (US); 2, L Giddens (US) both 34.44m (113ft).

Athletic

SASKATOON (Canada): Senior decathlon: Britain 22,789 pts, Canada 20,987; Junior decathlon: Britain 12,204, Canada 10,918; Senior Heptathlon: Britain 16,703, Canada 15,504; (T Sanderson set Commonwealth record with 5,930 pts); Junior Heptathlon: Britain 14,700, Canada 14,570.

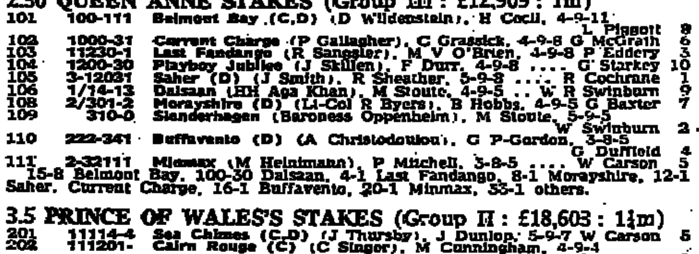
Royal Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 and 4.20 races]

2.30 QUEEN ANNE STAKES (Group III: £12,909: 1m)

101 100-111 Belmont Bay (C,D) (D Wildenstein), H Cecil, 4-9-11 L Piggott 8
102 1000-31 Current Charge (P Gallagher), C Grassick, 4-9-8 G McGrath 6
103 11230-1 Last Fandango (R Sangster), M V O'Brien, 4-9-8 P Eddery 3
104 1200-30 Playboy Jubilee (J Skillen), F Durr, 4-9-8 G Starkey 10
105 3-12031 Saher (D) (J Smith), R Sheather, 5-9-8 R Cochrane 1
106 1/14-13 Dalsaan (HH Aga Khan), M Stoute, 4-9-5 W R Swinburn 9
108 2/301-2 Morayshire (D) (Lt-Col R Byers), B Hobbs, 4-9-5 G Baxter 7
109 310-0 Slenderhagen (Baroness Oppenheim), M Stoute, 5-9-5 [illegible]
110 [illegible]
111 [illegible]

[illegible]



FORM: Another Realm see To-Agori-Mou: previously (9st 0lb) won 3l, 1½l from Age Quod Agis (9-0) and Beldale Flutter (9-0). 6 ran. Newbury, 7f, soft, April 11. Bel Bolide (8-2) 5th, btn 15l, to Belmont Bay (9-0). 6 ran. Newbury, 1m, good to soft, May 16: previously see, To-Agori-Mou. Great Substance (9-3) 6th, btn 11¾l, to No Lute (9-2). 9 ran. Longchamp, 1m 2½f, good, May 17. King's Lake (9-0) won nk, [illegible] [illegible]

3.5 PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES (Group II: £18,603: 1¼m)

201–213 [illegible]



FORM: [illegible] Master Willie (8-10) and Nadjar (8-10). Cracaval (9-3) 6th, btn further 4¾l. 13 ran. Newmarket, 1¼m, good, Oct 18. Hard Fought (8-12) won 1¾l, 1½l from Rankin (8-8) and Vielle (8-12). 7 ran. Sandown, 1¼m, good to firm, April 25. Bonol (9-4) 2nd, btn ¾l, to Baz Bombati (8-1) with Rhus (9-4) nk, 3rd. 7 ran. Beverley, 1¼m, good to firm, June 11. Cracaval (8-12) 3rd, btn ¾l, hd, to P'tite Tete (8-12) and Falamoun (8-12). 11 ran. [illegible] (9-3) fin 5th, btn further 1½l awarded 4th on disqualification of Billbroker. 8 ran. Goodwood 1¼m, soft, May 19. Vielle (8-11) 3rd, btn 2l, 2½l, to Master Willie (9-0) and Prince Bee (9-0). 5 ran. Epsom, 1¼m, good, June 4: previously see Royal Fountain and Hard Fought. Magesterial (8-9) not in first 10 of 12 to Lancastrian (8-12). Evry, 1¼m, soft, May 23: previously (9-10) 2nd, btn 2½l, to Erin's Isle (8-3) with King's Lake (8-3) ¾l, 3rd. 11 ran. Curragh, 1¼m, soft, April 25.

3.45 ST JAMES'S PALACE STAKES (Group II: 3-y-o: £26,196: 1m)

301 1310-10 Another Realm (Mrs D Goldstein), F Durr, 9-0 J Reid 3
302 212-430 Bel Bolide (K Abdulla), J Tree, 9-0 W Carson 9
304 10-40 Great Substance (D) (M Fustok), M Saliba, 9-0 A Gibert 4
305 211-31 Kings Lake (D) (J Binet), M O'Brien, 9-0 P Eddery 2
306 21-0024 Mattaboy (R Tikkoo), R Armstrong, 9-0 L Piggott 8
308 22-1034 Prince Echo (Mrs J O'Brien), L Browne, 9-0 — 6
309 110-240 Robellino (CD) (Mrs J McDougald), I Balding, 9-0 J Matthias 5
310 113-012 Shasavaan (D) (HH Aga Khan), M Stoute, 9-0 W R Swinburn 1
311 112-212 To-Agori-Mou (D) (Mrs A Muinos), G Harwood, 9-0 G Starkey 7

6-4 Kings Lake, 13-8 To-Agori-Mou, 8-1 Mattaboy, 10-1 Prince Echo, 14-1 Another Realm, Bel Bolide, 20-1 Robellino, 25-1 others.

4.20 COVENTRY STAKES (Group II: 2-y-o: £20,552: 6f)

[illegible]

4.55 RIBBLESDALE STAKES (Group II: 3-y-o fillies: £18,920: 1½m)

501–511 [illegible]

2-1 Condessa, 7-2 Strigida, 9-2 Overplay, 6-1 Sans Dot, 8-1 Golden Bowl, 12-1 Countess Tully, 14-1 others.

5.30 ASCOT STAKES (Handicap: £7,843: 2½m)

601–617 [illegible]

4-1 Donegal Prince, [illegible] Dawn Johnny, [illegible]

Royal Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.30 Dalsaan. 3.5 CAIRN ROUGE is specially recommended. 3.45 King's Lake. 4.20 Bronowski. 4.55 Overplay. 5.30 Donegal Prince.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Dalsaan. 3.5 Hard Fought. 3.45 Mattaboy. 4.20 Bronowski. 4.55 Strigida. 5.30 Dawn Johnny.

Stockton programme

2.45 SCALING DAM FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £552: 1m)

[illegible]

3.15 SANDSEND SELLING STAKES (£522: 7f)

[illegible]

3.45 NETHER SILTON HANDICAP (£1,385: 5f)

[illegible]

4.15 WEAT BOTTOM HANDICAP (£1,241: 1m)

[illegible]

4.45 STRADDLE BRIDGE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £552: 6f)

[illegible]

5.15 CARLIN HOW HANDICAP (3-y-o: £988: 1m 4f 110yd)

[illegible]

Stockton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Quite Ducky. 3.15 Eliza de Rich. 3.45 Kaimlaw. 4.15 On Edge. 4.45 African Berry. 5.15 Canoodle.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Murmansk. 3.15 Lucky Mistake. 4.15 Mitigator. 4.45 Sweet Satisfaction. 5.15 Sayfari.

Nottingham results

[illegible]

Windsor

[illegible]

Edinburgh

[illegible]

Why there is a high incidence of parrot sickness among men on football's top perch

Wanted: over-the-moon managers

At the height of his recent crisis the England team manger Ron Greenwood was given a personal vote of confidence by Dick Wragg, chairman of the Football Association's international committee. "If I heard that at club level I would be worried", Mr Greenwood remarked. Men in his profession have seldom had better reason for cynicism.

Three months after club representatives at a Football League meeting agreed not to "poach" one another's managers during the season it appeared that, as in other sporting fields, the victims simply became fair game at a certain time rather than all the year round. In football the only difference was that the moment the close season began feathers flew in all directions.

Ten clubs immediately became managerless, notably Manchester United, who sacked Dave Sexton, but discovered that the firing of so many other managers had weakened the breed. There are only a limited number of proven managers around, partly because even the good ones have their reputations jeopardized by being sacked the moment anything goes wrong.

Mr Sexton himself had taken Manchester United to Wembley for an FA Cup Final and seen them chase Liverpool to the championship title. United said he was not a commercial success.

United were subsequently turned down by Lawrie McMenemy, Bobby Robson and Ron Saunders, who had been successful with Southampton, Ipswich Town and Aston Villa respectively. All three had won a degree of security not shared by many of their colleagues and the financial incentives to stay rather than move to Old Trafford were unrevealed but doubtless considerable.

The making of a sound manager has no recognized evolution. Liverpool's chairman, John Smith, believes that continuity is the answer. Bob Paisley, the manager at Anfield, is a product of that progression, having worked for years under Bill Shankly. He was a good but not exceptional player.

If succes on the field were the key to good management the 1966 World Cup side should all be outstanding. As it is Geoff Hurst, scorer of three goals against West Germany, Nobby Stiles, the toothless warrior, and Martin Peters ("10 years ahed of his time") disappeared in last season's spring clearance.

Some of the 1966 side were not tempted into management. Ray Wilson saw a more secure future in being an undertaker; Bobby Charlton ventured into the travel business; the captain, Bobby Moore, has flirted with non-league football but has yet to appear at high level; George Cohen went into property consultancy; Gordon Banks went to the United States and tried non-league management; Roger Hunt became a haulage contractor; Alan Ball cannot give up playing, having made a brief excursion into management. Only Jack Charlton has established himself as a recognized manager at Middlesbrough and Sheffield Wednesday.

One would have expected that 15 years later some members of that team would be candidates for the next England vacancy. Yet if Mr Greenwood had failed to inspire a victory against Hungary the Football Association would have been in trouble.

The "strongest league in the world" had not produced an obvious successor. Bobby Robson was, and still is, the favourite although his critics wondered whether he could have coped with the crisis Mr Greenwood survived. Brian Clough and Peter Taylor may be "the people's choice" but are light years from the conservative FA.

The absence of preparation for the job of manager at club level, together with the status now afforded the position, make the task at once highly risky and lucrative. Even Mr Paisley recalled that at the start "I was like an apprentice riding the Derby favourite and went a bit wide on the bends." At the time he also likened it to "steering the QE2 through a force 10 gale."

In such a profession it is not surprising that managers walk out on contracts and cannot take serious notice of directors who demand that rules be changed to make contracts more binding. Simply, if a manager can be fired after half a dozen bad results in a game that depends to some extent on luck, he cannot see why a club should have greater powers to retain his services when he does well.

At the crux is the method of producing and selecting managers. Since a large proportion of directors who interview managers have little idea of the work involved, they often select badly.

Generally they take too little notice of real experience. In their favour there is sometimes little to go on but the candidate's ability to convince them that he is going to be "over the moon" more often than "sick as a parrot".

In Britain the manager is usually in overall charge of buying and selling players and making them work. On the Continent his administrative and commercial duties would be done by others.

More successful League clubs deploy their talents but the smaller the organization the greater the manager's responsibilities. As inexperienced managers often, though not often enough, start at the small clubs, they are immediately in dangerous waters.

Experience and character are essential but one wonders how many of the 1966 team who wanted to use their knowledge in management would have succeeded had there been a basic training scheme similar to that begun by Sepp Herberger in West Germany. "Students" there first obtain a full coaching certificate whereas even that qualification is not an essential for prospective League managers.

John Camkin, chief executive of the Football League Executive Staffs' Association, says that ideally clubs should insist that candidates have a diploma but the prospects of a German-style course here are remote. The Professional Footballers' Association run courses for their members that are voluntary.

Mr Camkin said: "I have never known football clubs to be in such a tangle. There is a lack of knowledge about what a manager should be. At the moment he is landed with all sorts of responsibilities. We want to cooperate with the PFA and the FA on diploma courses but there is such a shallowness of approach by the clubs that we are a long way off".

Norman Fox

Chantilly

[illegible]

First disqualification

Los Angeles, June 15.—Caterman was first across the finishing line by a head in the Hollywood Gold Cup here yesterday but was disqualified and placed second by the stewards who gave the victory to Eleven Stitches. Caterman appeared to crowd Eleven Stitches against the rail in the final strides. It was the first disqualification in the history of the Gold Cup.—Agence-France Presse.

Riding plans

Tomorrow

ROYAL ASCOT: W R Swinburn, P Waldron, P Cook, E Hide, L Piggott, G Sexton, J Matthias, G Starkey, P Eddery, S Cauthen, B Crossley, B Rouse, A Clark, R Fox, J Reid, W Carson, G Duffield, A McGlone, D Gillespie, M L Thomas, G Baxter, D McKay, M Miller, B Taylor, E Johnson, M Rimmer, S Payne, W Higgins.

BEVERLEY: T Ives, N Carlisle, P Young, P Robinson, T Rogers, R Still, B Jago, K Wille, R Cochrane, C Nutter.

Thursday

ROYAL ASCOT: P Waldron, P Cook, G Starkey, W R Swinburn, T Ives, L Piggott, J Reid, P Eddery, E Hide, B Crossley, Wally Swinburn, G Sexton, M L Thomas, D McKay, P Robinson, E Johnson, W Carson, B Rouse, P Madden, B Taylor, J Matthias, I Johnson, G Baxter, W Higgins.

Stop exposing young immigrants to the X-ray myth

Anyone who knows anything about children and hospitals will know that as a conjunction they can be disastrous: fear runs up against cool routine and the harassed parent is caught in the middle. This truth I am about to demonstrate.

Before I do, let me explain that I am not about to embark upon a lengthy personal anecdote for the pleasure of giving you a glimpse of one mother's anxiety. On the contrary, my intention is to share with you a sense of outrage at something which is profoundly more important than the personal, but something which a sense of personal identification makes all the more vivid — and all the more loathsome.

A week or so ago I had to take my son, a seven-and-a-half year old (those halves do matter at this age) to the local child welfare clinic, to be weighed and measured, because he is small for his age. The paediatrician was friendly, the students were *interested*, yet (*despite* that) anxiety stalked as stealthily as a night nurse. We were told that an X-ray would be necessary to determine "bone age".

I hasten to add that there was no suggestion that somehow I had been *wrong* for seven-and-a-half years — any mother would laugh such a suggestion out of the consulting room, should any doctor be presumptous enough to suggest that she did not know the age of her own child. No — the X-ray is taken to find out how mature the skeleton is, to discover if there is bone retardation, and to predict the likely adult height of the child.

My son complained that he did not want an X-ray, that he did not know what an X-ray was, and that whatever it was it was a bad idea designed to make him suffer. We walked down long corridors, and from being worried, he moved through stages of rebellion, depression, resignation, to actual terror. There were copious tears. Waiting, flicking through old magazines, watching the light over the door flash red for danger when an X-ray is being taken, hearing the names called . . . then at last it was our turn.

The room was large and gloomy. The radiographer sat him down with his left hand and wrist (note that) *spread out on* the table, and pulled the cumbersome machinery across. His eyes widened. She and I retreated behind the screen — do not forget that X-rays are dangerous — while he flinched at the quick clashing noise. Then it was over. Since the whole visit had taken over one and a half hours, a toy and an ice cream could barely console him, and it took a much more substantial refreshment to restore my own strength.

For us, that is that. The results confirm what I already know: that my son is seven, has the stature of a five year old, but is at least growing within the graph of normallity — a pretty wide span. But such an X-ray test, carried out by someone who did not know the child's chronological age, or who did not believe that age, would lead to the conclusion that this particular child is two years younger than stated. Of course, *here* such a mistake assertion *is impossible* to imagine; *here* we do not do things like that.

But if I were a mother in Pakistan, I might have to endure a similar ordeal with an identical weeping seven year old, with my family's future in the balance, and with a British immigration official quite likely to turn round and call me a liar. That is what is being done in your name, my name, the name of my son. Bone X-rays are still a part of procedure in British posts in Asia (though Lord Carrington told the House in March that they have not been used recently in India) and are used, like the notorious virginity tests, to check the identity of potential immigrants to this country.

Two years ago, under pressure from the British Medical Association, the government set up the Yellowlees inquiry to look into these dubious practises, and this bland document shoves the issue of X-rays into an appendix. It says: "the use of X-rays of the bony skeleton provides a useful, fairly accurate and acceptably safe way of estimating the age of children when it is important to do so."

That statement is, as I have shown, shameful nonsense. If there can be such a gap between chronological age and bone age in a healthy child like mine, brought up in the prosperous West, how much greater might the gap be in a child brought up in Dacca, who is more likely to be undernourished, and whose growth may be affected by genetic factors that we know nothing about? Yet *we* — represented by immigration officials on the ground and the Yelowlees report in the corridors of power, choose to put children through the drawn-out and often frightening process I described earlier, because we call it "fairly accurate".

And what of this little phrase "acceptably safe"? Do not forget that when my son's hand was X-rayed I was earnestly requested to pop behind a screen to protect myself from unnecessary exposure to radiation. X-rays may be routine in British hospitals, but no doctor exposes a patient (especiallly a child) to X-rays unless he has a jolly good reason for doing so.

A new report, commissioned by Lord Avebury takes Yellowlees apart without much difficulty, pointing out the dangers of radiation, especially in children. It comments on the fact that immigration X-rays are *not* restricted to the left hand — as for reasons of safety, here.



Bel Mooney: speaking up for harassed parents.

The World Health Organization has roundly condemned the use of X-rays used "for administrative purposes".

Now there may be those who believe it is in the long-term interests of our great nation to make the strictest possible examination of all applications to come here, and that those interests justify the use of X-ray tests. But surely such an argument depends for its strength on the reliability of the tests — and no less a body than the Institute of Child Health has pointed out that X-rays are unsafe and wildly inaccurate.

Medically valid they are not, and nor are they morally valid. The BMA — not noted for its radicalism — passed a motion in 1979 which stated that X-ray tests "carried out solely for adminstrative and political purposes are unethical". The eminent doctors called upon the Government to ban such practises. And are they satisfied with the Yellowlees report? So unsatisfied *is the BMA* that it wrote to Sir Henry Yellowlees in April requesting a meeting. No reply. Two phone calls have got the eminent doctors nowhere.

My phone calls to the press offices of the Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Security led to the inescapable conclusion *that* mumbling men are vaguely conscious of the issue, but that nothing is being done.

Is it because this is all going on, not in my local child welfare clinic, but far away? It is very hard indeed to imagine such a discredited practice happening, for instance, in Australia, in the unlikely event of Aussies clamouring to come here, for even if the colonials put up with it, the outcry *here* would blow the roof off the Home Office.

No — we are putting children through an ordeal of fear and exposing them to quite unnecessary danger in carrying out a test which in any case does not show accurately what it is supposed to show — and we are doing all this with impunity because those children are Asian.

This abuse of medical practice and human rights still goes on because those children have brown skins, and are unfortunate *enough to have parents* who want to join relatives here. As a nation we should ask ourselves what justification there can *ever* be for doing to another country's children what we would *never* do to our own.

Bel Mooney

Does old age have to mean mental decline?

The news that Rita Hayworth is suffering from rapidly progressive *senility* will have saddened the millions of filmgoers who remember her rare combination of beauty and vitality. She is said to have Alzheimer's disease — thought until recently to be rare. In fact, though few of them will ever have heard of it, one in *every 10 Britons* over 60 has Alzheimer's disease; the physical and mental deterioration that it causes is relentless and is fatal within five to 10 years.

Medical concepts of mental aging and senility have changed substantially in the past few years. Like other organs such as the heart, lungs, and kidneys, the brain becomes less efficient with age. Old men forget; they think a little slower — but as Picasso, de Gaulle, and a galaxy of orchestral conductors from Beecham to Stokowski have shown, aging is not necessarily a process of remorseless decline.

In some old people, however, the rundown suddenly accelerates. From being physically fit and mentally alert at 60 — or indeed at 80 or even 90 — an individual becomes so forgetful that normal conversation becomes impossible, he neglects table manners and personal hygiene, and soon needs constant supervision to prevent accidents *or fires*. This transition from normal old age to senile dementia may take only a few months.

"Sad," doctors used to say. "It's hardening of the arteries. The brain isn't getting the oxygen it needs. The blood vessels have furred up like water pipes blocked by scale." Exceptions were made to this diagnosis when the dementia affected a man or woman in their 50s or early 60s. In these cases the medical label was presenile dementia: but the varieties with their exotic names taken from nineteenth century European neurologists — Pick's and Jacob-Creuzfeldt's disease as well as Alzheimer's disease — were said to be rare and of little *practical* importance.

All were thought to be examples of premature aging or degeneration of the brain cells. Ordinary dementia or senile decay as it affected patients aged 70 and over was seen as a natural process, but one that affected individuals unpredictably, like greying of the hair.

That picture has now had to be revised as microscopic examination of brains removed after death has shown the unmistakeable picture of Alzheimer's disease in 80 per cent of individuals dying from dementia, whether aged 55 or 95. Nothing is wrong with the blood supply to these brains; the striking abnormality is the loss of brain cells, while those that remain are tangled and distorted. Whatever its cause, Alzheinmer's disease is not just accelerated aging.





The decline of a star: Rita Hayworth in her Hollywood heyday and right, now, in her sixties. Below, still active in their eighties: Dame Ninette de Valois, Evelyn Laye and Dame Rebecca West.







This change in medical opinion may seem of only academic importance. Doctors had no treatment for their patients when they believed their dementia was due to arteriosclerosis; they have no treatment now that they believe that in most cases the diagnosis should be Alzheimer's disease. Yet there are important, practical implications. *As life expectancy* increases, many more people are living into their 70s and beyond, and dementia affects one in every five 80-year-olds.

Dementia is, indeed, swamping the medical services for the elderly to the virtual exclusion of everything else. Our crowded geriatric hospitals can accommodate only a fraction of those affected, and millions of demented old people are left in the care of their overburdened families. So long as dementia was seen as natural and inevitable, health planners could only press for more resources for the elderly. If, however, Alzheimer's disease should prove to be either treatable or *preventable*, the outlook for the elderly could be transformed.

What are the prospects? The brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease show not only structural but also biochemical abnormalities, and research workers in neurological institutes around the world are trying to identify which are the important, potentially reversible defects. The current leading hypothesis is that symptoms are due to deficiencies in the chemicals that transmit impulses from one nerve cell to another. Already attempts are being made to restore the chemical balance to normal.

Recognition that most patients with senile dementia have Alzheimer's disease explains, too, the failure of previous efforts to reverse senility. Treatments intended to increase the supply of oxygen to the brain, to flush blood clots from its arteries, or to soak it in vitamins were all based on mistaken theories. Now that the targets for research have been identified, the prospects are brightening. (And no one need fear that a cure for dementia would further distort the age-pattern in our society; even *if* medicine could eliminate deaths from cancer, stroke, and heart disease as well as dementia most of us could still expect our bodies to wear out around the age of 85).

Meanwhile too many families have to struggle with the daily problems of coping with a demented relative. On any cost-effective analysis, money spent on research into dementia must be a sound investment.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Stretching your wardrobe

Do your clothes work as hard as you do? While we are scurrying from home to office to supermarket to school, taking up yoga, taking down the minutes or taking on the Board, our clothes have a more leisured life.

The little silk suit rests quietly on its hanger waiting for an evening out. The summer T-shirt is a prisoner in its drawer, seeing daylight only on a brief sunshine holiday or the odd fine day in the garden. The espadrilles have been waiting for a dry spell to take their first steps.

We now have 12 weeks in which summer clothes can justify their purchase. Unless you are profligate, you will want *anything you buy now to* be of maximum possible use, which means crisp, functional clothes that will stand up to everyday wear and be suitable for travelling and sightseeing.

It is a surprisingly tall order, for this summer's clothes have become compartmentalized: silk outfits for Ascot, safari shorts for sportswear, *frilly romantic* blouses for evening, tropical prints for holidays.

Bridging the gap are the stylish separates which should be the basics of any woman's wardrobes. They are the canvas which you colour with simple wooden beads and plain shoes for work or with shell necklaces and *bold bangles for less formal* wear.

The most important decision is to pick a plain background enlivened with stripes or a small splash of print.

The two leading looks are the perenially popular Deauville — crisp cotton skirts with white and navy predominating — and the safari styles. Sandy beige jackets, safari shorts and separates all look best with a tan, but you can spice them with red to give warmth.

Since this summer's basics should *survive* until next year, the slim skirts that never go out of fashion are the wisest buys. If you are still wearing last summer's outfits and looking for ways to bring them up to date, the big changes have been at the neck and the knees.

The round-necked T-shirt has now been superseded by the polo shirt, especially the collared and cuffed version by the American firm of Lacoste. Jackets, by contrast, look newest without a collar or with very narrow revers (but your old navy blazer will do).

Skirts are universally shorter (except for the revived peasant skirt). Straight and culotte skirts must be shortened to at least on the knee and worn with *flat shoes or sandals*.

This summer's accessories are anything in wood, bronze or white.



Anyone for Deauville? Left: short sleeved seersucker suit with camisole (not shown) in blue or beige and white stripes £29.99 from main branches of Richard Shops. Tennis shirt by Lacoste £13.95 in white, red, navy or beige, with white and gold belt, £4.95, both from Fenwick of Bond Street. Soft bag by Christopher Trill from his shop at 17 Catherine Street and Harvey Nichols. Embroidered flatties £26.99 in blue, white or khaki from Russell & Bromley, *main branches*.

Right: Navy and white striped polo shirt by Laurél £17.50, crisp white culotte skirt with multi-coloured webbed belt £12.95 and soft leather bag all from Fenwick of Bond Street. Low heeled white sandals £16.99, also in black patent or blue, from main branches of Ravel. Necklaces by Travelling Trinkets.

City safari. Left: Double-breasted raw-silk suit in buttermilk with sand silk top £95 from the Benny Ong No 2 Collection, from Simpson's of *Jermyn Street and Diagonal* of Guildford. Tan leather belt £8.50 by Otto Glanz from a selection at John Lewis. Sandals £39.50 in red and gold or black and gold from Russell & Bromley, 24 New Bond Street and London branches. Shell necklace by Adrien Mann.

Right: Button-through safari dress with webbing belt by Anne Tyrrell for John Marks, £59.95 in khaki or beige, from Irvine Sellars of Oxford Street and Leeds, Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus, Identity of Plymouth and Chez Monique of Brighton. Stripey cotton sweater by Adrian Cartmell from Crocodile branches in London and Altrincham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Chichester, Guildford, Solihull, Tunbridge Wells, Windsor and Royal Exchange Shopping Centre, Manchester. Sandy leather city sandals £39.99 from Russell & Bromley, 24 New Bond Street and main branches. Wooden beads and bangles by Adrien Mann.

Hair by Guy from Toni and Guy

Photograph by Tony Boase

Snippets

■ Not a jogging bra, but a bra for jogging, explained the anxious corsetiere when I asked about undies for sportswear. I saw her point.

Any woman who takes up active sports should think about what goes underneath her shapely tennis dress or towelling track suit. Pretty undies have their place, but comfort and practicality must be the first priorities.

Those inspired by the onset of Wimbledon to swing a racket, might like to control their curves with Berlei's Sports Bra in nylon and cotton lock-knit, *with airy elastic* mesh under the cups. It comes in white and natural, in 32 to 38 inch bust, various *cup sizes*, from major department stores.

The energetic teenager will like Triumph's Aertex bra with adjustable straps (£4.99), one of their three Tri action bras designed *specifically for sportswear. All in polyester* cotton and elastane, in white and natural, they include a bra for large busts (up to size 42) and a front-fastening bra with racing-style back (also recommended for mastectomy patients). They are £6.50 and £5.50 respectively from major stores including Harrods and Selfridges.

Rose Lewis of Knightsbridge recommends a cotton bra in a good shape "so that you don't feel that you've got anything on". She suggests a full-cup under a light cotton tennis dress and a sports bra with no seaming but good support under clingy T-shirts. Rose Lewis has bras from 32 to 42 inch bust, from 40 Knights bridge, London, SW1.

If cotton is really the winning fabric for sportswear, you wouldn't think so from combing the sports departments, which seem to have a great deal of nylon for tracksuits and socks. Harrods Olympic Way have Fred *Perry's* 100 *per cent* cotton sports socks at £1.65 and cotton sports pants by Lacoste at £4.95. They also have Warner's Sports bras at £7.

■ It was one of those parties when I hadn't a thing to wear. But then the only thing you can wear to have cocktails with *Harry* Winston is a diamond as big as a Ritz biscuit.

There were plenty of those on show alongside the canapés when Harry Winston of New York (now run by son Ronald) rode into town and set up their wares — stunning stones in princely settings — at Les Ambassadeurs.

Since jewels look almost as good against the neck as on ink blue velvet, one's eyes were drawn towards the guests whose show of sparklers outshone the chandeliers.

Personally I fancied the sapphires (more discreet than emeralds *or rubies, if* you believe the press release.) You can feast your eyes and invest your money all this week.

■ To the strains of Fred Astaire, the models pranced out to prove you can wear *Gloria Vanderbilt's* jeans anywhere. Even to a weight-watchers' meeting.

I hope I never have to walk up the avenue behind a couple of outsize swells wearing jeans. The two biggest (sic) stars at Gloria Vanderbilt's show last week made even the well-endowed Diana Dors (in the audience in powder-blue trouser-suit) look positively svelte.

If you are well over size 16 and really want to be seen in jeans, you can now get then (up to 40in waist) from branches of Debenhams and Evans Outsize.

Consistent organic growth from optical illusion

Bridget Riley: Recent Paintings and Gouaches

Rowan Gallery/ Warwick Arts Trust

David Hockney: Celia and Flowers

Knoedler Gallery

Anthony Caro

Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood

Elisabeth Frink

Waddington Gallery

A few months ago the Tate put on a little informal show of recent acquisitions. Among them, as it happened, were early works by what we now think of as the 1964 generation (though not all of them were shown in the Whitechapel show which then defined what was happening in British art): on the same wall were a Hockney, a Kitaj, an Allen Jones, a Peter Blake and one or two more, all of them stunners, all dating from the mid-1960s. And, while in no case did we seem to recognize a terrible falling-off between then and now, they certainly provided food for thought, not all of it flattering. All of the artists concerned are sleeker now, slicker if you like; they have worked out their formulas and, even if they are not confined to them, at least they have a solid basis for operations when inspiration is lacking; their recent work, understandably, seldom has that raw vitality it once had, when they were just out of art school and felt they could do anything.

Obviously, the pressures of fame and wordly success are hard to resist altogether: in a communication industry (which painting in a sense has to be) it would be wanton not to keep track of your relations with your public, and be influenced by them in some way. The trick is to be influenced in fruitful rather than damaging ways, retaining truth to the essential of your vision by knowing what the essential is. The recent work of another of the generation, Bridget Riley, is an interesting case in point. At the moment (until July 2) it has a generous showing in two galleries, the Warwick Arts Trust in Warwick Square and the Rowan Gallery in Bruton Place. Rowan has the paintings with the straight lines, Warwick the paintings with the curves. They seem, in many ways, to be going in different directions, though apparently the paintings with the vertical lines of colour were done, the earlier of them at least, in among the later curves, and all, anyway, within the past two or three years.

The first thing to be said about these shows (especially taken together) is that they are very daring. The second is that they are amazingly consistent. Bridget Riley must know as well as anyone what is expected of her. The Op Art label, however fatuous, dies hard, and people, seeing her name on something, are bound to imagine fun and games with optical illusion, paintings mapped out with mathematical precision to set their optical nerves ajangle. They reserve, of course, the right to complain if they do get it (same old stuff), and complain if they do not (it does not look like a Bridget Riley). In the circumstances, all credit to her that she continues with fierce determination to do whatever she feels she needs to do, not worrying about imposing a pre-conceived "consistency" on her work but presuming that the consistency will be there because she, after all, is doing it, and hoping that the public will understand without presuming that they can understand only what they have been understanding for years already.

So where have these guarded moves forward brought her? The paintings at the Warwick are very easy to take, though like all her work they need careful looking at. They are lyrical, sensuous, romantic, even pretty; there are moments even, when one is reminded of early English Art Nouveau — a Century Guild fabric, perhaps, with its flickering abstracted flame/flower forms. The paintings at the Rowan are much harder: curiously aggressive, using candy-stripes in a way which would hardly tempt one to nibble. And yet, for all the slightly ungrateful first impression, they respond to the same way of looking as the curves: as you approach them or withdraw, look from one side or the other, allow your eyes to go out of focus and come back in again, structures can be seen; the ways that the liquorice-allsort colours are banded in different combinations give the illusion of projection and recession, so that what seems at first rather flat and uniform takes on variety and movement.

More importantly, perhaps, they show a further step in the liberation of Bridget Riley from sums. This begins, visibly, in the Warwick paintings: the earliest are quite tight and rigid, with an underlying pattern almost as regular as a wallpaper repeat. Then there are pictures with the same basic idea; but done more loosely — some of them in bright simple colours set off with white, others creating a billowing effect with less and less regularity by the use of increasingly random, intuitive flicks of complementary or contrasted colour, until there seem to be little ripples of movement running in different directions all over the canvas. And finally there are those — a wonderful one with a lot of black and very dark blue, another in lavenders and purples and greens — which remain firmly on one plane, but shift subtly in their fields of intensity, rather like a long-held chord in music. These, it seems, are as heedless of tight pre-planning as the vertical lines of colour being done entirely by instinct. The feeling of organic growth in Bridget Riley's career is at this stage almost palpable: she had benefited from success, but she has also resisted it, and, in consequence, from here on she is free to go absolutely anywhere.

In many respects the same is true of David Hockney: though he can run for cover any time he feels like it, doing the same exquisite drawings in the same unmistakable style (many have imitated it, but nobody does it half as well) until kingdom come, he remains cheeringly unpredictable, as witness the big, splashy, luridly coloured Los Angeles landscapes in *The New Spirit in Painting* or the many eccentric and inventive offshoots of his opera designs for the Met recently showing at the Riverside. The present show (until Saturday) at Kasmin's new Knoedler Gallery, 22 Cork Street, is mostly on safer ground: it follows two themes in his graphic work *Celia* and *Flowers*, through 15 years from 1965 to 1980. Funnily enough, there is not much change to be seen in the flower prints, apart from a progressive simplification, but the Celia prints become much looser and more instantaneous as time goes by. I am not sure that is always an improvement, but it is good to see again that Hockney is not yet willing to rest on his laurels — or his tulips and daffodils, come to that.

Along with these chances to see what the 1964 generation are now up to, we have, coincidentally, shows devoted to famous sculptors of somewhat older generations, Anthony Caro and Elisabeth Frink. The Caro show is of domestic-size bronzes from 1976 to 1981, and is installed, happily if on the face of it improbably, in the Georgian setting of Kenwood, until August 31. Caro has always offered some curious paradoxes in his work: even the most intimidating earlier works in welded steel have light and cheery titles, as though giving us a little nudge to say: Take them seriously but not solemnly. In these recent pieces the playful element is often very clearly there in what we see as well as in what they are called. A piece such as *Bonanza*, for instance, a ramshackle-looking construction in which an easel seems to have got mixed up somehow with a washing-up bowl, a large pot of mysterious uses and some flying roof-tiles, takes one by surprise by its sheer charm and sets up all kinds of mental interplay between its apparent flimsiness and the apprehended weight and solidity of welded bronze.

There are a number of pieces which rearrange the same sorts of shapes into pleasing new patterns with ever-changing profiles, so that one is constantly tempted to crouch or crane and take in as many as possible. There is also quite a variety of finish: the warm glow of the bronze (sometimes set off with brass) already makes these sculptures more approachable, and the surface interest is diversified with artful patinas in green and rose and, in the one teasingly entitled *Black Raspberry Marble*, a lustrous black. Then there are pieces called *Centre Court, Buddha Peach, Let's See* and *Brandy Alexander*. Make of that what you will, but it is fun trying to puzzle them out, even while one recognizes the perfect seriousness of Caro's sculptural intentions.

Elisabeth Frink, at Waddington's until June 27, has fined down her figure-sculptures and come back a lot nearer to literal representation since she first made a major impression in the 1950s. Her human figures, such as the *Running Man* of 1980, are still impressive and strongly personal, though it seems to me quite acceptable to prefer the related drawings. The variations on the theme of the *Rolling Horse* create telling outlines, and it is a subject surprisingly infrequent in the lengthy annals of horse-sculpture. But some of the others, such as the equestrial figures and the dogs, though very fluent and workmanlike, strike me as a bit on the ordinary side. Still, the more interesting *Running Man* and some of the heads which share the same apparent reference to Pre-Classical Greek sculpture appear to be the latest, so it is entirely possible that Frink is finding a satisfactory new convention for her sculpture after a period of uncertainty.

John Russell Taylor

"Little ripples of movement running in different directions" — Bridget Riley's *Streak 3* at the Warwick Arts Trust

Books

Words, signs and the intelligent reader

Structuralism or Criticism
Thoughts on how we read

By Geoffrey Strickland

(Cambridge, £17.50)

This book is both timely, necessary, and extremely useful. Geoffrey Strickland has thought through the current excitements, despondencies, and confusions about the critical study of literature and has produced an analysis which is clear and profound. A narrow description of his argument might be that he is concerned to evaluate the case for a scientific theory of literary study and compare it to the older, more intuitive criticism of the well-read judge. He does indeed come to a close comparison of Leavis and Barthes. But although his work is conceptually precise and his reading in the field wide and well-illustrated, he is not concerned only with university "English" or even literature departments. He opens by questioning "whether the so-called teaching of literature has been of general benefit to humanity", and a central part of his book, "Thoughts on how we read", is concerned to describe and defend the relationship of the intelligent writer and the intelligent reader.

It is clear that his final allegiance is to "criticism" not to "structuralism", but he is an excellent advocate precisely because he has the intellectual curiosity to see what is valuable and attractive in the thought and writings that are loosely grouped under the latter name. He describes Saussure's hopes that "semiology" would become a "science which studies the life of *signs* in the heart of the life of society" — a linguistics of psychology, sociology, anthropology . . . He describes later structuralists' sense that "humanism", since the existence of the world of arbitrary signs has been revealed, has been replaced by "structure and a disturbance of language". Man does not make meanings; meanings make man, who "is no less *spoken* than *speaking*" (Jean-Marie Benoist.)

Geoffrey Strickland opens his critique of these extreme claims of semiology from within itself with an illuminating discussion of the work of the linguistician, Emile Benveniste, who claimed, amongst other things, that you "*cannot* extend the principles of the analysis of parts of speech in a sentence to the analysis of sentences in *discourse*" which is apprehended differently. Strickland also admires that lucid aesthetic defender of "meaning" "intention" and "interpretation", E. D. Hirsch, who describes as "cognitive atheists" those who believe all interpretations are equally correct or incorrect, that all thinking subjects are irredeemably "mystified" and entangled in the net of arbitrary signs. What Strickland admires, with Hirsch, are cognitive theories which assume we work with "corrigible schemata" when thinking: Gombrich's aesthetics, where we correct a model that doesn't fit an experience, Piaget's cognitive psychology. Such theories enable one to defend both the skilled reader, and the attempt, personally and historically, to determine the "intention" of the writer. *Precisely because we are not* a seventeenth-century French playwright, say Racine, we can and must read what he wrote from our point of view and imaginatively, from his. It will not be perfect knowledge: but it need not be inaccurate or useless.

In his excellent closing sections, Mr Strickland contrasts Barthes and Leavis. He writes of Barthes with lively sympathy, recognising the wit and artistry of his writing, showing that his readings of Racine are often preferable to conventional academicism. He also shows him to be a Utopian thinker, inheriting the positivism of Comte and the wilder hopes of harmony in diversity of Fourier.

Which leaves Leavis, who inherited not positivism, nor Marxism, but the Arnoldian concept of high Culture. He never claimed, Mr Strickland says, to be "more than a critic": this may be so, but no one who listened to, or felt threatened by, the evangelical and minatory tones in which he placed University English at the centre *of our culture will feel this* description to be adequate. What excited me about this "placing" of Leavis, however, was the connexion Mr Strickland makes between the interest in Whitehead and Polanyi, expressed by Leavis, and the mode of thought of scientists who might be called "cognitive agnostics", to extend Hirsch's phrase. Strickland cites Popper, and Jacques Monod, with their insistence on the primacy of the hypothesis, "and the necessarily unsystematic and unpredictable ways in which discoveries are made". He links this to Leavis's epistemology, his openness to particularity, his invulnerability to closed systems and absolute theories. This contrast has implications for the life of Western culture that extend far beyond the academic study of literature. Mr Strickland, with his generosity to those he opposes, his intellectual curiosity and linguistic skills, is a formidable defendant of "criticism". Which needed one.

A. S. Byatt

Concerts in London

Ravel without profundity

LSO/Previn

Festival Hall

Ravel once said, with reference to his G major Piano Concerto, that the music of a concerto should be "light-hearted and brilliant, and not aim at profundity or at dramatic effects". If a composer is to be taken at his word about his own music, then Cristina Ortiz's performance of the work on Sunday was satisfyingly authoritative.

Part of an all-Ravel concert, the first in a four-concert series by the London Symphony Orchestra under its conductor emeritus, André Previn, the concerto pleased more than it surprised by joy: the moments of greater profundity and the sense of drama which can kindle in spite of themselves and take one delightfully unawares at times in this work were missing.

The first movement had a brittle, decorative quality that was not, in its own way, unattractive; but Miss Ortiz's fastidious, miniaturist precision, at times too unsupple, and overcompensated for by a too self-conscious expansiveness in the second movement, served her better in the last movement, where her entries teased their way in and out of the orchestra like one of so many mischievously leering faces.

If by the end of the *Mother Goose* Suite one had the feeling of being read to from a modern, luxurious, delicately-tinted book rather than rediscovering the bold, live details of a favourite edition, one's attention was held throughout the telling. It was a performance for the connoisseur of fine sounds: particularly memorable was the pulse of the woodwind.

We were whirled in and out of the evening with playing of immaculate finesse and unashamed hedonism in the *Valses nobles et sentimentales* and the choreographic poem *La Valse*, even if the last piece, by virtue of the quality of energy invested and the quantity of steam generated, seemed on Sunday to conjure up the massive and dogged power of an old railway engine rather more than the "fantastic and fatal whirling" of the ballroom Ravel visualized.

Hilary Finch

Armstrong/Shirley-Quirk/Vignoles

St John's/Radio 3

If one is to spend a humid summer lunchtime working, there can be few more pleasant ways of doing so than listening in the leafy shade of St John's to a recital from Hugo Wolf's *Italian Songbook*. From this, his last, most wittily varied and finely distilled collection, Sheila Armstrong and John Shirley-Quirk took turns in performing 25 songs neatly arranged according to the fleeting moods of love they so exquisitely capture and release.

John Shirley-Quirk's strongly supported, powerfully resonant baritone and his gift for shrewd characterization served him best in songs like the exultant "Gesegnet sei, durch den die Welt" and "Geselle, woll'n wir uns", *the tale of the gentlemen* who dressed up as monks to hear young ladies' confessions.

The sense of barely moving breath in the perfectly judged pedal-based accompaniment and swaying vocal phrases of the death-song "Streb' ich" showed Mr Shirley-Quirk's equally affective sensitivity to the shadow behind Wolf's Italian sun.

He was less successful in those songs which require a defter manipulation of mood and musical line: in "Und steht ihr früh", for instance, a radiant song of early morning, his vowels needed to be lightened, ventilated to match the translucence of the musical texture.

Miss Armstrong, in pure, supple voice, brought a constantly engaging manner to all her songs, if, at times, it was her own worst enemy. In her anxious words to her lover's *friend setting out for war* ("Ihr jungen Leute") the expressive energy seemed trapped in each word too much to enliven the line; similarly the mock tragedy and contrasts within "Ich esse nun mein brot" would have been more effective has she supported more strongly the vocal line.

She was at her best in those songs which allowed her to linger longer and modulate, as she can do so effectively, a variety of timbres and tones within one dynamic level and mood. The shaping of each yearning line of "O war dein Haus" and the unearthly timbres she brought to "Wir haben beide" were, as throughout the recital, supported and coloured by piano playing of sensitively nuanced detail from Roger Vignoles.

Hilary Finch

Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Since 1973, when Christopher Hogwood founded his Academy, great progress has been made in the performance of eighteenth-century music on "authentic" or original instruments.

Indeed it is now more common to hear baroque works played that way. Sunday night's concert of music by Telemann and Vivaldi reflected admirably the achievements of the past few years, illustrating the highest standards of musical techniques and ensemble.

The first half of the evening was devoted to three unusual works by the prolific Telemann, beginning with a "Concerto Polonois" — a lightweight piece cast in the conventional Italianate mould, but hinting at the "barbaric charms" of the peasant fiddling which the composer encountered around 1705 when he spent some time in the Cracow region.

The more orthodox influence of Vivaldi was clearly evident in the second piece, a concerto in C major for four violins, but Telemann's quest for novelty was reasserted in his readiness to dispense with the usual orchestral accompaniment.

The suite *Burlesque de Quixotte* in turn illustrated not only contemporary Frenchified manners in its standardized overture, but showed considerable imagination in the ensuing movements, which humorously depicted selected episodes from the adventures of Cervantes's hero, including agitated semiquavers for the attack on the windmills, languishing appogiaturas for the amorous sighs, a loping gait for Sancho Panza's mule and sticky drones for the don's rest.

The second half of the concert offered four of Vivaldi's more familiar concertos for strings including his experiment in the bucolic vein, the concerto in G "Alla Rustica", and the most portentious of his *L'Estro Armonico* set, opus 3 No 11, neatly executed by the smaller ensemble with John Holloway and Katharine MacIntosh as eloquent soloists.

Christopher Hirons offered a cool but nicely balanced interpretation of the Spring Concerto from *The Four Seasons* while John Holloway who returned as soloist for the Summer Concerto seemed determined to prove that "authentic" instruments can be as exciting and expressive as their modern successors, wallowing indulgently with an unusual degree of rhythmic liberty and *portamento* in the more sultry moments of the opening allegro and exaggerating the impetuousness of the final presto.

Frank Dobbins

London debuts

The programme offered by the guitarists Martin Vishnick and Jeremy White looked both enjoyable and interesting on paper: two Bach harpsichord suites arranged for guitar duo, two pieces by Dowland treated in the same way and a solo work by each of the performers. In the event the disappointment could hardly have been greater. If I had been Lord Willoughby listening to the "Welcome Home" prepared by Dowland but played by this duo, I should probably have turned about and ridden away again, convinced that the unyielding harshness of the playing was a less than flattering greeting. The two Bach works, the second and fifth French Suites, suffered from every diagnosable musical ailment.

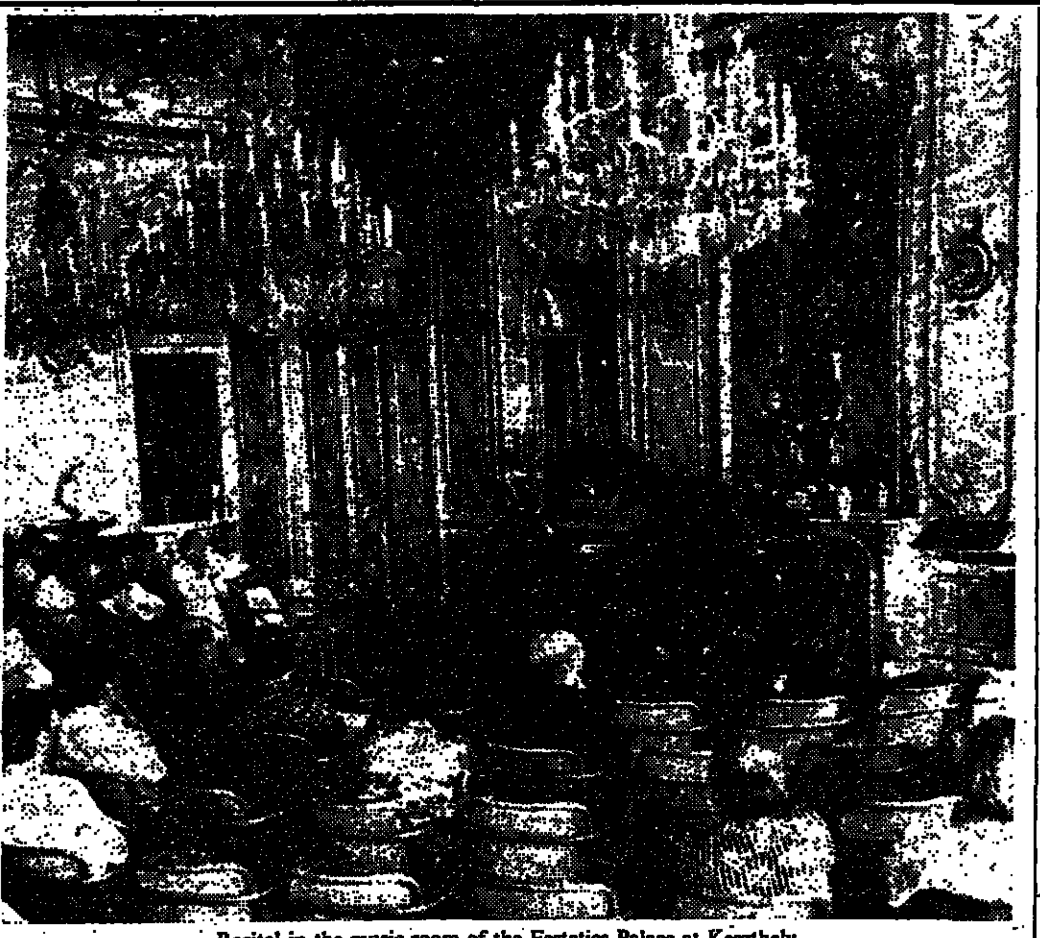
Apart from the squeaks and buzzes that can bedevil the strings of the average guitarist, there was little elementary control. The sole purpose seemed to be safely to complete the way through the music, and there were moments when this seemed ambitious. One longed for the sense of inevitable development, of every note effortlessly falling into place, that can lift this music so far above the merely pleasant. Instead one was aware of disjointed phrasing, inadequate co-ordination and a series of jerky, ill-connected groups of notes.

Jeremy White pulled clear of this mess in his own *Haiku*, a well-balanced work which developed the full colour range of the guitar, from a brittle metallic twang to more mellow textures reminiscent of Ravel's harp writing. Here, in his own work, he seemed to find the musicality so lacking elsewhere, and it must be said that of the two players he seemed to be the less prone to accidents.

The American Cellist Gerard Leclerc was rather more successful. His teacher, Pierre Fournier, has dubbed him "a great talent", and this is probably true, but both interpretation and technically there is still much to be done. Leclerc did not make life easy for himself by attempting the Kodaly Sonata for unaccompanied cello, which must be pretty well the most difficult work in the instrument's repertoire. Although he attacked it with plenty of wild spirit, there seemed little between the dynamic extremes. The fine line between loud and noisy was too often crossed, with detrimental results to both tonal colour and intonation.

At the start of the recital, perhaps because of the tension of the occasion, too much pressure was applied to the strings and too many of the notes were cut short in order to sustain an aggressive approach. This also affected the last work played, Stravinsky's *Suite Italienne*.

Simon Mundy



Recital in the music room of the Festetics Palace at Keszthely

Hungarian music on display

You could say that the Hungarians are uncommonly generous hosts, anxious that never for a second should their foreign guests feel unentertained. Or you could say that in their small country, so bursting with talent, they urgently need to find work for their own artists overseas. Both would be equally true. For after young visitors from all corners of the globe, even Cuba and Japan, had held the stage each day throughout the recent Interforum 1981, each evening brought a special concert designed for the delectation of guests while also putting a representative cross-section of Hungarian musical activity in the shop-window.

Nothing was more stimulating than the farewell event in Budapest by the Ferenc Liszt Chamber Orchestra, a conductorless string group some sixteen strong (plus harpsichord), the more so since it allowed us to visit the recently restored Vigadó Hall, overlooking the Danube. Though a recording session prevented the use of the big auditorium, even the boldly painted foyer, with its enormous candelabras and warm acoustics, happily accommodated performers and guests for a programme of W. F. Bach, Mozart and finally Bartók, whose Divertimento was played with a particularly acute blend of the pungent and mysterious.

In the music room of the Festetics Palace at Keszthely, the chosen venue for Interforum 1981, the series predictably began with a Bartók chamber concert memorable for an exceptionally intense and revelatory account of the second string quartet from the Takács Quartet, winners of recent contests at Evian and Portsmouth and more than able to uphold Hungary's noble string quartet tradition. The dramatic soprano Veronika Kincses was perhaps even too big and professional for folksong arrangements. The pianist Imre Rohmann had great panache while (like several others of his kind heard during the week) slightly underestimating the room's problematical reverberance in his chosen solos.

Mr Rohmann was again very audible the following night when, still more ambitiously, larger forces were transported from the capital for a performance of Rossini's *Petite messe solennelle* in its original version with piano and harmonium. The firmly-focused tone and malleable phrasing of the Budapest Madrigal Ensemble under Ferenc Szekeres, a former pupil of Kodály, left no doubt as to how much the country owes to that great choral teacher. Soloists included the full-throated tenor, András Molnar, the contralto Klara Takács, with a smooth-flowing voice of cream, and the by now well-known soprano Ilona Tokody, wooing as ever though marginally too willing to disrupt line in the pursuit of expression.

Nor were the very old and new forgotten. The gory castle of Sárvár, an hour or so's drive to the north, was chosen as setting for the old music, with traditional items emerging more colourful than Telemann (and others) from the Collegium Musicum, but with the Budapest Brass Quintet racily brilliant enough to win the day in whatever they played, albeit only circumspect English dances. For contemporary music the venue was Keszthely's own modest theatre. Here, Kurtág's epigrammatic *Remembrance Noise*, beautifully performed by the Glyndebourne-known Adrienne Csengery and Gabor Takács-Nagy, stood out enough to explain its composer's international renown. László Sáry's ingenious Sonanti No 2 for percussion and flute also explained why the flautist Béla Drahos, with his superfine dynamic control, had been chosen by Hungary as one of its five entrants for Interforum itself.

Even the journey back from Keszthely to Budapest was broken at Tihany not just to admire its twin-towered church, one of the oldest in the land, and a choice panoramic view of Lake Balaton, but to sample a dignified recital of Bach and Mendelssohn by the soprano Katalin Schultz and the organist Zsuzsa Elekes.

Joan Chissell

Cox accepts the challenge

John Cox, director of production at Glyndebourne, has decided to put himself to the test and has accepted the post of general administrator of Scottish Opera, which he will take up next June, 18 months after the departure from Glasgow of Peter Ebert.

He realizes just what a test it will be: Scottish Opera has been in disastrous trouble financially and, with both its administration and its artistic standards suffering as well, the company has had its work cut out simply to survive.

Although Cox does not leave Glyndebourne until next summer, he will be involved in much of the planning at Scottish Opera over the next year; among his other activities he will be in Scotland to produce Cavalli's *L'Egisto* for the company.

Once he takes over as general administrator, he will produce one opera a year for the company, but no more. Scottish Opera says: "He does recognize that this is an administrative job which oversees both the appalling financial position and the artistic side. He is not going to be an 'intendant' in the European sense."

■ The recital by Mstislav and Elena Rostropovich at the Benson and Hedges Music Festival at Aldeburgh on September 29 has been cancelled, because of what the festival describes as "contractural difficulties over broadcasting". A recital shared by Sarah Walker and Nigel Kennedy will be presented instead.

The message we must give Mr Suzuki

by Edward Heath

The visit to London of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Zenko Suzuki, which begins today, has received far less attention than last week's state visit of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately, the increasing contribution which cooperation between Europe and Japan can make towards the maintenance of the worldwide interests both have in common is often ignored in the frenzy of bilateral trade disputes which have come to dominate the relationship. This is to be regretted for several reasons.

First, if bilateral trade issues remain the centrepiece of the relationship, it will become so demoralizing for both sides that the prospects for constructive partnership will be progressively eroded.

Second, much could be done to *correct Japan's lopsided trade* balance with Europe if greater emphasis were placed on other, more promising, aspects of their economic relationship, notably direct investment by Japan in Europe. This would help to reconcile Japan's understandable desire to preserve a reasonable share of the European market with our need to increase employment, boost exports and keep abreast of the newest techniques of management, production and marketing.

Experience has shown how successful Japanese direct investment in the United Kingdom can be. For example, the television factory set up by Sony at Bridgend in Wales now produces one quarter of all British television exports. In addition, it supplies to the United Kingdom market almost half as many television sets as we import directly from Japan, a fact which ensures for this country a considerable number of jobs and saves it a great deal of foreign exchange.

That this is a logical way to deal with major trade imbalances has already been demonstrated by the Americans back in the 1950s and 1960s. Indeed, it was only by massive United States investment in European subsidiaries—whose sales in 1968 totalled nearly four times the value of direct American exports of manufacturers to the EEC—that the growth of an unmanageable trade gap between the United States and the EEC *was avoided*.

Thirdly, the failure to develop other areas of the Japanese-European relationship, apart from bilateral trade, is wasting opportunities for cooperation which could be of major importance to the political, economic, and strategic interests of both sides.

At the broadest level, a deeper partnership between Japan and Europe could take *much of the strain off their* respective relationships with the United States. If successful it would both increase their confidence and status *vis-à-vis* Washington and take some of the spotlight off their continuing dependence on its security guarantees.

Specifically, there are four main areas in which we need to seek closer co-operation with Japan: in the development of advanced technology; in the management of world monetary affairs; in diplomacy; and in the sphere of military strategy.

Co-operation in the development of advanced technology is particularly important where the United States is overwhelmingly dominant in the world market. Aerospace, computers and the creation of new and more efficient methods of generating energy are three areas where a vast *amount of money*, skill and time could be saved if only Europe and Japan would work together as partners rather than face each other as competitors.

Such co-operation would also demonstrate to *public opinion* the practical benefits of this partnership, just as the successful *Airbus project* has done inside the European Community.

The management of the international monetary system increasingly requires close cooperation between Japan and Europe, which are together res*ponsible for* over 40 per cent of world trade. Although cooperation between central bankers is already well advanced, this cannot be said for governments. It must be a prime task for them to coordinate the polices of the European Monetary System with those of Japan and her South-East Asian partners. The joint management of the world's monetary arrangements by the major economic regions—Europe, the Far East and the US—has become essential to the stability of the international currencies, which our investors and industrial managers so badly need.

Diplomatically, there is a great deal that Japan and Europe can do to help each other reduce the conspicuousness of their economic and political involvement in sensitive developing countries. For example, greater European cooperation with Japanese economic enterprise in Indonesia, Malaysia and other members of the Association of South-East Asian nations (ASEAN), could help to reduce the visibility of the Japanese presence in these countries, and thereby enhance its acceptability in the eyes of local public opinion.

In the long term, this would be economically beneficial to both Europe and Japan; and it would help to cement their political ties with the ASEAN countries, none of which wants to be conspicuously identified with just one in particular of the advanced industrialized nations.

In the sphere of defence, it is becoming ever more important for Japan and Europe quietly to coordinate their views in the fields of military strategy and arms control within their own regions. Although they do not have any formal responsibility for each other's defence, the security of the Pacific and European theatres is increasingly linked; and the possible need for the United States to shift military equipment between Europe and the Far East in the event of a conflict in one of these regions makes it essential for Japan and Europe to agree on when and how this would need to be done. Any absence of agreement in the *event of a crisis could pro*foundly endanger the long-term cohesion and security of the West as a whole.

However, it will not pay to put pressure on Japan substantially to increase her defence expenditure or to expand her military effort beyond her immediate perimeter. There is a deeply-rooted consensus against such *policies across* almost the entire political spectrum in Japan. To ignore it will bring only irritation to Japanese leaders and frustration to the Europeans.

It would make far more sense for us to press Japan to assume a more audacious diplomatic and economic role in the world, and particularly in South East Asia. Japan's discreet *efforts to maintain* communication between Peking and Hanoi at the time of China's "punishment" of Vietnam in 1979 showed how important she could be in helping to arrest a military conflict which was in danger of serious escalation.

For all their rhetoric about the interests and values, which they share, the leaders of Japan and Europe have so far done little to develop these avenues for constructive *partnership*. One reason for this is that they tend to see their respective relationships with the United States as an adequate basis on which to construct their foreign policies. New attitudes will not be easy to forge.

It would be a tragedy if they were only to follow upon a series of rude shocks to our expectations of America's ability and willingness to uphold our interests; or if they have to await a major crisis in the Japanese-European relationship, due to unbearable fric*tions* in bilateral trade. They will certainly require many more high-level contacts, such as today's visit of the Japanese prime *minister*; for a growing network of communications at all levels is vital to the development of an effective political partnership between Europe and Japan.


Mr Suzuki: more than trade to talk about.

Why the lion of Iran no longer roars

From a distance he looks like Groucho Marx. His puckered cheeks give him an unfortunate, supercilious look. His handshake is cold and unmoving, that of a man whose thoughts are on a totally different plane. Now the diminutive President Bani-Sadr of Iran finds himself at the centre of a political storm that threatens to obliterate him.

Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr has lived the whole of his life in opposition to the rulers of Iran. But he would have had to be a clairvoyant to have imagined he would one day continue that role as the *President* of the country's first Islamic Republic.

Today, in the 17th month of his presidency, he is on the brink of being declared an outright heretic by the country's ruler, Ayatollah Khomeini. The threat of dismissal, trial, even death, hangs over him. All because he talks too much and too out of tune with the relentless onslaught of religious fundamentalism that has swept the country.

"He made too much noise," one slightly sympathetic government offical told me. "He was like a roaring lion. He also made the wrong friends."

Thus Mr Bani-Sadr aligned himself with the underground Mujahedin Khalq guerrilla organization denounced as *hypocrites* by Ayatollah Khomeini. He also aligned himself with members of the dismissed Liberal provisional Government. The fact that he had once publicly opposed the views of both groups painted him as an opportunist in many people's eyes.

That might be true. But it also reflected the President's overriding view that the way to an honest and open Islamic society lay in freedom of expression for all who did not violently oppose the regime.

The seeds of this wide-ranging idealism, so counter to the philosophy of his fundamentalist opponents, was sown virtually from birth. Bani-Sadr was born in Maccuh 1933, the son of a prominent ayatollah and had a strict religious upbringing which still shows in his ideology.

Later he threw himself into the political fray behind the now officially reviled nationalist leader, Mohammad Mossadeq, in the crisis years of the early 1950s. After the Shah's 1953 coup he joined the undrground movement, coming into close contact at one point with the prominent religious leader Ayatollah Taleghani, whose ideas leaned more towards the Islamic Marxism of the Mujahedin Khalq than the mainstream fundamentalist clergy.

After studying in a theological faculty and obtaining a BA in economics from Tehran University, Mr Bani-Sadr threw himself into the 1963 uprising led by Ayatollah Khomeini. After four months in jail as a result, he went into exile with his young wife for three years.

He studied in Paris, the eternal student too busy in political activity against the Shah ever to complete his doctoral thesis. It was there he re-emerged in the mainstream of the Khomeini movement. When the Ayatollah was forced to Paris from his exile in Iraq he first stayed in Mr Bani-Sadr's cramped apartment.

Even after he moved to a more spacious home in the village of Neuf-le-Chateau, Mr Bani-Sadr was among the Ayatollah's three closest non-clergy aides. He *joined* the Ayatollah on the fateful flight to Tehran in February, 1979.

Perhaps he *would* have been wise to have spent the flight reading the Ayatollah's book on "religious guardianship". He might then have understood the Ayatollah's real intentions: a regime in which the turbaned wise men of Islam laid down the rules to be carried out by the government.

His was a curious, and at times somewhat incredible mixture of Islam and Marxism. Thus some would call him a mullah without a turban, while others said he was more Marxist than Muslim. He believed in the masses owning the means of production, and was a prime mover of the seeping nationalization of banking, insurance and major industries that followed the revolution. But at the same time he foresaw a society in which the worker was so spiritually at one with God that if necessary he was prepared to work for nothing.

He was vehemently anti-American, although his outspoken criticism of the hostage-taking did much to pit him against the fundamentalists. Yet at the same time he favoured close cooperation with Europe and Japan.

Above all he was proponent of near absolute freedom, believing that political disputes should be solved by debate rather than a gun. He could never bring himself to share the fundamentalists' view that only the devout and committed Muslim had a right to share the spoils of the revolution. He believed the nation needed experts whether they were pious Muslims or not.

His basic strategy after his election as President in January last year, by an overwhelming 75 per cent of the votes, was to speak in open and sometimes defiant defence of the "peoples' rights". He built up a huge following that he *could* count on after the end of the Gulf war and the death of Ayatollah Khomeini.


Mr Bani-Sadr: trapped by a Khomeini confrontation.

But his opponents were wise to the ploy. The President was eventually trapped in the dilemma he had tried to avoid—of openly confronting Ayatollah Khomeini himself. The Ayatollah's influence remains so strong that the people the President counted on—*had* to count on in the absence of any other real power—finally voted with their feet, by staying at home.

But long before this open *breach it had become clear* that the Ayatollah never fully trusted the President. He viewed him as a Western-orientated intellectual, and Mr Bani-Sadr *did* little to alter *that opinion*.

Whatever the outcome of the present crisis, however, the Ayatollah may consider that the *President* has served his purpose. Like the Bazargon government before him, the ascent of *Mr Bani-Sadr bought time for* the fundamentalists, giving some reassurance to the less committed while the work of restructuring the country progressed in the background. And as Commander-in-Chief, he was able to pull the armed forces together, despite the shattering repercussions of the revolution and the purges after last year's alleged coup attempt, and keep the Iraqis at bay.

Tony Allaway

There is no other strategy

Undo the Budget and save 100,000 jobs

The headline on David Blake's article, June 1

On Wednesday the Cabinet conducts its first full review of the British economy since it came into office. Ralph Harris, director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, replies to three alternative strategies recently put forward on this page by *The Times* Economic Correspondent, David Blake.

The value of David Blake's three-part review of possible alternatives to the Government's economic strategy (*this* page, June 1, 2 and 3) is that it indicates the high cost at which even marginal, short-lived gains in employment might be bought.

With the help of the Treasury model and the Economist Intelligence Unit, he offered a shopping list with possible costs of three policy options. The first was a "reflation" of £4,000m to reduce unemployment by 100,000 and increase output by 1 per cent—at the cost of slightly higher interest rates and inflation. The second was an engineered fall by 20 per cent in the exchange rate to boost manufactured output by 5 per cent and raise employment by 400,000—at the cost of a rapid rise of inflation to 19 per cent, falling back to 14 per cent in *1984* when living standards would be cut 3 per cent in real terms as British exports exchanged for fewer imports.

The final solution was the variant favoured by Mr Benn of combining a general protective tariff (of 30 per cent) with a larger "reflation" (of £6,000m) for the speculative prize of perhaps 600,000 more jobs—at the cost of inflation rising to 20 per cent next year, lower living standards to finance higher investment, and fading growth by 1984 "unless another boost was given".

In my view the costs would be more certain than the hoped-for benefits, and all mean turning our back on the battle we are winning against inflation. But even on David Blake's showing none of the three options was expected to bring *unemployment below* 3.05-3.38m by 1984. Against these hypothetical prospects, present policy was expected to get inflation below 10 per cent by 1984 with slightly higher living standards—at the cost of unemployment rising to 3.5m.

For a socialist politician or trade union leader the automatic rhetoric is to relapse into dreams of some new kind of "reflation" that need not have the admittedly unpleasant inflationary results embodied in these models from past experience. For the thoughtful voter, who might sum up the alternatives as a choice between the devil of faster reflation or the deep blue sea of rising unemployment, the commonsense response is to pause and ask a question—with a supplementary in reserve.

The obvious question is whether any model or relationships between thousands of variables in a complex economy can be assumed to offer a mechanistic certainty about the results of changes in policy—or even the outcome of present policies. Since the answer must be "no", the supplementary asks itself. What kinds of feasible changes might help us to reconcile the Government's sensible aim of reducing inflation with the obviously desirable objective of reducing unemployment?

The key to a more hopeful answer requires humble acceptance of one commanding *reality* that has been taught by repeated post-war experience but that many *still struggle* to resist because the old illusion was so comforting. This still imperfectly perceived reality is that no government has the power to control the level of employment—at least without a battery of powers that would rest ultimately upon the conscription and direction of labour.

After 1945, in the age of Keynesian innocence, Labour and Tory Chancellors believed that all unemployment above a fractional minimum was due to deficient demand. So long as reflation was kept within limits, pumping more money into the economy would draw idle men and machines into productive employment without sacrificing stable prices. But once the discipline of fixed exchange rates was broken—and Britain's first devaluation came in 1949—it was inevitable that politicians in their unending quest of something for nothing would always be tempted to overdo monetary expansion.

And so we learnt the hard way that the snag with "reflation" is that it can so easily dissipate its impact by pushing up prices rather than boosting employment and real output.

In a forthcoming IEA Hobart Paper *How to End the "Monetarist" Controversy*, Samuel Brittan explains the mixture of reasons why successive efforts to spend our way into higher employment have *landed* us instead with ever-rising levels of both *inflation* and unemployment. For example, between 1974 and 1979 total spending was increased by more than 120 per cent, but less than 10 per cent went on higher output while the dominant effect was to raise prices by 110 per cent—without reversing the rising trend of unemployment.

The commanding reality is that the Treasury and Bank of England can deploy fiscal and monetary policy to control the level of *total spending, but they* cannot control the division between increased employment and *higher prices. That critical* equation depends on the responsiveness of labour markets and especially on the decisions made by employers and workers about wages paid for differing levels of efficiency.

Thus the Government's strategy of slowing down the increase in the money supply is not inconsistent with reducing unemployment. The necessary link is that current wage bar*gaining must leave employers* with an incentive to take on more workers and sell their product in competitive markets. Elementary economic analysis confirms the promptings of common sense.

At any level of monetary demand, job prospects must depend crucially on the total cost of employing workers compared with the value of their marketable output. In the private sector there is at last wide acceptance of that truism, and the public sector is being taught that its "marketable output" is no more than taxpayers are prepared to pay.

But to complement its strategy against inflation the Government needs to redirect other policies towards getting labour markets working more freely and flexibly, which means removing impediments between the unemployed and their prospective employers.

It is not only our uniquely privileged trade unions, reinforced by wages councils and so call "employment protection", which have priced hundreds of thousands of workers out of jobs. There is also the malign combination of high taxes on earnings with geenrous (untaxed) social benefits which have helped to swell the official register of unemployed.

There are other obstacles to a more mobile labour market. But the two main blocks in reducing unemployment, without re-igniting faster inflation, remain the disruptive power of trade union monopolies—especially in the protected nationalized sector—and the disincentive effect of high taxes on earnings made necessary by excessive government spending. Until these barriers are lowered unemployment will remain at least a million more than it need be as the recession passes.

When one is enough of a good thing

New words and new meanings: an occasional series by Philip Howard

There are black holes in language as there are in the theoretical physics. George Foulkes, the Member for South Ayrshire, fell into one the other day, when he tabled a *question for the Secretary of* State for Wales, of all people.

He asked him to list the bodies, statutory and otherwise, for which he was responsible "which sell a *good* or service". Goods meaning possessions or personal property or commodities that are tangible, usually movable, and generally not consumed at the same time as they are produced, are normally treated as a plural without the singular, a *good*, these days.

There used to be a singular *good*, but the lexicographers describe it in their terse way as arch or obs. The latest example of a singular *good* I have been able to find is in Browning's *Red-Cotton Night-Cap Country*, published in 1873: "Guardianship/Of earthly *good* for heavenly purpose". And Browning was partial to archaisms, and claimed to have qualified himself for the profession of literature by reading and digesting the whole of Johnson's *Dictionary*.

Mr Foulkes may have discovered a need in the language for a singular *good* when questioning the Secretary of State for Wales. If so, the old use will be revived. If there is no real need for it, the singular *good* will suffer the fate of things that fall into black holes, and softly and suddenly vanish.

Here is another curious black hole in the language. We have no word in English to describe something annexed to the vertical, corresponding to "sprawling" or "recumbent", in relation to the horizontal. You would have thought that need would have evolved a participial adjective to do the job. But it has not. And in the absence of a suitable word we make do with "lie" and "lying".

A recent issue of the Brighton *Evening Argus* carried an illustration of "the proud plaque that *lies* on the wall" of a local hospital. The plaque, which is proud because it is *crowned with the Prince of* Wales' Feathers, is not strictly lying but stuck vertically to the wall, an awkward position for lying for all except the most advanced yogis.

A pop song, *I'm not in love* by 10cc, had a line explaining why the boy has hung a photograph of the girl on his wall, even though he is not in love with her. It is to "hide a nasty stain that's *lying* there". The only way I can think of to fill such gaps is for journalists collectively to agree on a suitable neologism and then insist on using it. Journalists are not inclined to such collective action. But if the need really exists, we shall evolve the word.

More possible black holes: We have no antonym to the Civil Service cliche of a high-flyer. Would that be a depth-plumber or a deep-plumber? In either case he sounds more agreeable than a high-flyer.

Why is there no adjective from the noun "integrity"? An MP recently complained that his requests for a particular course of action had been treated with complete "ignoral". Do we need the word?

Are the jocular antonyms "gruntled", "hevilled", "*couth*" and "*kempt*" going to be made respectable by adoption into the formal lexicon of English?

Is there a black hole to convey exactly the sense of the French, when one feels "de trop" at a gathering? "Superfluous" is too mild: "intruder" too strong; "gooseberry" comes close, but is too restricted.

These are all puzzling black holes, but not beyond all conjecture. If there is a need, we shall find the words.

Going Dutch, the donnish disciples of pop

This item should be read in the hushed, husky, late-night, reverential tones used on BBC 2's *The Old Grey Whistle Test*.

Academics from throughout the world will be on the gravy train to Amsterdam this weekend for what is believed to be the first international conference on popular music. (I, for one, believe it.)

Up to 120 musicologists, sociologists and "communication studies specialists" are to spend five days at the Jaap Kunst Centre in the *University of Amsterdam, discussing* folk, jazz, rock and pop.

Russians, Roumanians and Americans will rub shoulders with delegates from north-west Europe at the conference, which is subsidized by the Dutch Arts Council to the tune of 22,000 guilders (about £1,500).

Reggae and punk will all feature, together with the more-traditional heavy rock and folk. The last session of the conference will explore the idea of an international society for people interested in popular music research.

David Horn, an assistant librarian at the University of Exeter, who is helping to organize the gathering, says it reflects the growth of academic interest in popular music. In 1978 Horn, a keen blues and jazz fan, organized a small all-British conference on similar lines in Exeter. Later this year he and Richard Middleton, an Open University lecturer in music, are to launch the first academic journal devoted to pop music. *A Yearbook of Popular Music*, which will be published by Cambridge University Press around Christmas, will include in its first issue, an article by *the Professor of Music at York University* discussing "God, Modality and Meaning in the recent songs of Bob Dylan", a piece by Simon Frith, an academic from Warwick University, on "The Magic that can set you free: the ideology of folk and the myth of the rock community" and an item on the popular music of Afghanistan.

I fear Mr Horn may get some stick when those titles are published. I'm only surprised that no one has thought of such a journal before.

Stigwood style

Impresario Robert Stiwood (*Grease, Evita, Saturday Night Fever*) arrived in London yesterday for one of his infrequent visits, in rather different style from his first trip 25 years ago when he turned up from his native Austr'alia with £3 in his pocket, dysentery and a dose of cosmic ambition.

With his friends, Mr and Mrs David Frost, on board Stigwood arrived in his £600,000 yacht Sarina (217ft, crew of 20, bought from Loel Guinness) and parked opposite the Tower of London. He is here for a two-week working holiday after sailing from Cannes via Portugal.

Stigwood, 46, will remain on board most of the time to receive notables from the world of showbiz, rather as Francis Drake stayed on the Golden Hind to await Queen Elizabeth I and his knighthood.

In his spare moments Stigwood, who quit London some years ago *for Bermuda after suffering too* many unkind gestures from envious passers-by when they saw him in his Rolls-Royce, will discuss three major new projects. They are the Stigwood presentation of *Young Lust* (his title, not mine), a film as yet uncast; *Gallipoli*, a film about two Australian country boys caught up in the horrors of World War One, due for release later this year; and a feature film version of *Evita*.

THE TIMES DIARY



When is a hotel not a hotel? According to astonished representatives of Eyre Methuen, when it's in Ireland. The publishing house made the discovery on the eve of paperback publication of one of Ireland's best-selling books, The Ballymaloe Cookbook, *which gives recipes from that gourmet's paradise, Ballymaloe House in County Cork.*

The Irish Tourist Board was enthusiastic when Methuen suggested a joint promotion—until it discovered that the front cover, by Myrtle Allen, who presides over the establishment's famous kitchen, refers to Ballymaloe House as a hotel.

It's not a hotel, it's a guest house, said the board. Even though it's Grade A and of international fame. Methuen suggested that hotel should be regarded as a generic term encompassing subordinate species. Sorry, replied the board, tourist accommodation is rigidly classified to maintain standards; it could not participate so long as the offending designation remained.

Too late to change the cover, Methuen are now having to pay for the whole promotion campaign.

Lazard of the left

Francette Lazard has a famous name—she is the granddaughter of the man who was largely responsible for putting the prestige merchant bank on its feet. However, there is now just a chance that Francette may become famous in her own right, but for reasons her grandfather could never have expected.

The Socialist landslide in France has all but put an end to speculation about who might be chosen from among the ranks of the Communist Party to hold a government post. But there is still a chance that, for the cosmetic effect, one Communist could be given an important job—and Francette is front-runner.



A trim brunette, with an elfin face, *she is one of the stalwarts of* the French Communist Party. Last Sunday she sat on the right hand of Georges Marchais, her leader, when he faced the Press to defend his party's poor showing and while he scowled, she beamed.

She joined the party straight after university and has pent her entire career in the CP, concentrating on the press side.

Two years ago she was made a member of the party *politburo*. She is leader of the so-called "Marchais gang", which is why she could expect Marchais's support for a government post if the chance is offered to the party.

Ascot changes

Royal Ascot will no doubt be wall-to-wall Moss Bros again this week. But I hear there should be some sartorial changes among the men in the Royal Enclosure this year. The outfitters themselves, for instance, are encouraging their customers to vary their accessories and to don vivid shirts and ties. At the same time, they are pushing the palergrey morning coats, even silver ones. I hope that Prince Charles, who has to be in New York on *Wednesday for a gala performance* by the Royal Ballet, will not miss all this. I rather enjoy the way he livens up his own clothes with flowers and bright handkerchiefs. He would approve of this trend.

I'm not sure whether the Duke of Windsor approved of Moss Bros, when he was Prince of Wales before the war. Spotting Harry Moss, across the course, the then Prince is reputed to have called out: "Afternoon Moss . . . stock taking?"

Behind the laughs

The making of *Bud 'n' Ches*—ATV's tribute to the Bud Flanagan-Chesney Allen comedy partnership, which is being shown throughout Britain tonight—was by all accounts an emotional affair.

Both Leslie Crowther and Bernie Winters, who play Chesney and Bud respectively, were in tears at the first read-through as they sang the songs made famous by the great comic idols of their youth.

For Bernie it was particularly moving. When it comes to the point in the script where illness forces Chesney to end the partnership and Bud sings *Any Umbrellas* alone, Bernie breaks down and cries in front of the cameras.

Bernie told me: "I was also part of a double-act for 30 years. It ended nearly three years ago. Bud married a dancer. I married a dancer. He had one son. I have one son. We were very similar."

Jon Scoffield, director/producer of the programme, decided not to cut the take in which Bernie breaks down. His tears are as much a measure of his own sadness at the parting with his brother Mike as a tribute to the end of Bud and Ches's partnership.

Perhaps it's true

Plans for a summer festival in Margaret Thatcher's home town of Grantham, Lincolnshire—labelled the most boring place in Britain—have been cancelled for lack of interest. A former mayor, Councillor Paddy Perry, thought up the idea for later this month: he thought it might "liven things up". But although 150 organizations were asked to take part, only two replied.

Grantham was dubbed the most boring town in Britain in a Radio 4 survey earlier this year. Yawning listeners moaned that all there was to do was booze and go to bingo.

Peter Watson

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THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

A CABINET MARKING TIME BUT NOT IN STEP

The cabinet meeting tomorrow provides a rare opportunity for senior Ministers to appraise the Government's economic strategy. Nobody will stand on the steps of Downing Street announcing decisions, but the meeting has real choices and it has considerable symbolic importance. The impression is that, two years into its term, the Government is waiting for something to turn up. All the main indicators of the economy are stuck, *with the exception of* unemployment which is on a trend to reach 3 million by the end of next year. In the spring we were led to believe that growth was round the corner. In the summer, the duty of telling the nation the recession is not over has been assumed by the Leader of the House, Mr Francis Pym, who is presumably cast as Cassandra simply because he is the only senior Minister who has not been saying the opposite in the previous months.

An end to the drop in output by the end of this summer, which is possible, would not belie Mr Pym's pessimism. There is likely to be some modest restocking but the best forecast is for output to stay flat. Certainly predictions for sustained recovery are premature and the immobilism is accompanied by something which strikes to the heart of everything the Government has set out to achieve. *The fall in inflation*, which has been its single economic achievement, is coming to an end. There is no prospect of single figure inflation by the end of this year. Worse, there is no real likelihood of that next year either. Indeed, inflation may rise again next year before falling back to about 10 per cent.

This would be a political disaster for the Government, carrying with it a threat of further wage inflation. The falling inflation has helped to drive down the absurd level of settlements inherited from Labour but a recurrence bodes ill for an average settlement of around 5 per cent or less which we need if there is to be any improvement in Britain's competitive position. The Government's chosen main weapon for restoring growth, a cut in minimum lending rates from 14 to 12 per cent, is in jeopardy also and in its place a fear that interest rates may have to move up, not down, in the months ahead. It is not all gloom. There are too many stories of companies which have used the recession to cut out decades of inefficiency and over-manning for them all to be false. The money supply seems to be growing roughly in line with the Government's target if the distorting effects of the Civil Service strike are ruled out. And the firm stand against the Civil Service unions has been exemplary.

Delicate choices

But putting together every scrap of optimism does suggest that the Government risks going into the next election with things not actually getting worse rather than getting positively better. The fissionable Labour Party is unattractive and the Social Democrats are unproven; but it would be a sanguine Government which would hope to win an election by announcing it had succeeded in doubling unemployment, reducing national output, and keeping inflation near 10 per cent, a little above the level in the last months of the Labour Government.

The Government is therefore faced with delicate political and economic choices. If it continues along its present course, it is not doomed to electoral defeat, but it will not be able to win the election on its own merits. Mrs Thatcher must surely calculate on the basis of an election in the autumn of 1983. If things are going badly then she can delay until the spring of 1984 but Mr Callaghan's example should be a warning to her of how dangerous it is to risk a final disruptive winter. To stand a reasonable chance in October 1983, the Government must be able to point to evidence of economic improvement by the autumn of 1982. This means either that Ministers at tomorrow's meeting must be confident that present policies will by then be seen to be successful or that the necessary corrective measures will be taken by this autumn at the latest.

The Government has so far set itself a single economic target, the reduction of inflation, with the single weapon of monetary control. It has not had a policy for Sterling, it has not had a policy for investment and its policy for wages has amounted to leaving it to unemployment and the fall of inflation. It is doubtful if inflation can be defeated by determination and monetarism; it is certain that a national recovery cannot be achieved that way.

The most likely course is for the Government to declare that it is redoubling its efforts to conquer inflation but if this should be the outcome tomorrow, Ministers will have to recognize what it entails. It will only become a usable card in the next election if the Government can show that inflation is significantly lower than when Labour left office. That has to mean getting it down to around 5-7 per cent. It is an admirable target but achieving it will need some steel and a lot of luck. The spending cuts that have eluded the Government for so long will have to be made and they will be painful. The election pledges which hedged in the Chancellor before his Budget this year will have to be broken. That could mean cuts in pensions, or cuts in the health service or defence, two areas which have so far escaped. It will mean a much tougher attitude towards jobs in the Civil Service. The lesson of the past two years is that these cuts are extremely hard to achieve with the best will in the world. In a Cabinet where most of the spending ministers are out of sympathy with the whole philosophy of cutting spending, they are almost impossible. Even within the Treasury there is a resigned acceptance that at the end of the summer a bitter argument about spending cuts will develop and we will be lucky to emerge without further spending increases.

Inflation the first enemy

Ministers will have to reconcile themselves, further, to the fact that if they choose to attack inflation as their prime target, they will have to abandon their hopes of big tax cuts. When they came to power, the Conservatives hoped to achieve a big reduction in the burden of taxation. They talked of a 25 per cent standard rate. It is doubtful now if the Government can even return the level of direct taxation to what it was after its first Budget.

There is, in short, a price to be paid for an anti-inflation policy which consists of high interest rates, high exchange rates and tight fiscal control. The political price is obvious and the economic price is that a renewed attack on inflation, especially if accompanied with higher interest rates, arrives with it at least a short-term worsening of the recession.

There are two further steps which would fit well with a rededication to the strategy of making inflation the first enemy. All Ministers should be asked to throw their weight behind a campaign for realism in pay; people in work have had an unjustified rise in their living standards at the high cost to the unemployed and those on a fixed income. Secondly, the Cabinet can overrule Mr Prior's Fabianism and insist on attacking trade union restrictive practices which add to costs and limit opportunity.

There would be some turmoil in attempting all this. There would be a year, perhaps, in which living standards would fall. There would be a need for tough nerves and a united Cabinet before the benefits could start to be felt. But a demonstration that this was to be the policy would give credibility and coherence back to an increasingly tattered strategy.

What is the alternative if ministers think that the price of this policy is too high? A general reflation of the kind the Labour Party advocates is political and economic suicide. Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe in particular have set such store by the determination to avoid U-turns that they would be subject to ridicule if they were seen to change their policy too abruptly. If the new policies were successful that would be seen not so much as a justification of ministerial wisdom in switching course as a condemnation of ministerial pigheadedness during their first two and half years in office. There is only a limited amount, therefore, that the Government can do without inviting ridicule and stoking up inflation to a dangerous degree. Any honest alternative from the "wets" has to start out from the fact that it must concentrate on ways of boosting the economy without pushing up the underlying inflation rate too much.

The measures they can advocate are those which increase demand and yet curb inflation. We need to cut company costs in employing labour and increase the incentive to invest in the capital equipment which is needed to modernize our industry. There is a ready means available for cutting labour costs. The surcharge on National Insurance contributions is a fit subject for criticism. A phased reduction of the National Insurance charge would reduce inflation and raise output.

The second main area where an alternative policy could increase output without necessarily increasing inflation is by the stimulation of investment. Investment in the private sector is inhibited by the lack of demand, the high rate of return required and the fact that many companies find it impossible to offset the cost against tax on their profits because they have not been making any profits. There is a question mark also against our financial system which makes borrowing for consumption and inflation relatively easy by comparison with borrowing for investment. Changes in that area will take a decade, on recent experience, but on taxation the Government could look again at the scheme proposed by the Confederation of British Industry which would give interest relief to companies not making enough to pay tax on profits. It goes without saying that the "wets" should also resist any further raising of interest rates. In the public sector, the alternative policy should be to press for further capital investment in the sounder schemes. The candidates are well known, ranging from the Channel tunnel to the modernization of our phone. Railway electrification is another excellent candidate provided it is accompanied by firm and monitored-labour productivity. In addition, the alternative policy would be to have the Government use its power as a purchaser to speed up the development of new industry. There should be a more aggressive approach to modernizing the way in which the Civil Service works. It would improve its efficiency and help build up Britain's presence in growing areas such as word processing.

The price of expansion

Taken together, these boosts to investment and cuts in the insurance surcharge would push up the level of public borrowing, probably lead to further growth in the money supply and would tend to bring down the value of the pound if left to float. The increase in PSBR will be money better spent than in paying interest charges to the sheikhs and dole money to skilled people. But there would be, and there would have to be admitted to be, an extra inflationary tendency. It is the price that any expansionary strategy will probably have to pay in the early stages, short of an incomes freeze and a fixed rate for the pound.

This alternative policy does not stretch political credibility. Ministers would be able to argue plausibly that what they are intending to do is a natural extension of previous policies to take account of changing circumstances — and after all, it is this Government which has bailed out steel and British Leyland on a scale nobody would have predicted.

What the country has a right to expect is that ministers will decide soon which of the two roads discussed above they intend to follow and, having decided, to take the country into its confidence. Invective against U-turns is not an adequate substitute for leadership and for explanation. As it assembles tomorrow the Cabinet gives the impression of marking time and of not even doing that in step.

Rail and road

From Mr C. A. Middleditch

Sir, Whenever the railways are in trouble (when are they not in trouble?), ferrophiles call to their aid dubious arguments alleging institutionalized bias in favour of road transport. Your recent leader ("Railways in trouble", May 29) seems to have succumbed to popular superstition about imaginary Treasury ghouls and ghosties that gobble up defenceless rail lines while smiling benignly on our motorways.

Instead of these fancies, some facts might allay the fears. In the decade 1971-1980, British Rail received £5000m in grants in today's money. In addition they have had £189m in debt written off, and BR pension funds have been topped up by £800m of taxpayers' money. In 1980 alone, the taxpayer paid £634m in rail subsidies, and still BR lost £77m. This year BR has a financing limit of £920m and is asking for more.

On the road side the figures look rather different, which is just as well for the taxpayer. In the same ten-year period, road users paid over £36,000m in taxes, and road expenditure was under £15,000m, making a profit of £21,000m. In the current year, the taxpayers' profit from roads will amount to over £5,000m. Of this profit, well over £100m will be contributed by road hauliers.

Unlike the railways, who can always turn to the taxpayer if the going gets rough, the road haulier has to pay his taxes out of cash flow: there is no escaping the duty on derv (say £50 on tax at every fill-up) or on vehicle licences (£1,400 or more to put a heavy lorry on the road). It is precisely these sorts of cost pressures that put an estimated 3,000 hauliers out of business last year, with the loss of 20,000 jobs (whereas, as you rightly state, virtually no rail jobs were lost).

The fact of the matter is that road haulage is one of the most efficient industries in the country and railways among the least efficient. No-one begrudges BR the investment needed to modernize and re-equip, but the road haulier heartily resents having to pay increased taxes year by year while listening to sanctimonious nonsense about the "social" railway (part paid for by road taxes) and the "anti-social" haulage industry. Let the rail industry put its own house in order before casting stones at passing lorries. If the rail unions were to heed your wise advice on productivity they would do themselves and the country a greater service.

Yours faithfully,
CARL A. MIDDLEDITCH,
PO Box 10,
The Stockyard,
Banbury, Oxfordshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Allegiances of a Councillor

From Councillor C. P. Lewcock

Sir, It seems you have left a very important figure out of your picture (leading article, June 13) of the master-servant relationship in local government. That is the elector.

I am a local government officer and now as well a County Councillor. But I was not elected by NALGO. I was elected by the people in the community where I live. They were made aware in my election literature of my profession and they chose to elect me because, presumably, they felt that I would serve their interests better than my opponents. I intend to serve these people to the best of my ability. If your suggestion to disable any local government officer from standing for election in any local authority were adopted I should be denied the opportunity to serve and local people would be denied their choice.

The answer to the problem you pose is to strengthen the ties of accountability between the elector and the member so that if he or she acts against the interests of local people that may be effectively dealt with in the ballot box. The introduction of proportional representation, by weakening the grip of party selection, would assist in this.

Yours sincerely,
CHRIS LEWCOCK,
Members' Suite,
County Hall,
Maidstone,
Kent.
June 13.

The Osirak raid

From Mr Nasim Ahmed

Sir, In your editorial on the Israeli bombing raid on Iraqi nuclear installations at Daura (June 10) you have rightly warned that "a threshold has been crossed, and a precedent may have been set." If we accept Mr Menachem Begin's thesis that Israel was justified in staging a "pre-emptive strike" on a possible danger to his country, then no Arab or Islamic country is safe from unprovoked attacks of this kind. Furthermore, the dangerous "Begin doctrine" of "pre-emptive strikes", limited until now to raids on Palestinians and targets in Lebanon, threatens to undermine the Western strategic and economic interests in the Middle East.

The Arab and Islamic countries identified by President Reagan's administration as the principal participants in the "strategic consensus" against the Soviet Union in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, namely Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Oman and Somalia, will now find it hard to cooperate openly with the United States in the face of the "Begin doctrine", the latest and most horrible demonstration of which was the attack on Iraq's nuclear installations. The Israeli attack on Iraq, which has signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and placed its nuclear installations under the inspection control of the UN International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, will only confirm the contention that it is not the Soviet Union, but aggressive Israeli militarism, which today poses the most serious threat to the Arab and Islamic states.

Yours faithfully,
NASIM AHMED
(Former Ambassador of Pakistan),
46 Kent Avenue,
Ealing, W13.
June 11.

Seat-belt legislation

From Dr John Adams

Sir, Dr Mackay asserts (June 11) that my analysis of the efficacy of seat belt legislation is seriously flawed. It is curious given the parliamentary interest in the question, the time he has had to study my analysis, and the number of times he has repeated the charge, that he has not substantiated the charge in print. In debates about matters of statistical complexity mere assertion is not enough.

Dr Mackay is impressed by the evidence from Australia. In the appendix to my paper I argue, with reasons and evidence, that the Australian evidence is seriously flawed. So far my reasons and evidence have not been answered.

Contrary to Dr. Mackay's assertion, my analysis looks at car occupant deaths separately from other road deaths in the countries for which the data are available. The results do not help his case. My analysis also takes account of changes in petrol consumption. Again the results do not help his case.

Between 1972 (the year before the energy crisis) and 1978, the period within which most laws were passed, road deaths decreased by 17 per cent in countries with effective laws and by 25 per cent in countries without. Dr Mackay asserts that the "seat belt effect" is buried under other uncontrolled variables. He has not explained the peculiar bias of these variables against countries without seat belt laws, nor even said what they are.

Most of the "great number of specific studies" to which Dr Mackay refers deal with the undeniable benefit of seat belts for car occupants *involved in accidents*. But none of them has explained why, in countries which have passed laws and in which there have subsequently been large increases in wearing rates, there has been no significant effect on the numbers killed.

Both Houses of Parliament have displayed on numerous occasions in the past great difficulty in formulating policies whose wisdom depends on a correct assessment of complex technical issues. Last Thursday's seat belt debate in the Lords followed intensive lobbying on both sides. In the debate the view that you can prove anything with statistics had many adherents. They seemed to find it a liberating insight; it freed them from the obligation to consider any statistical evidence that was incompatible with their pre-established voting intentions.

The letters page of *The Times* cannot offer sufficient space to air the statistical debate fully. But it is an appropriate forum in which to discuss the manner in which the debate ought to be conducted.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ADAMS,
Department of Geography,
University College London,
26 Bedford Way, WC1.

Practical skills and examinations

From Mr William H. Stubbs

Sir, There has indeed been a shift between the values given to the academic and practical skills of young people. (*The Times*, June 12) This is only too evident to those whose responsibility it is to advise school leavers on job opportunities. Society in general and employers in particular place great weight on the academic achievements of school leavers, often at the expense of other personal skills and qualities.

When jobs are scarce it must seem unfair to young people only to be asked to show evidence of success in examinations (in the case of GCE O levels this is based on performance in a two or three-hour test) *without their being able to present* other testimony of their abilities to apply themselves diligently, reliably, punctually and honestly to work.

There are two developments which could help in restoring the balance:

One: the implementation of a nationally recognized common system of examining at 16-plus. The CSE exam, which you praise, unfortunately has not achieved wide-spread acceptance by employers and is due to be replaced. The time being taken to construct a replacement for CSE and O Levels is however *proving to* be very long. Ten years elapsed between the Schools Council recommendation in 1970 for a common examination system at 16-plus and the acceptance in principle by the Government last year. No date has been given for the introduction of the new exam but it is unlikely to be before 1987.

In the meantime the preference given by employers to O level will continue to mean that many young people will choose a more academic course of study when their talents may lie elsewhere. Thus one of the highest levels of youth unemployment will continue to coincide with uncertainty about the schools examination system.

Two: a wider acceptance by employers of alternative methods of describing the talents of young people. Considerable efforts are being made by teachers in schools to develop documentary records of work "pupil profiles", which attempt to describe the attributes of each individual young person. This is a task which demands much careful thought and attention. Efforts such as these need to be recognized as providing useful evidence for employment.

Without progress on both these matters the talents of many intelligent and motivated young men and women will continue to be unrecognized and undervalued.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM H. STUBBS,
Director of Education (Schools),
Inner London Education Authority,
The County Hall, SE1.

Party credentials

From Mr Robert N. Wareing

Sir, I read with interest, and not a little incredulity, your report of a speech made by Denis Healey to delegates at the General and Municipal Workers' Union conference (June 9) in which he made a personal and ill-informed attack *against myself. Perhaps you will* allow me to set the record straight.

Mr Healey stated that Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool West Derby had been "shouldered out by a polytechnic lecturer". A minor point, but I am in fact a lecturer at the Central Liverpool College of Further Education. More serious is his complaint that an attempt is being made "to replace the natural traditional backbone of the party, the industrial working class of Britain, with white collar intellectuals and professionals 'with clean hands'." I would suggest that by comparison with Mr Healey I possess impeccable working class credentials. My father was a carter, later a lorry driver, working at the Liverpool docks in hail, rain, and snow — his tough life leading to a premature death at the age of 61. Mr Healey's father was the Principal of Keighley Technical College. I am the first member of my family ever to have been employed in a non-manual job.

When I studied for my university degree it was at evening classes here in industrial Liverpool after a hard day's work and not in the rarified atmosphere of Balliol College, Oxford. Since then, I have spent much of my life endeavouring to improve the lot of working class students by preparing them for higher education. I always thought that socialists were interested in improvement.

Readers could be forgiven for imagining that I am some sort of "bed-sitter" socialist just having infiltrated from the Socialist Workers Party or the International Marxist Group. In fact, when I left school at the age of 16 I joined the Labour Party. Mr Healey joined the Communist Party. My membership of the Labour Party is nine years longer even than Mr Ogden's.

Mr Healey expressed concern for fear of the Labour Party drifting out of touch with the views of ordinary working men and women. Some of *us here on Merseyside* were frankly very apprehensive when told that Mr Healey was to be present at the unemployment demonstration held in Liverpool last November. We realized that he would be confronting workers who remembered how he opened the door to monetarism when he surrendered to the IMF in 1976. They also regarded him as the chief instigator of the 5% wage policy which did so much to create the conditions for the return of Mrs Thatcher in 1979. Our apprehensions were proved fully justified when Healey's speech was the only one of very many delivered that day to be punctuated by heavy booing.

Our problems on Merseyside are too great for us to be satisfied with passengers representing us in Parliament and that is why, at long last, the worm is beginning to turn. Very few members of West Derby Constituency Labour Party GMC are members of Militant Tendency, nor am I; they are overwhelmingly working class in their make-up and include a very large proportion of long-time members. Although I lifted not a single finger to lobby any one of them, they know that I *will do my upmost to ensure that* when we do return a Labour government it will keep faith with ordinary men and women.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT N. WAREING,
Prospective Parliamentary Labour Candidate, Liverpool, West Derby,
61 Haileybury Road,
Liverpool.
June 10.

Draining the Broads

From Miss Lucy Neville

Sir, I was pleased to see the coverage *The Times* (June 6) gave to the proposed drainage of nearly 6,000 acres of broadland called Halvergate on the Norfolk Broads. I was dismayed, however, to read of the sort of compromise that the Broads Authority is prepared to make.

If only a quarter of the area is saved for the wild life and flora this cannot be considered as a very satisfactory result. I think this particular case exposes many faults in the present notions of what conservation means and how far one should be prepared to go to defend as yet undamaged countryside.

The greatest threat to the countryside is that of possible commercial gain. For this reason alone the farming community cannot be the custodians of the countryside. They are the business developers of the country. *They do* not necessarily know anything about wild flora and fauna let alone appreciate the benefits to be reaped from maintaining an ecological balance. If only one farmer behaves irresponsibly it clearly depends on the amount of land at his disposal that will govern the damage he can and will do.

Those farmers that do protect and even develop corners of fields to benefit the wildlife cannot compensate for the vast tracts of land that are ploughed up for agriculture, though it does express the desire some farmers feel to retain a balance.

Compromise in conservation usually means the farmers gaining at wildlife's expense. If conservationists are appeased by being given a token little parcel of land, which I'm afraid a few acres actually is, they cannot hope to support our landscape. *In Halvergate* there are two sites of special scientific interest and if the farmers allow the authorities to have a mere quarter of the area including these sites protests will shrink away. The rest of the area meanwhile will be drained, herbicides and pesticides will destroy the real balance of the whole area. These SSSIs must not be seen in isolation. Everywhere is scientifically interesting, each area has its own ecological value and if we allow the erosion of the countryside to the very edges of these special sites what in the end has been saved? Not much.

Farmers often suggest that the improvement of their land will lead to benefit of all. But who really does gain? Farmers at the moment receive, I believe, £500 million in grants for development. The public then pay about £90 million to store the farmers surplus produce. The public does not gain because the cost of goods is maintained by storage, and we will not starve if an area like Halvergate is left totally alone, because these vast stores already exist. The use or rather abuse of this land is purely for personal commercial gain.

If the farmers do *not* get their way we must pay them compensation to keep them away. Nobody pays the conservationists to keep away. Is this compensation actually a bribe to stop unnecessary development that we would have unwittingly paid for in any case? The NCC only receives £9 million to maintain its work. I think it is pretty clear who comes out best in the usual course of events.

I am sure that many farmers are not aware of the feeling of many people (not necessarily belonging to environmental groups) who see the quickening pace of destruction in the countryside. Perhaps they are not even aware of the apparent ease with which they alter rural Britain to its detriment against all objections. They must call a halt to "improvement" and growth sooner or later, and sooner would be better for our dwindling wild flora and fauna.

I implore the lobbies for conservation not to accept such compromises that actually mean the success of farming interests.

Yours sincerely,
LUCY NEVILLE,
18 Malfort Road, SE5.
June 9.

Ethics of fasting

From Canon Eric James

Sir, It could be helpful just now to compare and contrast Gandhi's public fasting with that of the Maze prisoners.

Pyarelal Nayar, Gandhi's biographer, writing in *The Statesman* of January 3, 1967, on "The right and wrong users of fasting; How Gandhiji's standards apply today", concluded that fasting "cannot be resorted to against those who regard us as their enemy, or on whose love we have not established a claim by dint of selfless service; it cannot be resorted to by a person who has not identified himself with, or worked for the cause he is fasting for; it cannot be used for gaining a material selfish end, or to change the honestly held opinion of another or in support of an issue that is not clear, feasible and demonstrably just."

Erik Erikson, in a chapter of his study of Gandhi significantly called *The Leverage of Truth*, records that at one time Gandhi urged any individual or authority that was "fasted against", and which considered the fast to be blackmail, "to refuse to yield to it, even though the refusal may result in the death of the fasting person". Gandhi also insisted that the fasting person must be prepared to the end to discover or to be convinced of a flaw in his position. "Fasting" writes Erikson, "can serve so many motivations and exigencies that it can be as corrupt as it can be sublime."

Joan Bondurent in her *Conquest of Violence* writes that "the only dogma in the Gandhian philosophy centres here: that the only test of truth is action based on the refusal *to do harm*."

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES,
Director of Christian Action,
43 Holywell Hill,
St. Albans,
Hertfordshire.
June 10.

'The War Game' under wraps

From Miss Gillian Peele

Sir, Mr Nicholas Horsley's letter (June 13) will, I hope, stimulate further discussion about the BBC's decision not to show "The War Game". As a member of the General Advisory Council, I do not think it necessary to comment further on the substance of what took place at its last meeting. However I should like to make two points about the issues raised by the film itself and by the reluctance of the BBC to allow the general public to see it.

First, it seems to me that any argument for protecting the public from the distress which the film might cause has been vitiated by the fact that a very large number of people know both of the film's existence and of its contents. (Apart from widespread press descriptions, it is freely available for cinema clubs and private hire.) There is now much better propaganda for the anti-nuclear cause in the BBC's refusal to screen "The War Game" on television than there is in the film itself — unpleasant though its contents are.

Secondly, it is by no means clear that the film's depiction of what would happen in the event of a nuclear war forces one to any policy conclusions about how Britain could best avoid such a catastrophe. It could well be argued that the retention of an independent deterrent, strengthening our conventional forces and giving further consideration to civil defence would be more effective in this respect than unilateral disarmament which is the apparent nostrum of "The War Game".

Additional expenditure on defence and nuclear weapons does, however, need public support. That support cannot be built when the issues of defence strategy are treated as subjects which should not be discussed in public. Parliament, after a decade in which the British deterrent was not debated at all, has in the last eighteen months broken the political silence in an attempt to assess the moral, economic and strategic questions raised by our nuclear capacity.

The BBC's responsibility to contribute to the debate outside Parliament would be discharged more effectively by screening "The War Game" than by continuing to acquiesce in what looks like — whether rightly or wrongly — government-inspired censorship.

Yours faithfully,
GILLIAN PEELE,
Lady Margaret Hall,
Oxford,
June 13.

Benefit strike victims

From Mr James Earthrowl

Sir, Current unrest and industrial action harm many people when social security money cannot be paid promptly, although those who have some credit-worthiness manage *to get by for a few days.*

Not so those who have no resources at all and rely desperately on the social security paying officer. When pressures force the paying clerks to offer an appointment (say) early next week for a man whose need is paramount this very day, the enforced wait throws the applicant back upon voluntary services.

For instance, an ex-offender who has found a job and can produce a confirming letter from his employer will not receive his wages until the end of his first or his second week's work. He may have a place to live but the landlady wants rent in advance which normally the Department of Health and Social Security will cover. Without pre-payment he loses his "digs". To such a man the offer of an appointment some days ahead shows lack of understanding of his problem.

To cover the needs of such a man makes serious demands on the resources of any prisoners' aid society. It is difficult to turn a man away when "through-care" for his rehabilitation has reached this critical stage. He cannot afford bus fares to come to a central office for money. Our own welcome with many a presbytery wears thin when we ask parishes to provide cash today which we may promise to repay by first-class post tomorrow.

Efforts to reach the hearts of Home Office or DHSS executives result only in reference to the staff who go slow. The National Association for the Care and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nacro) do not have limitless resources.

We ask those who have voices that will be heard in official circles to speak out to secure for voluntary societies a refund of what is properly handed out to those men whose names are truly at the bottom of the pile.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. W. EARTHROWL,
Director,
Catholic Social Service for Prisoners,
495-497 King's Road, SW10.
June 10.

Book values

From Mr Alan Bevan

Sir, The recent exchange in your paper between Lord Rothschild and Kenneth Baker on investment in rare books is misleading in that the books' 1981 values appear to be estimates of current market selling prices; that is prices at which they could be currently bought by collectors.

In assessing their performance as investments one should realistically value them in terms of their current realizable prices, that is book sellers' buying prices. This realizable value will often be less than half the current market prices, as many who have invested in stamps have found to their cost and dismay.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BEVAN,
10 Holders Hill Gardens, NW4.

Forty years on

From Commander C. F. Walker, RN

Sir, When young Miss Phillips is a little older no doubt her grandfather the Duke of Edinburgh will enjoy telling her how he assisted in the sinking of her namesake, the Italian cruiser Zara, at the battle of Matapan, for which he was mentioned *in despatches.*

Yours faithfully,
C. F. WALKER,
Pantons,
Dallington,
Heathfield,
Sussex.
June 12.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 15: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a luncheon party for the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter at which Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Beaufort and the Lady Diana Spencer were present.

The following had the honour of being invited: The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Viscount De L'Isle, VC, and the Viscountess De L'Isle, the Lord Ashburton, the Lord and Lady Cobbold, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt, and Lady Bacon, Sir Cennydd and Lady Traherne, the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Longford, the Lord and Lady Rhodes, the Earl and Countess of Drogheda, the Lord Shackleton, the Lord and Lady Trevelyan, the Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny, the Right Hon Sir Harold Wilson, MP and Lady Wilson, the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord and Lady Elworthy, the Lord and Lady Hunt, the Right Hon Sir Paul and Lady Hasluck, Field Marshal Sir Richard and Lady Hull, the Bishop of Winchester (Prelate), the Dean of Windsor (Register), Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Cole (Garter), Lieutenant-General Sir David House (Black Rod), Sir Walter Verco (Secretary), Major-General Desmond Rice (Secretary, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood), Mr James Maudslay (Page of Honour), Mr Richard Lytton-Cobbold (Page of Honour) and Mr Henry Beaumont (Page of Honour to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother).

A Service was held in St George's Chapel, this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 15: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, The British Association of Friends of Museums, opened this morning the Congress of the World Federation of Friends of Museums which is being held in Birmingham. In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited Alfred Herbert Limited, Coventry.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 15: The Duke of Kent today visited No 11 Maintenance Unit, RAF Chilmark, Wiltshire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, today presented the UNICEF "Cold Chain Competition" Awards at Lloyd's, Lime Street.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 15: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, this afternoon opened The Friary, a shopping scheme developed by MEPC Ltd in Guildford, Surrey.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Lady Charlene Milner gave birth to a son in Cape Town yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. Harmer and Miss E. Praed
The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Sir Dudley and Lady Harmer, of Egerton, Kent, and Eleanor, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Praed, of Lechlade, Gloucestershire and St Ives, Cornwall.

Mr P. Ellenger and Miss K. Klocek
The engagement is announced between Paul Ellenger, of Darlington, Co Durham, and Krystyna Klocek, of Ealing, London.

Mr J. N. Dekker and Miss P. J. Lush
The engagement is announced between John, only son of the late John N. Dekker and Mrs D. Dekker, of Portman Towers, George Street, W1, and Penelope Jane, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Brandon Lush, of Milton House, Almondsbury.

Mr C. N. Foster and Miss A. J. Sammons
The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Major-General and Mrs Norman Foster, of Besborough, Heath End, Farnham, Surrey, and Anthea, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Sammons, of Stubbings Manor, Burchett's Green, Berkshire.

Mr A. C. Waite and Miss J. D. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Alistair, son of Mr and Mrs R. C. Waite, of Fillongley, Warwickshire, and Jennie, elder daughter of Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs M. M. J. Robinson, of Little Basing, Hampshire.

Mr P. J. O. Knox and Miss M. T. Barry
The engagement is announced between Peter James Orford, second son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Knox, of Velwell House, Dartington, Totnes, Devon, and Margaret Therese, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Barry, of Canberra, Australia.

Mr A. M. D. Lycett and Miss R. D. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of the late Mr Peter Lycett and of Mrs Lycett, of Copthorne, Sussex, and Rita, daughter of the late Mr William Robinson and of Mrs Robinson, of La Jolla, California.

Mr M. W. B. Marsh and Miss A. H. Stratford Collins
The engagement is announced between Matthew, elder son of the late F. B. Marsh and of Mrs D. A. Lamb, of Northiam, East Sussex, and Andrea, daughter of the late J. Stratford Collins and of Mrs Stratford Collins, of Goudhurst, Kent, and London.

Marriages

Mr R. Peck and Miss D. Yule
The marriage took place in Fort St John, Canada, on Friday, June 12, between Mr Ross Peck and Miss Deborah Yule.

Mr D. K. Townes and Mrs P. A. Tollemache
The marriage took place on June 12 at the Bishop's Lodge, Hamilton, Bermuda, between Mr David Keith Townes and Mrs Priscilla Tollemache.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State, Department of Industry, was host at a luncheon given at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr Radius Prawiro, Indonesian Minister of Trade and Cooperatives.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
The Ambassador of Israel was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. Mr Andrew Walker, president, was in the chair.

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner at Admiralty House yesterday given in honour of the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Josip Vrhovec.

Lady Rowlandson
Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson gave a dinner party at 47 Lowndes Square, SW1, yesterday in honour of the High Commissioner for India and Shrimati Muhammad. Those present included:
The High Commissioner for Sri Lanka and Mrs Moorthy, the Kenyan Ambassador and Mme Kasa, the Rev Lord and Lady Sandford and Lord and Lady Shepherd.

Reception

City of London Solicitors' Company
The Master of the City of London Solicitors' Company and Mrs Guillaume gave a reception at Barber-Surgeons' Hall last night. Among the guests were:
The President of the Law Society and Lady Clarke, Sir Edward and Lady Singleton, the Vice-President of the Law Society and Mrs D. A. Marshall, the Secretary-General of the Law Society and Mrs Leigh, [illegible] the President of the Holborn Law Society [illegible] the Master of the City of London [illegible] Sheriff [illegible] Mr and Mrs A. H. Shindler, Mr and Mrs [illegible] Eve and Mr and Mrs W. J. Preston.

Latest wills

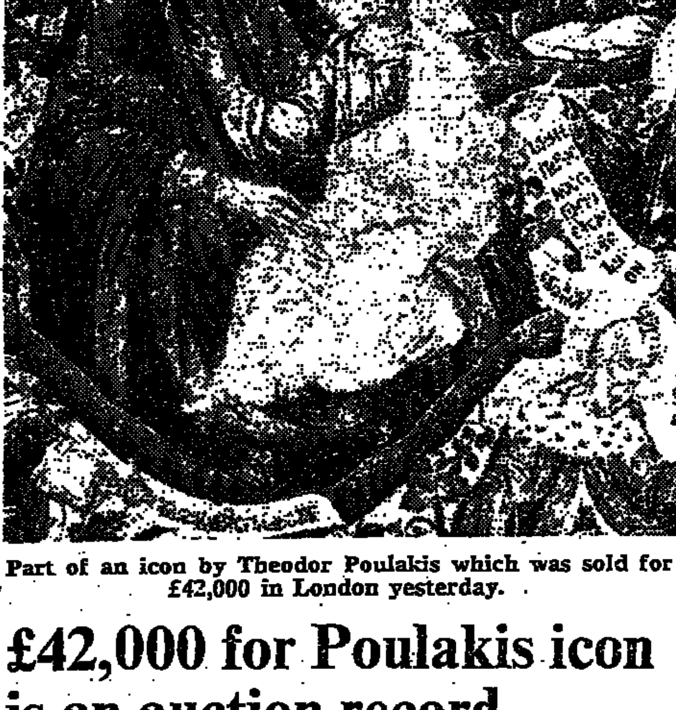
£79,543 estate for three charities

Annie Jane Stanford, of Paddington, London, left estate valued at £79,543 net. She left all her property equally between the British Heart Foundation, Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the Help the Aged Appeal.

Sir Edward Lancelot Mallalieu, of Oxford, Labour MP for Brigg from 1948 to February, 1974, left £15,151 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Allen, Mrs Elizabeth Alice, of Danbury, Essex £290,391
Blundell, Mr Frederick Hearn, of Hampstead, London, gold and silver refiner £321,325
Cameron, Miss Dorothy Bell, of Sunderland £435,983
Perris, Mr William Henry Stanley, of Henley £265,388
Saxl, Mr Frederick, of Vicarage Gate, London W8 .. £265,918
West, Mrs Muriel Dorothea, late of Buxton, Derbyshire .. £287,330
Williams, Mr Peter Bryn, of West Kingsdown, Kent £340,527
Winstone, Mr Douglas John, of Thornbury, Avon £385,000
Wood, Mr Edmund Whittome, of Guildford £380,219



Part of an icon by Theodor Poulakis which was sold for £42,000 in London yesterday.

£42,000 for Poulakis icon is an auction record

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A large icon depicting the "Tree of Jesse" by Theodor Poulakis, the seventeenth-century artist, became the most expensive Greek icon ever sold at auction when it reached £42,000 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000) at Sotheby's yesterday.

Few Greek icon painters are known by name and Poulakis is considered one of the most distinguished of the small band. There are examples of his work at Patmos, Venice and Athens. Born in Khania, he spent two long periods in Venice, about 1644 and 1670.

There is a pure decorative charm to the work of Greek icon painters who came under the Venetian influence, and the work sold yesterday is an outstanding case in point.

Jesse lies at the bottom of the composition with his tree, a happily undulating vine rising from his hand to enclose vignettes of his distinguished descendants in its foliage, most prominent among them being the Virgin and Child.

The extreme rarity of so fine a work by a named artist was underlined by the price.

The icon sale totalled £187,510, with 21 per cent unsold. Two important works were unsold and the overall level of prices was irregular.

Sotheby's lavish sale of French furniture and works of art in Monte Carlo on Sunday night had galvanized the French Government into action in defence of its heritage. As in Britain, that implies anything really good which has been in the country for a long time.

The Government imposed an import ban on two exceptionally fine Italian Renaissance bronzes. Both failed to find buyers as a result, though the buy-in prices matched Sotheby's estimates.

A Giambologna bronze statuette of a monkey, 42cm high, thought to have formed part of a fountain designed about 1560 and given to Philip III of Spain by the Medici in 1601, was unsold at 1.5m francs (£150,000), exactly the figure at which Sotheby's had estimated its value.

The Musées de France also stepped in to preempt the purchase of a set of six Brussels tapestries of about 1600.

Much of the sale was devoted to the family collection of the Seligmanns, the well known Parisian art dealers. A richly ornate Louis XV clock and ormolu-encrusted pedestal by Gault of Paris, formerly in the Saxon royal collection, made the top price at 1.7m francs (estimate 400,000 to 600,000 francs), or £170,000.

A six-leaf Louis XIV Savonnerie screen, also from the Seligmann collection, made 1.4m francs (estimate over 500,000 francs), or £140,000. The sale totalled £1,947,280, with 14 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's yesterday moved on to disperse a group of 50 drawings by Victor Hugo, the French poet and novelist, on behalf of his family for a total of £94,580, with 20 per cent (seven drawings) left unsold.

The Musées de France acquired four of them, the Musée Victor Hugo in Paris, another three, and the *National Museum of Stockholm* a total of 10.

The top price of 180,000 francs (estimate 150,000 to 250,000 francs), or £18,000, however, was paid by a private European collector for the mysterious drawing of a reflecting sphere surrounded by grey mist, entitled "La Planete".

While Hugo's eccentric, highly romantic drawings, are great rarities, this group smacked of family discards and the prices were not exceptional.

OBITUARY

MR SYDNEY SAWYER

Support for majority rule in pre-UDI Rhodesia

A correspondent writes:

The death occurred in Salisbury, Zimbabwe on June 11 of Mr Sydney Sawyer. Mr Sawyer was Parliamentary Secretary to The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Defence in Sir Roy Welensky's Federal Government between 1960 and 1963.

Sawyer was born in Salisbury of British parents. He was educated there at Prince Edward School, and trained as a lawyer. He came to Britain on a Commonwealth Award for the Coronation in 1953. In 1958, at the age of 28, he was elected to the Federal Parliament in Lord Malvern's old seat of Salisbury North. At the time, with his attractive personality, trained legal mind and outstanding platform qualities — still important in Rhodesian public life — he was seen by many as a possible future Federal or Rhodesian Prime Minister.

Although he was a member of Sir Roy Welensky's Federal Government, Mr Sawyer was also close to the Rhodesian Prime Minister at the time, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and as Chairman of the United Federal Party in Rhodesia, actively supported the Whitehead policy of peaceful transition over a period from minority to majority rule.

He maintained this stance after he left office with the break-up of the Federation at the end of 1963, and strongly opposed UDI. He had many friends in both the black and white communities in Rhodesia. In addition to his work in politics, he was active in a number of charities, notably The Prisoners' Aid Society.

He is survived by his wife, Eileen.

HON MRS CAMPBELL-PRESTON

Lord Gibson writes:

Your admirable obituary notice of Mrs Campbell-Preston mentioned briefly her work for hospitals. It may be of interest that at the age of 23 she was already chairman of the South London Hospital for Women.

After the establishment of the National Health Service she was made chairman of the management committee of the Lambeth group of hospitals and held various other hospital appointments throughout her busy life in both England and Scotland.

An aspect of her work which was not mentioned was her service to the National Trust for Scotland. She joined the council and executive in 1961 and remained a member until her death last week, but her interest in the trust began soon after the war when she presented to it part of the Atholl property in Dunkeld together with a supporting contribution.

She loved architectural plans, and became deeply interested in the trust's little houses improvement scheme, determined that the houses which were architecturally and historically important should also be homely and functional.

Her gift for organization and practical detail was joined with a total lack of pretence or thought for herself. For this, for her enjoyment of life and for her intense interest in other people, she will be remembered as one of the most loved, as well as one of the most respected women of her generation.

LYDIA LOPOKOVA

Sir Geoffrey Keynes writes:

You have published a sober and appropriate summary of the career and character of my late sister-in-law, Lydia Lopokova, yet I am somewhat puzzled to know what is meant by the remark that "Her features were anything but regular". Does this mean to imply that there was something in her appearance that was "irregular" and disfiguring? If so, it is far from the truth.

Every feature was perfectly appropriate to her small (not "dumpy") person to complete an utterly charming personality. It is true that she did not take much trouble about make-up. She had no need to do so. Her natural beauty required no artificial falsification either on the stage or off it, and expressed perfectly her invariably natural character.

It might have been thought that it would be almost impossible for a Russian ballerina to perform adequately her part as the other half of so brilliant a personality as my brother, J. M. Keynes, and there was obviously some jealousy felt by the members of the Bloomsbury group when she came into his life. Virginia Woolf remarked that Lydia had "the mind of a squirrel", though in fact she was as clever as any of them and much more amusing. She always bubbled over with vivacious fun and never suffered from depressions, tantrums or professional jealousies as so often did other stage stars. Like her friend, Lydia Sokolova (Hilda Munnings), she was highly valued by Diaghilev, because she was completely reliable.

She was quite unselfconscious and would always insist that she was not really in the front line as classical ballerina, because there was at least one essential step that she was never able to master, yet was always completely acceptable to her audiences.

For me she was an ideal sister-in-law. From the moment when my brother unexpectedly offered to take me and my wife back-stage to meet Lydia after her first performance in London as the Lilac Fairy in *The Sleeping Beauty* ballet we found that we had her complete sympathy and love.

There was nothing light about her utter devotion to J. M. K. During his latter years when, in spite of his frail health he had to bear unbelievable burdens of responsibility for the nation's welfare she protected him from petty annoyances like a faithful watchdog and with consummate tact. She had become a figure of international importance of which she was entirely unaware.

SIR RONALD HOLMES

Sir Ronald Holmes, CMG, CBE, MC, chairman of the Public Services Commission, Hongkong, 1971-77, died on June 14 in Corfu. He was 67.

David Ronald Holmes, the son of L. J. Holmes, was born on December 26, 1913 and educated at Bradford Grammar School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He joined the Colonial Adminstrative Service, Hongkong in 1938. Between 1941 and 1945 he was on war service in Hongkong and China and held the rank of major. He won a Military Cross on 1943.

He was appointed Secretary for Chinese Affairs in 1966 and from 1969 and 1971 was Secretary for Home Affairs.

He was made CBE in 1962, CMG in 1969 and in 1973 received a knighthood.

He married in 1945 Marjorie Fisher, daughter of F. H. Fisher. They had two sons.

AIR MARSHAL EDUARDO GOMES

Air Marshal Eduardo Gomes, a founding father of the Brazilian Air Force, former minister and twice unsuccessful presidential candidate, died on June 13 in Rio de Janiero. He was 84.

Gomes took part in two rebellions in the 1920s before helping the former populist dictator Getulio Vargas to achieve power in 1930.

He later fell out with Vargas, stood against him in the 1950 presidential elections and took an active part in the opposition movement.

He failed in his first presidential bid to defeat Marshal Eurico Gaspar Dutra in 1945.

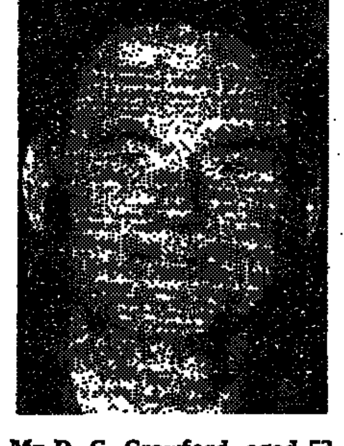
After the military takeover in 1964, he served three years as Air Force Minister under President Humberto Castello Branco.

Eunice Lady Oakes, widow of *Sir Harry Oakes, first baronet*, the millionaire industrialist who was murdered in the Bahamas in 1943, died on June 6 at the age of 87. She was Eunice Myrtle, daughter of Thomas McIntyre, of Sydney, Australia and she was married in 1923.

The crime was never solved.

Lady Robey, OBE, an enthusiastic worker for charities and widow of Sir George Robey, CBE, the comedian, died on June 7. She was Blanche, daughter of Frank R. Littler, and sister of Sir Emile Littler, and she *married Sir George* Robey as his second wife. He died in 1954.

Latest appointments



Mr D. G. Crawford, aged 53, Consul-General at Atlanta, United States, who is to be Ambassador to Bahrain.

Other appointments include:

Captain R. W. F. Gerken, aged 48, Captain of the Fleet on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Fleet at Northwood, Middlesex, to be promoted rear-admiral on July 7 and to be Flag Officer Second Flotilla in succession to Rear-Admiral N. J. S. Hunt in November.

Major-General Richard Gerrard-Wright, aged 51, to be Colonel Commandant The Queen's Division.

Brigadier Richard Jerram, aged 52, to be Director Royal Armoured Corps, Ministry of Defence, as major-general.

Dr Michael Maisey, aged 42, director, department of nuclear medicine, and consultant physician, department of endocrinology, Guy's Hospital, to be honorary consultant in endocrinology to the Army.

Captain Michael Torrens-Spencer, to be Lord-Lieutenant for co Armagh, in succession to the late Captain Sir Norman Stronge.

Mrs Susan Williams, a deputy lieutenant of South Glamorgan, to be Lord Lieutenant, in succession to Sir Hugo Boothby, who has resigned for health reasons.

Mrs Sara Morrison to be chairman of the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People in succession to Sir Geoffrey Gilbertson.

Dame Geraldine Aves to be president of the Highgate Cemetery Trust and Mr Michael Wright to be chairman.

Legal

Mr R. E. I. Pickering to be a circuit judge on the Northern Circuit.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev E G Allsopp, Vicar of St Neot, diocese of Truro, to be also Rural Dean of West Wivelshire, same diocese.

The Rev R M Clarke, curate of St John's, Glastonbury, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be chaplain at Felsted School, Dunmow, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev R E P Davies, Vicar of Childs Ercall with Stoke on Tern, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rector of Hamstall Ridware-w-Pipe, Ridware-and-Mavesyn Ridware, same diocese.

The Rev R M D de Brisay, chaplain at St Edmund's School, Canterbury, diocese of Canterbury, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Northwood, diocese of London.

Canon R Norburn, Vicar of Addington St Mary, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of Croydon Addington, same diocese.

The Rev J C Priestman, Team Vicar in the Beaminster area team ministry, diocese of Salisbury, to be also Rural Dean of Beaminster, same diocese.

The Rev K J Randall, assistant curate at Christ Church, Portsdown, diocese of Portsmouth, to be also Priest in Charge of the conventional district of Crookhorn, same diocese.

The Rev R G Robinson, Vicar of St Chad, Far Headingley, and Rural Dean of Headingley, diocese of Ripon, to be also Honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev M S Till, Dean of King's College Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar of All Saints, Fulham, diocese of London.

The Rev A N B Towse, Vicar of Appledore with Stone-in-Oxney and Ebony with Kenardington, diocese of Canterbury, to be also Rural Dean of South Lympne, same diocese.

The Rev D B Webb, Team Rector of Dunstable, diocese of St Albans, to be also Rural Dean of Dunstable, same diocese.

The Rev O Wilson, Succentor of Exeter Cathedral, diocese of Exeter, to be Minor Canon of the College of St George, Windsor Castle.

The Rev N M Wood, Curate in Charge of St Luke, Leyton, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of St Augustine, Rush Green, Romford, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

The Rev P R Akehurst, Vicar of Christ Church, Totland Bay, diocese of Portsmouth, is to retire on July 31.

Canon E W Brewin, Rector of Leckhampton, Cheltenham, diocese of Gloucester, is to resign on September 30.

The Rev T H Furneaux, who has had pastoral care of Ocle Pychard and Ullingswick, diocese of Hereford, is to resign on September 30.

The Rev T E S McArdle, Rector of Bentworth and Shalden and Lasham, diocese of Winchester, is to retire on November 30.

The Rev L Minhinnick, Vicar of St John the Divine, Lytham, diocese of Blackburn, is to retire at the end of August.

Canon D M Paton, Rector of St Mary de Crypt with St John and Christ Church, diocese of Gloucester, is to resign on September 30.

The Rev W M A Potts, Vicar of St Mary, Carisbrooke, diocese of Portsmouth, is to retire on June 30.

The Rev H J Sayer, Rector of Highnam with Lassington and Rudford, diocese of Gloucester, is to resign on August 31.

The Rev E D J Sharted, Vicar of West Ashton and Heywood, diocese of Salisbury, is to resign as Vicar of Heywood only.

Canon D I Strangeways, Chancellor of the Pro Cathedral of St Paul, Valletta, Malta, diocese of Gibraltar in Europe, retired on May 31.

The Rev R O R Wood, Vicar of Kemble with Poole Keynes and Somerford Keynes and Sharncote, diocese of Gloucester, is to resign on June 30.

The Rev G Worsop-Hyde, Priest in Charge of Brilley with Michaelchurch, diocese of Hereford, is to retire on June 15.

Church in Wales

The Bishop of St David's, the Right Rev E M Roberts is to retire as bishop on September 30.

The Rev J C Mears, clerical secretary of the governing body of the Church in Wales, is to be an honorary canon of Llandaff Cathedral.

Birthdays today



Mr Enoch Powell, MP, who is 69 today.

Lord Aberdare, 62; Mr James Bolam, 43; Mr Victor Canning, 70; Mr T W Graveney, 54; Mr S C Griffith, 67; Dr Reginald H Hunt, 90; Major-General R W Jelf, 77; Professor R J S McDowall, 89; Sir John Peel, 69; Sir Raymond Pennock, 61; Lord Perry of Walton, 60; Lord Richardson, 71; Sir James Ritchie, 79; Mr Erich Segal, 44; General Sir Hugh Stockwell, 78; Lord Wade, 77; Lord Walston, 69; Sir Geoffrey Wrangham, 81.

University news

Bristol

Appointments

Professor R T Severn to be a Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Dr E. J. Thomas, MA (Oxon), MSc (Lond), PhD (Manch), to the chair in adult education and directorship of the department of extra-mural studies.

G M Stirrat, MB, ChB (Glasg), MA (Oxon), MD (Lond), to the chair in obstetrics and gynaecology.

Dr D. W. Lincoln, BSc (Nott), MA, PhD (Cantab), DSc (Bris), to a personal chair in anatomy.

Dr R. Bolam to be senior research fellow in education.

Readerships

Dr A F C Ryder (history), Dr M J A Tanner (biochemistry), Dr R W Alder (organic chemistry), Dr G W Offer (meat research institute), Dr P L Hancock (geology), Dr R B Barlow (chemical pharmacology), Dr F Carswell (child health), J F Baldwin (engineering mathematics), Dr N H Freeman (psychology), R Hodder-Williams (politics), W A T Nichols (sociology), Dr C G Wells (education).

Grants

Department of Health and Social Security: £111,918 to Professor N R Butler for an investigation on social disadvantages, mental and physical handicap in childhood.
Science Research Council: £89,550 to Dr E G Ellison and Dr W J Plumbridge for an investigation on prediction of material behaviour at elevated temperature. £58,654 to Professor F G A Stone to provide an advanced Fellowship to Dr J C Jeffery. £57,348 to Dr C J Pennycuick for an investigation on flight performance limitation in very small and very large birds. £85,264 to Dr W T Griffiths for an investigation on light control of chloroplast development. £42,625 to T V Lawson for an investigation on wind loads on flat (or nearly flat) roofs. £31,600 to Dr M Green for an investigation on chemistry of unsaturated transition metal species. £29,850 to Professor P G Drazin for an investigation on hydrodynamics of crystal growth. £29,264 to Dr M Luscombe and Dr J J Holbrook for an investigation on structures formed from proteins and acidic polysaccharides: the explanation of heparin as a molecule ruler. £20,563 to Dr J W Steeds for an investigation of reconstruction of crystal potential using dynamical diffraction data.
Medical Research Council: £46,805 to Dr P M Bennett for an investigation on transposition immunity; £44,663 to Dr J A Littlechild for an investigation on specific recognition and mechanism of DNA cleavage by Class II restriction endonucleases HgiAI and TaqI; £30,953 to Dr A P Halestrap for an investigation on measurement of mitochondrial volume and proton motive force in intact tissue preparations and their hormonal control; £36,096 to Dr J E Grinsted for an investigation on the evolution of interrelationships of transposable elements; £58,398 to Dr J C Watkins and Dr R H Evans for an investigation on synthesis of new compounds for the study of amino acid mediated synaptic excitation in the mammalian CNS; £22,450 to Dr R G Thomas for an investigation on ionic mechanism of intracellular acid-based regulation in nerve cells.
Agricultural Research Council: £75,004 to Professor J MacMillan towards the final cost of purchasing a mass spectrometer; £25,356 to Dr D M Woolley for an investigation on localized reactivation of movement in mammalian spermatozoa.
Natural Environment Research Council: £35,408 to Dr C J Grant for an investigation of cytogenetic and genecological factors associated with Cd, Pb and Zn pollution. £35,321 to Professor A E Walsby for an investigation on osmotic relations and buoyancy of planktonic blue-green algae.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: £35,096 to Dr R Avery for an urban foxes survey.
Social Research Council: £36,287 to R C Smith for an investigation on welfare services and elderly people, 1939-1971.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

This is the latest report from on board Photocopier III, our entry in *The Observer* Double-handed Transatlantic Boat Race.

Dawn in the Atlantic is a truly breathtaking spectacle, or so I am informed by my crew, "Evoe" Knox-Johnston, who is always up at some unearthly hour crashing around on the deck upstairs with brooms and buckets and God knows what. As I have to be up very late in the evening correcting my type script for my book, *Before Me The Ocean*, I find this totally lacking in any kind of consideration.

Back home in London there is a woman in the flat above me who gets up way before breakfast and makes a terrible racket with her cleaning, which is one of the reasons I came to sea in the first place. To find that even in mid-Atlantic I have the clatter of housework going on upstairs is almost more than I can bear. I am only thankful that "Evoe" did not bring a vacuum cleaner.

Our morning routine changes little. At about nine Knox-Johnston brings me coffee in bed, and we work out the day's tasks. He looks after what little navigation and sailing there is to be done, while I try to get out of him whether it will be fine enough for me to type in the open, or whether I should stay in bed away from the elements. His forecasting is not always, I am afraid, very reliable.

Yesterday he assured me that it would stay dry until lunch, yet no sooner had he brought me elevenses in the cockpit than it came on to drizzle. Seeing the paper go to shreds as I type is bad enough; being put in mortal danger by sparks from my electric typewriter is altogether something else.

The next day. A terrible thing has happened. By now we should be entering warmer climes, with flying fish alongside and friendly dolphins basking near by. I asked Knox-Johnston if we would soon be near the Equator. To my amazement he said that not only were we not near the Equator, but that we would go nowhere near it on a transatlantic race.

"Transatlantic?" I said. "But we are going round the world"! He then informed me with ill concealed satisfaction that we were going no further than North America. I find this news incredible. How can one write a classic of the sea by merely popping across the *Atlantic*? These days the public will settle for nothing less than a circumnavigation, and by a woman if possible.

I have issued an ultimatum to Knox-Johnston to go right round the world, but he says nothing. I can, however, hear him muttering on deck to himself. I fear I may have a mutiny on my hands.

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25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, June 15, 1956

Centenary of VC

Today the celebrations of the centenary of the Victoria Cross start with the opening of an exhibition at Marlborough House. On Tuesday, June 26, the Queen will review the holders of the Cross in the same place where Queen Victoria made the first presentations of the new Cross 100 years ago. At that time the institution of the Cross was somewhat critically received. *The Times*, commenting unfavourably on the actual design of the decoration, remarked that "valour must, and doubtless will, be its own reward in this country, for the Victoria Cross is the shabbiest of all prizes". Our ancestors indeed looked with some suspicion on the whole principle of giving awards for bravery in the field, much as today our military authorities sturdily oppose the principle of danger pay. The British soldier, runs the argument, is merely doing what is expected of him by exposing himself as often as may be required to the most fearful ordeals and hazards. But those who decided to institute the Victoria Cross have been proved right in their judgment by history.

Leverhulme Trust awards to individuals

The Leverhulme Trust has made the following awards to individuals for 1981:

Fellowships: F F R Fernandez-Garcia-Armesto, Assistant Master, Charterhouse: A study of European perceptions of pagans and primitives in the late Middle Ages; J A Blackburn, textile consultant: A study of developments in the UK textile industry following the structural changes of the 1960s; Mrs H Clarke, PhD, lecturer in medieval archaeology, University College London: To continue a study of the archaeology of medieval ports in Northern Europe and their contacts with the British Isles; M E Cole, squadron leader, RAF: Development of the eleron controlled lightweight hovercraft on fast flowing rivers in the developing countries; Mrs J Davidson, author and lecturer: Conservation of resources at the edge of cities and the development of ideas about world conservation; Miss J A Fairweather, formerly research fellow of Girton College, Cambridge University: (1) Methods of distinguishing probable fact from fiction in Greek and Roman biography and (2), a commentary on the ancient "Life of Sophocles"; Mrs F M Garforth, second mistress, Kelvin Hall High School, Hull: The role, process and content of chemistry in a core curriculum and its extension to 16+ examination studies; Mrs J U Heyer, fellow and tutor, Somerville College, Oxford University: Determinants of changes in wealth distribution among village households near Coimbatore, S India; G A Jones, adviser in photographic technology, the development of the design of professional photographic stand cameras; I Kershaw, senior lecturer in modern history, Manchester University: The Nazi dictatorship: problems and perspectives in interpretation; Miss E R Moberly, research psychologist, Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge University: Gender identity; J S Morton, solicitor, The incidence of plea bargaining in the criminal courts and the solicitor's role in such bargaining; Mrs M E Owen, senior lecturer in Welsh, University College, Cardiff: An edition of the Dimetian or Blegywryd texts of the Welsh Laws; Mrs Lyn Rodley, art historian: To write a monograph on Byzantine cave monasteries in Cappadocia; M W Steward, reader in immunology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine: The significance of circulating immune complexes in onchocerciasis (river blindness); T J Winnifrith, senior lecturer in English, Warwick University: To complete a study of the Balkan Vlachs.

GRANTS: S Barrall, staff tutor in art and design, department of extra-mural studies, Manchester University: To complete a survey of works of art installed in English cathedrals since 1900; A D Boardman, senior lecturer in theoretical physics, Salford University: To prepare a monograph on surface modes and boundary guided waves in optics and related areas; B P Bowers, deputy keeper, department of electrical engineering, Science Museum: To complete an edition of the "Reminiscences" of the electrical engineer Alexander Pelham Trotter, 1857-1947; M J Bruton, professor and head of department of town planning, Wales University Institute of Science and Technology, Cardiff: Structure plans: the Malaysian experience; A J L Busst, professor of French and head of department of French and Romance studies, University College of North Wales, Bangor: To complete for publication Pierre-Simon Ballanche's "Orphée" and the Palingenetic System; P B Clarke, part-time lecturer in the sociology of religion, King's College, London University: To complete for publication a socio-historical study of the development of Islam in Britain, c 1945-c 1980; M H R Cook, postman: To complete a record of the medieval monumental brasses and incised slabs in Portugal; D E C Eversley, senior research fellow, Policy Studies Institute: Growth of population and employment in the United Kingdom outside major urban areas; Miss E Fudakowska, deputy librarian, East Anglia University: To prepare for publication a bibliography of Champfleury, 1821-1889; Michael Greenhalgh, senior lecturer in the history of art, Leicester University: An investigation of the survival and loss of antique works of art during the Middle Ages; Michael Gullick, designer and part-time lecturer, Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts: A study of the twelfth and thirteenth century handwritten books from the Augustinian Abbey at Cirencester; R W Harris, head of department of history, The King's School, Canterbury: To prepare for publication a biography of the First Earl of Clarendon; Mrs Anne Harvey, drama consultant and broadcaster: To complete for publication the official biography of Eleanor Farjeon, 1881-1965; H R Hurst, lecturer in Roman archaeology, Lancaster University: Preparation of final reports for two excavations on Punic, Roman and Byzantine remains at Carthage; J S Jilbert, master of geography, Denstone College, Uttoxeter: To prepare a census of the Cape Vulture colonies of Lesotho, Southern Africa; A V Jones, associate head of department of physical sciences, Trent Polytechnic: The development of a practical science course for physically handicapped pupils; J O Jones, director Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics: A study of the interrelation of economic development and human ecology; R K Kindersley, fellow of St Antony's College and lecturer in international Communism, Oxford University: To prepare for publication a book on Russian perceptions of the French Revolution; Mrs A C M Lavers, Reader in French, University College, London: Assessment and application of current theories in semantics and psychoanalysis to the study of literary texts; Edward Lowbury, formerly Head of MRC bacteriology department, Birmingham Accident Hospital, and Mrs R A Lowbury, formerly teacher of music: To complete for publication a biographical and critical study of the poet Andrew Young; B S Maitland, lecturer in architecture, Sheffield University: To prepare for publication a monograph on shopping buildings; John Hope Mason, author: The formation of the modern concept of creativity; P J Miller, reader in zoology, Bristol University: The systematics and biology of endemic gobioid fishes in Southern Africa and Australia; R K Morris, senior lecturer in architectural history, Warwick University: To continue the preparation of an indexed collection of drawings of moulding profiles for Warwick University Archive of Moulding Drawings; D Powell, technical services librarian, Nene College, Northampton: To prepare for publication an edition of the poetry of John Clare; S Rihani, director of service planning and co-ordination, Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive: To complete a comparative study of transport provision for the disabled; M Scammell, author: To prepare a study of the Russian artistic emigration, 1960-1980; G M Seddon, lecturer in chemical education, East Anglia University: Difficulties in the understanding of scientific diagrams by students in developing countries; Miss J Sherwood, freelance research: A survey of High Victorian architecture in Australia, 1850-18[illegible]; A J Smith, professor of English, Southampton University: To complete a study of the development in medieval and Renaissance Europe of a metaphysic of divine love; D M Smith, lecturer in education, Nottingham University: A study of the management of state bursaries for science education, 1941-1947; J H Smith, professor of sociology, Southampton University: To complete for publication a book on Elton Mayo and the study of industrial behaviour; Mrs Ruth Smith, sub-editor: The intellectual contexts of Handel's English oratorios; M A Stewart, senior lecturer in philosophy, Lancaster University: To prepare for publication new critical editions of the Locke-Stillingfleet debate and of David Hume's "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion"; M O Talbot, senior lecturer in music, Liverpool University: The Serenata and other forms of music in the residences of the Venetian nobility, 1660-1800; Mrs Ann Thwaite, author: To complete for publication a book on the life of Edmund Gosse, 1849-1928; C J Wells, lecturer in Germanic philology and Medieval German literature, Oxford University: Studies of German grammarians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with special reference to the sociological background of vernacular grammar; Y A Wilks, professor of linguistics, Essex University: To complete a process model of the structure of English; B E Wynne, lecturer in independent studies, Lancaster University: The social and technical aspects of radiation risks.

Emeritus Fellowships: R J H Beverton, FRS: To complete for publication studies of biological mechanisms controlling fish populations and mediating the effect of environmental factors; W R Brock: To complete for publication a book on public responsibility and American social problems, 1865-c1900; Mrs J S Bromley: Index of dedications in books in foreign languages by British authors printed abroad before 1641; B C Brookes: To prepare for publication a book on the statistics of individuation for the social sciences; J Crank: Preparation of a monograph on free and moving boundary problems and associated pieces of research; J M Dodd, FRS: To continue a study of the reproductive physiology of the Eastern Pacific chimaeroid fish "Hydrolagus colliei"; D D Eley, FRS: To complete for publication studies on organic semiconductors, and catalysis; P T Geach: To complete for publication a translation and notes on the tractate on "suppositio", Part I, of Paul of Venice, "Logica Magna"; W O Hassall: Extending and preparing for publication studies made since 1937 about Holkham, Norfolk; Mrs R M Hatton: Studies of the Spanish succession issue 1665-1750, the reign of Louis XIV in France, and various themes in eighteenth century European history; W Mays: To complete for publication a book on Piaget's genetic epistemology; J D Pearson: To prepare for publication a supplement to the Guide to Western Manuscripts and Documents in the British Isles relating to S and SE Asia publish 1965; W S Pitcher: To complete a study on Andean magmatism with special reference to the granitoid; J R Raeburn: To complete for publication a synoptic review of the natural and human foundations of agricultural development; G V Raynor, FRS: To complete for publication a critical assessment of ternary alloy systems of industrial relevance; A L F Rivet: To complete for publication a book on the history and archaeology of the Roman provinces of Gallia Narbonensis and Alpes Maritimae; G S Rushbrooke: To complete and prepare for publication studies on dielectric constants of polar liquids; J S A Sprent: To prepare for publication articles on practical clinical veterinary surgery; F Thistlethwaite: To complete for publication a study on the emigration of the Dorchester Group from Dorset to Windsor, Connecticut, 1630-1675; E A Walsh: To work towards publication of studies on the use of the microcomputer as an educational aid to re-motivate and train less able 16-19 year olds; B A Worley: Some contemporary implications of article 22 of the Hague Rules on warfare.

Remaining awards tomorrow.

The arithmetic of nuclear power, page 16

Business News

THE TIMES June 16 1981

Thumbs down for monetarists, page 16

■ Stock markets
FT Index 547.3 up 12.0
FT Gilts 67.16 up 1.08

■ Sterling
$2.0020 up 430 pts
Index 95.8 up 0.7

■ Dollar
Index 107.7 down 1.3
DM2.3492 down 455 pts

■ Gold
$471.00 down 50 cents

■ Money
3 mth sterling 12[illegible]
3 mth Euro $ 17[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 16[illegible]

IN BRIEF

Six times too many for CEI

Electronics group Philips' £16.2m sale offer of 40 per cent of its subsidiary, Cambridge Electronic Industries at 75p a share, was oversubscribed by more than six times yesterday.

As a result, applications for up to 1,000 shares will be alloted 20, applications for between 1,200 and 2,000 shares will receive 300 while applicants for 2,500 to 3,000 will receive 500. Allocatio"s go up in stages until applicants for 9,000 shares receive 1,500 in all, with applications for 10,000 or more then being alloted 16 per cent of what they sought.

Allotment letters will be posted on Wednesday, for dealings in CEI shares to start on Thursday.

Silver price falls

The price of silver fell 37 cents to $10.20 an ounce on the New York Commodity Exchange today following a United States House of Representatives committee vote to authorize the sale of 105.2 million ounces over the next three years from the American government stockpile. Analysts said the price of gold for June delivery fell $5 to $461 an ounce in sympathy with the silver's decline.

Docks deadlock

It now appears unlikely that there will be any moves this week in the two-month deadlock between the Liverpool Port Employers Association and the Transport and General Workers Union over the annual pay award for the 3,500 dockers on the Mersey.

Nuclear stoppage

About 70 skilled craftsmen at Dungeness A nuclear power station in Kent took unofficial strike action yesterday in protest over a new salary structure. The station's two atomic reactors have been out of use for carried out, and so the men's action was not affecting electricity output.

Dumping case dropped

The European Community Commission has dropped its anti-dumping case against Soviet, Japanese, Rumanian and Polish exporters of ball bearings after the firms involved agreed to raise their prices. The main markets to suffer from the dumping were the United Kingdom, France and West Germany.

Chemical sales

Specialized organics—sophisticated chemicals used as components for other parts of the chemical industry—are expected to increase sales by 3 to 4 per cent a year up to 1985, according to a Sector Working Party report released yesterday.

Jobs for Wales

Another 150 jobs for Wales have been announced with the setting up of Alpha Electrostatic Flocking Ltd, which plans to employ 70 people at Bridgend, and the expansion of Morris Cohen (Underwear) Ltd, at Pengham to take on an extra 80 workers.

More UK coal aid

The Government was expected to announce additional aid totalling about £200m for the coal industry today. The funds will be used primarily to keep open loss-making pits and match the price of coal imports.

Iran inflation curbs

Mr Mohsen Nourbakhsh, Iran's new central bank governor, said he plans to curb inflation by restricting the amount of money in circulation, and boost confidence in the nationalized banking system.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrials average closed 5.71 points up to 1011.99. The $-SDR was 1.15980. The £ was 0.585166.

Heavy dollar selling lifts pound over $2

By Our Financial Staff

Rising hopes that United States interest rates are now on a downward path lifted sterling back to the $2 level as the dollar ran into heavy selling on foreign exchange markets yesterday.

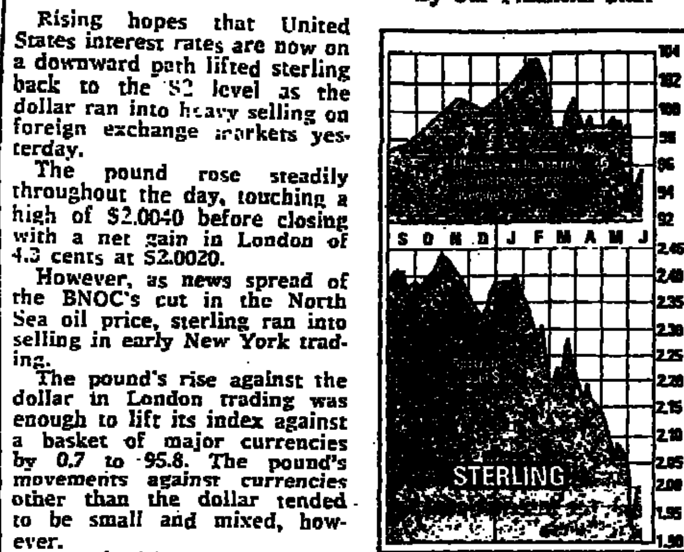
The pound rose steadily throughout the day, touching a high of $2.0040 before closing with a net gain in London of 4.3 cents at $2.0020.

However, as news spread of the BNOC's cut in the North Sea oil price, sterling ran into selling in early New York trading.

The pound's rise against the dollar in London trading was enough to lift its index against a basket of major currencies by 0.7 to 95.8. The pound's movements against currencies other than the dollar tended to be small and mixed, however.

There were minor gains against the French franc and the Dutch guilder, but marginal falls against both the Deutsche mark (closing at DM4.69) and the Swiss franc.

Both the latter currencies made strong gains at the dollar's expense. The West German currency, which has been under even greater pressure than the pound this year, rose 4.55 pfennigs to DM2.3492. The French franc also gained against the dollar, though it softened against the Deutsche mark. On the whole, markets were encouraged by the poor showing of the Communists in Sunday's French elections.



Although more analysts now feel that the peak of dollar interest rates has been passed, there is still considerable caution. The Federal Funds rate, the key short term dollar interest rate, has remained high over the past few days and there is a general feeling that the Federal Reserve will be careful not to allow interest rates to fall as fast as has been the case on previous occasions.

Even so, there is growing optimism that the recent upward pressures on European interest rates may be over. That is not the same as saying, however, that there will necessarily be room for immediate interest rate reductions, particularly in the United Kingdom, where there remain considerable uncertainties

Financial Editor, page 16

One-day strike hits nine Lucas factories

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Lucas Aerospace, the most profitable subsidiary in the Lucas Industries group, was yesterday hit by a second 24-hour strike involving about half its 12,000 workers. Nine of the company's 11 aerospace factories were affected. The remaining two are threatening an all-out strike beginning June 26. A similar protest was held last month and the men plan to repeat their action in a few weeks.

The issue is Lucas's 5 per cent "take it or leave it" pay offer to all group employees. It is the second year running that management have set a figure and refused to negotiate further.

Aerospace shop stewards are insisting that their increase should reflect the unprecedented levels of efficiency and output they are achieving while working flat out to meet a record order book.

But management has pointed out that when the automotive side of the group was doing well four years ago the aerospace factories were in the depths of a recession. At that time, however, they benefited from the profits being made by the automotive workers and received the same group-wide increase.

Some 2,000 workers at the Wolverhampton and Hall Green, Birmingham, factories ignored yesterday's walkout because they want more militant action. They have given warning that unless management comes to the negotiating table with an increased offer before June 26 they will come out on indefinite strike.

Lucas faces another strike threat over the issuing of a compulsory redundancy notice to Mr Mike Cooley, probably its best-known shop steward.

Mr Cooley, a former president of Tass, the white-collar section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, was given three months' notice last week for refusing to move to a new job.

He is at present a stress engineer at Lucas Aerospace, Willesden;

No petrol price cut despite BNOC decision

Cheaper North Sea oil

By Edward Townsend

The British National Oil Corporation, the leading trader in North Sea crude, yesterday bowed to pressure from the big oil companies and cut prices by $4.25 a barrel.

But the reduction, which brings the reference price of a barrel of North Sea oil to $35, *will not alter the decisions of* the main petrol companies to raise their United Kingdom pump prices by up to 10p a gallon.

BP Oil, the United Kingdom arm of British Petroleum, said the oil price cut was "excellent news", but while it represented a 4p per gallon reduction in costs the company still needed another 2p decrease across the barrel to return to profitability. BP Oil said last week it had lost £37m in the first three months of this year on its petrol and industrial fuel sales.

Shell UK said that even coupled with last week's petrol price rise, the $4.25 cut would not produce a satisfactory degree of profitability.

BNOC's crude oil prices normally are tied to those of the North African producers, but with Saudi Arabian crude priced at about $32 a barrel, North Sea prices generally were regarded by customers as unrealistic. The state-owned corporation earlier had promised to drop prices by $2 a barrel from July 1, but this was rejected by the oil companies.

The Treasury was reluctant to comment last night on the effects of BNOC's action on the Government's North Sea revenues. It has been accepted generally that for every $1 cut in North Sea prices, the Exchequer loses £180m-£200m a year, but the original BNOC-proposed cut of $2 a barrel would have been more than offset by the recent sharp fall in the dollar-sterling exchange rate.

In February, when the pound was worth $2.35, the cost per barrel of North Sea crude at the BNOC price of $39.25 was £16.70. The pound has weakened considerably in recent days but rose in London yesterday to touch $2. At this rate, and with the North Sea price down to $35, the cost of a barrel becomes £17.50 and therefore, the oil companies will argue, the Government is better off in sterling terms.

International backing for alternative energy

From Frances Williams, Paris, June 15

The present glut of oil on world markets must not lull consuming countries into a sense of false security, ministers of the 21 member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA) affirmed here today.

They agreed to press ahead urgently on measures to avoid sharply higher prices and severe economic damage as a result of disruption of oil supplies in the short term. They also renewed their commitment to move swiftly to reduce longer-term dependence on oil.

Ministers emphasized that an expanded nuclear programme was crucial to the efforts of many consuming countries to switch away from oil and that every effort had to be made to increase public acceptance of nuclear power. They also repeated calls for greater efforts to expand coal production and encourage energy conservation.

The meeting failed to get a firm commitment from all member countries to price energy supplies on the basis of world market prices or, failing that, long-run replacement costs, as the British Government had hoped. Instead, more behind-the-scenes pressure is likely to be exerted on recalcitrant governments such as Canada, which continues to control energy prices.

Mr David Howell, Energy Secretary, told the meeting that failure to adopt economic pricing would be "wasteful and imprudent". But the British delegation confessed itself "pretty satisfied" that the meeting had agreed the desirability of economic pricing in principle, not just for oil but for all forms of energy, and had condemned subsidies which discouraged energy conservation.

Senior officials from member countries will be taking up the matter as a priority. The British Government, which regards economic pricing as a cornerstone of its own energy policy, is under pressure from parts of British industry which have complained repeatedly of undercutting by competitors who can get their energy supplies more cheaply.

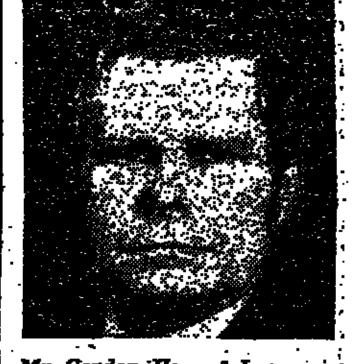
Ministers agreed that the oil market situation remained "fragile". Mr Howell pointed out that the oil glut could be wiped out overnight by a sudden escalation of the Iran/Iraq war.

Lesney offshoot is sold

Lesney, the Matchbox toy group which recently reported pretax losses of £10.9m, has sold a subsidiary to its management for a total of £900,000.

The subsidiary is Metal Castings (Worcester) which Lesney bought for £2.3m in May 1978. Four MCW employees have been backed in the deal by Barclays Bank. They are paying £50,000 for the share capital and the rest of the sum pays off inter-company debts. Barclays have an option on MCW shares, but the full details of the deal were not disclosed.

MCW was independent for 40 years until being taken over by the American company Doehler Jarvis in the 1960s and subsequently by Lesney. In its latest acounts, published yesterday, Lesney says MCW suffered further heavy losses last year but Mr Keith Harris, one of the directors of MCW, said it was now trading profitably.



Mr Gordon Hay of Lesney: grounds for optimism.

Altogether, Mr Gordon Hay, Lesney's chairman, calculates there will be a further £2m worth of disposals before the company's streamlining is completed. Most of it will be property. Lesney intends to sell the freehold on the MCW factory as soon as the market allows.

By mutual agreement the board is putting a special resolution to shareholders at the annual meeting that auditors Clark Pixley should be replaced by Price Waterhouse.

Mr Hay declined to comment on the board's reason for this move, saying it would be explained at the meeting. The audit fee for Lesney last year was £191,000.

The accounts also show payments to directors for termination of contracts totalling £171,000, a sum which is divided between five directors who were removed during the boardroom reshuffle in June last year.

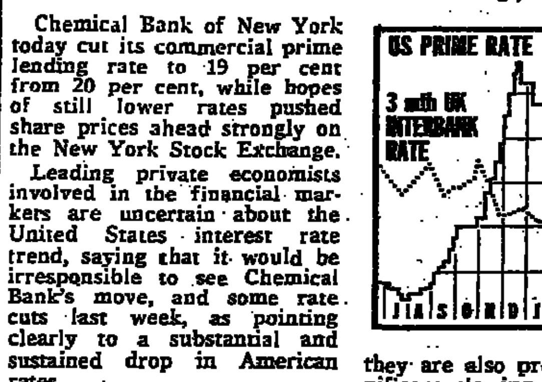
Chemical Bank cuts prime rate

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 15

Chemical Bank of New York today cut its commercial prime lending rate to 19 per cent from 20 per cent, while hopes of still lower rates pushed share prices ahead strongly on the New York Stock Exchange.

Leading private economists involved in the financial markets are uncertain about the United States interest rate trend, saying that it would be irresponsible to see Chemical Bank's move, and some rate cuts last week, as pointing clearly to a substantial and sustained drop in American rates.

Interest rates in the United States are now tending to have a strong influence on all international financial markets and there appears to be agreement, at least among Wall Street economists, that interest rate volatility will persist. Some economists see good prospects of lower rates this summer, and



they are also predicting a significant slowing in the overall growth rate of the American economy.

Economists at Wharton Econometric Associates in Philadelphia are predicting a "dramatic" fall in economic activity this summer, but they also see a strong rebound in the autumn, aided by President Reagan's tax cuts. They said that prospects were high that "interest rates will moderate slightly this summer before rising to near record levels by the year-end".

Economists at Argus Research take a similar view, saying that "a sharply reduced rate of business activity seems in store for the months immediately ahead".

Such considerations are encouraging some Wall Street brokers to believe that money supply growth will slow in coming weeks and this factor, together with some substantial recent slowing of the monetary aggregates, is producing widespread optimism among brokers of declines in interest rates and gains in share prices. One Wall Street broker said he did not expect a large fall in interest rates as the Federal Reserve was showing no signs of easing its tight money policies.

EEC ministers adopt a soft approach to US on inflation

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 15

EEC finance ministers agreed here today to step up diplomatic efforts to persuade the United States that high interest ratees are not the only means of fighting inflation.

The ministers are to meet again on July 6 to prepare a common EEC position to be put to the Americans at the summit meeting in Ottawa later that month of the non-communist seven biggest industrial nations.

There was also general agreement that little would be served by public criticism of the Americans, and that EEC governments should instead establish what Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, called "a quiet dialogue" with Washington to make their concern known.

Herr Hans Matthoefer, the Weest German Finance Minister, said that the EEC governments accepted that a low American inflation rate was also in their interest, but they felt more use could be made of budgetary and fiscal measures in addition to interest rates as a means of controlling it.

The high American interest rates have caused concern in the EEC because they have attracted foreign capital to the dollar and thereby put pressure on European currencies and economies.

In preparation for the July 6 meeting a detailed analysis of the interest rate problem is to be drawn up by the EEC's monetary committee, which will also suggest guidelines for a Community approach to the Americans.

The ministers also made what Sir Geoffrey described as very encouraging progress towards adoption of new EEC legislation that would permit insurance companies to offer their services anywhere in the Community.

Sir Geoffrey also said that Britain was not reviewing its stand toward the European Monetary System (EMS), in which it does not participate fully.

Sir Geoffrey was quoted as saying that no change in his government's current posture towards the EMS was either urged on it or was under discussion.

□ Pressure is building up for Western governments and central banks to adopt more rigid exchange rate policies (Peter Norman writes from Bastle).

Dr Jelle Zijlstra, the governor president of the Bank for International Settlements and governor of the Dutch Central Bank, told the annual meeting of the BIS that exchange rates could not be left to their own devices.

He urged a middle course between the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates and what he called the "hands-off policy" in the exchange market.

High Street trading still buoyant

By David Blake

Trade in Britain's High Streets fell slightly in May, the first full month after the Budget. But the drop in the provisional index of retail sales to 111 from its level of 111.4 in April still left trading more buoyant than throughout 1980.

The latest estimate for retail sales gives a further blow to Government theories that economic recovery began in the early summer. A combination of increased indirect taxes and the failure to increase personal tax allowances led many consumers to hold back on their spending.

However, so far the signs that retail spending will decline throughout 1981 as a result of falling living standards are less pronounced than most economic forecasters were expecting.

This could turn out to be just a problem of the way the figures are recorded. Estimates for May were revised down by about 1 per cent when final figures were produced

CSI attacks draft of new shares law

By Peter Wilson-Smith

A withering attack on the Government's draft proposals to tighten up the law governing disclosures of interests in shares has been launched by the Council for Securities Industry, the main City watchdog, in its submission to the Secretary of State for Trade.

The CSI describes the drafting as too convoluted and says many of the subsections will be incomprehensible to the ordinary company administrator. Furthermore, many of the clauses are a restatement of existing legislation in a much expanded and less comprehensible form.

The CSI also criticizes the clauses dealing with agreements to acquire shares for dealing with only a part of the field and then entering into great elaboration.

"It would seem to be easy to operate outside the statutory provisions and that could make the elaboration look rather foolish," says the CSI, which suggests that the matter of agreements to acquire shares might be best handled with a short provision similar to the amendment which Lord Seebohm proposed in the House of Lords.

The CSI submission, in which it does welcome the fact that the DoT has recognized the need for legislation on "concert parties" was delivered yesterday—within the two-week time limit for submissions. But the Stock Exchange's submission should be delivered today—one day late.

However, the CSI still criticized the two weeks allowed for submissions by the DoT. The CSI said it was unreasonable to expect its representatives who have heavy business commitments to comment in a few days on 22 detailed and highly complex clauses.

Treasury critical over borrowing

By David Blake

The Treasury yesterday launched a strong counter-attack against the growing campaign by nationalized industries for greater freedom to borrow and invest.

Mr Bill Ryrie, Treasury Permanent Secretary in charge of the home economy, told the House of Commons committee on the Treasury and Civil Service that he was "baffled" by some of the claims which had been made about a government-imposed squeeze on state industry investment.

He said that nationalized industry proposals for investment next financial year were only five per cent higher than the amount which the Government had in any case planned to allow them. He confirmed that many complaints were made about government policy and said that they had not been backed up by hard evidence.

Mr Ryrie's comments were in sharp conflict with recent statements by heads of the nationalized industries, something which was pointed out by Mr Edward Du Cann,

Taken with a recent speech by the Chancellor, the statements at yesterday's hearing point to no relaxation in the Treasury's line on state industry finance. Mr Ryrie stressed repeatedly that it was not possible simply to allow nationalized industries to borrow in the market place to finance their investment schemes. They would inevitably be seen as backed by government guarantee, he said.

He was pressed by some committee members about inconsistencies in the way in which the Government treats different kinds of bodies, some of which are included in the public sector borrowing requirement and others of which are not.

He repeatedly said that it was important not simply to list investment projects that might be dreamed up, but only those which met the Government's requirement of a 5 per cent real rate of return after inflation.

Merchant bank steps in to British Sugar battle

By Richard Allen

British Sugar Corporation's merchant bank Schroder Wagg is putting up its own cash in the last ditch battle to keep the group out of the hands of S & W Berisford, the international commodity trader.

The bank bought 505,000 BSC shares on Friday for just under £1.7m and instructed its stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman to go back into the market yesterday. The move had the effect of keeping BSCs share prive above the 335p level at which Berisford is allowed to make stockmarket purchases in support of its £201m takeover bid for the group.

Berisford's offer closed yesterday but has been extended for a further 14 days on a technicality as a result of last week's stock market buying spree which lifted its stake to over 36 per cent.

Ireland aims to persuade expatriates to invest in their homeland

Dublin claims the grass is greener

By Rupert Morris

The Irish Government is funding a raid on British industry—to attract expatriates. The raiding party arrives next week, and will concentrate its attack on London, Manchester and Birmingham.

The plan of campaign is to attract expatriate Irish industrialists and businessmen back to their homeland with promises of cash grants, new factories and training programmes.

While on this side of the Irish Sea, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is trying to encourage small businesses through loan guarantees and tax incentives, Dublin is able to offer an exchange rate which makes manufacturing in the Republic 25 per cent cheaper, corporation tax of only 10 per cent (in Britain it is 52 per cent) and grants of up to 65 per cent of initial investment in machinery and equipment.

Teams from Shannon Development, the Irish Government agency, will be billeted in hotels in England's three main cities for a fortnight from Monday, available from noon till 9 pm each day to meet potential industrialists who want to return to the Emerald Isle.

"Our campaign message is simple and straightforward", said Mr Thomas O'Donnell, the agency's small industry promotion manager. "Irish people living in Britain with ideas for small manufacturing enterprises can set up business smoothly and efficiently in Ireland Mid-west."

Shannon Development has special responsibility for the 3,000 square miles round Shannon International Airport, incorporating the counties of Limerick, Clare and North Tipperary. It also administers the Shannon Free Zone, claimed to be the world's first customs-free manufacturing industry estate.

Irish entrepreneurial flair is evident in many areas of British life, notably building, engineering and turf accounting. On the face of it, a substantial Irish emigration could be extremely damaging to Britain.

But the Shannon Development spokesman insisted that the aim of the campaign was not to encourage Irishmen to transfer their businesses from Britain to Ireland, but to persuade those who already have a business in Britain to open an additional factory or shop in Ireland. It also hopes to persuade Irish employees in Britain to emigrate to become employers in their homeland.

A similar scheme was tried on a much more limited scale last year. Two notable successes then were Mr Joe Kelly, a Birmingham manufacturer of bathroom showers, who was persuaded to open an instant water heater business in Ireland; and Mr Joe Flynn, a former chief pastrycook at the Cumberland Hotel in London, who opened a confectionery business in Kilrush, co. Clare.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

BICC	14p to 252p
Cornell Dresses	13p to 168p
Downing GH	16p to 242p
Fisons	10p to 148p
Land Secs	13p to 392p
Nelson David	2½p to 10½p
Polly Peck	15p to 326p
Standard Chart	15p to 664p
Staveley Ind	12p to 258p
Utd Scientific	17p to 458p

Falls

Borthwick, T	2p to 20p
Davies Newman	6p to 128p
De La Rue	15p to 695p
Harrison Cros	13p to 812p
Mercantile Hse	15p to 778p
Redfearn Nat	6p to 161p
Steetley	8p to 207p
Western Mining	9p to 311p
Westland Air	5p to 137p
Wolsey Hughes	10p to 247p

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Flight from the dollar

It has taken several sets of better-than-expected United States money supply figures to persuade international markets that the dollar has seen its peak. But yesterday, foreign exchange dealers round the world finally seemed intent on getting out of the United States currency. The expectation, of course, is that dollar interest rates are now on their way down and will continue to move that way over the rest of the summer. Just how justifiable a hope that will prove remains to be seen: the Federal Reserve is presumably keen to avoid yet another round of rapidly falling rates followed by an equally rapid resurgence a few months hence.

In London, the fall in United States rates and the sharp recovery in sterling made it a much brighter day in the gilt-edged market. Gains at the longer end of the market stretched to £1½. However, there are still a number of major question-marks as to where gilts can go from here. Signs that the Government may be on the verge of winning its current pay battle with the civil servants is undoubtedly bullish for sentiment. It would be doubly so if the market could feel that such a victory would act as reinforcement for the Thatcherites in the Cabinet when it comes to discussion on where Government economic policy goes from here.

Shorter term, an ending of the civil servants' dispute would lead straight into the problem of funding and money market management over the rest of the summer as outstanding tax payments were cleared. Would tightness in money markets and short-term interest rates hold back a gilt-edged market recovery? Would the Government want to fund heavily given the size of the tax to be recovered? It will be interesting to see how the authorities choose to play their hand and it is worth noting, incidentally, that the 2 per cent index — linked stock is rapidly moving back towards par — the achievement of which would make it that much easier to try a second issue.

UK equities

Weighing the uncertainties

The equity market still seems uncertain about the way it should jump. All last week it was mesmerized by rumours of a large cash-raising move from British Petroleum, but yesterday only the hint of better times around the corner was enough to add 12 points to the *Financial Times* 30-share index which closed the first day of the new account at 547.8.

After worries that United States interest rates could cause an increase in UK rates, the news that prime rates were on the way down was music to the gilt-edged market's ears. Even so those rumours of a BP initiative in the international capital markets refuse to lie down even if they have now been aroung long enough for them to be discounted by the market.

Whatever the truth in all this — and the best that can be said is that the arguments are finely balanced with the group having to weigh-up its cash-flow deficit this year outside the United States and a continued high level of capital investment with the infelicitous timing of any issue — the sheer volume of rights issues over the last couple of months must soon come up against the institutional appetite for equities.

At this stage, the rumours about BP seem to be crystallizing on an issue in the international markets, although if part of it turned out to be a United Kingdom convertible it would be chunky enough to be quite a mouthful for the market, especially with the rival attractions of overseas stockmarkets like Hongkong and Japan with which to contend. BP shares, up 2p to 352p, rode the suggestions much better yesterday, helped by the news that BNOC is cutting North Sea prices almost to the level that BP has been saying are necessary to return its downstream refining and marketing operations to profitability.

But even if BP does not come up with its jumbo issue there are enough large companies reporting over the next few weeks to make a fairly steady flow of rights issues fairly certain, which is likely to keep the market in its present fragile condition.

● *The French bourse seems to be coming to terms with the prospect of a firmly socialist administration with share prices showing little reaction to the socialists' sweeping victory in the elections in marked contrast to the near panic sell-off only a month ago when M Mitterrand won the Presidency.*

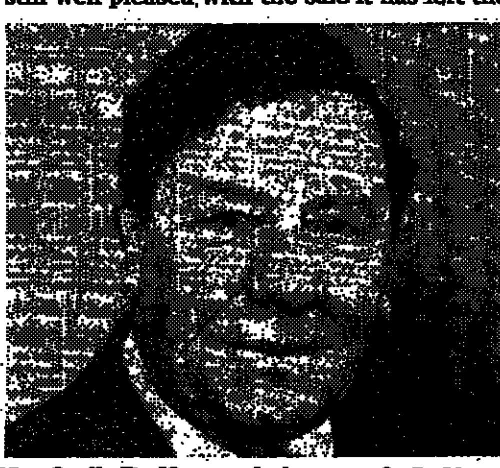
Politically, the poor showing of the Communists has beeen generally interpreted as a bull point, but the concern all along has been that the socialists will command a Parliamentary majority to give them the free hand in pushing through their widespread nationalization proposals and that they have now secured. But some members of the new administration have been intent to play down the nationalization threat. In the meantime, after two strong years the stock market will have to come to terms with a weak currency and the inflationary consequences both of this and the Socialists' economic policy. The outlook for corporate profits also looks unpromising — the huge Saint-Gobain industrial group was warning yesterday of a fall in 1981 earnings — but much depends on the Socialists' line on wage demands.

Godfrey Davis

Cash to Diversify

Godfrey Davis, helped mainly by its four Ford dealerships, has emerged from one of the dullest years for motor distributors with only a small dent to profits. Heavy destocking early last spring put Davis in good stead to beat much of price cutting on falling volumes and pressure on margins ahead of many competitors. So pre-tax profits, the first since the reorganization after the sale of its car rental business to Europcar, come out 17 per cent lower at £2.57m, out of which the Ford dealerships, leasing and contract hire business contributed £2m compared with £2.38m on sales £2m down at £76m.

Much the most interesting aspect of the group is the £22m deal with Europcar, a subsidiary of Renault. Although Davis is still well pleased with the sale it has left the



Mr Cecil Redfern, chairman of Godfrey Davis.

group with one-off losses for the year. There are extraordinary costs at £2.4m to cover a provision for reorganization expenses of £1.7m and deferred taxation of £1.6m, less advance corporation tax recoverable of £954,000 arising from the sale, which leave a net loss of £186,000.

At 74½p, the shares yield 6.7 per cent and are backed by net assets closer to 130p a share and at least maintained profits in the current year. But Davis's entrepreneurial skills will be tested by the way it uses the £5m cash it raised from the Europcar deal (the rest was distributed to shareholders) and at the moment it is only talking vaguely about acquisitions — up to £15m — outside the motor industry.

Peter Norman on the latest report from the Bank for International Settlements

Thumbs down for the monetarists

Basle

Monetarism has become a dirty word for the people who monitor international monetary policy. The Bank for International Settlements yesterday told western governments that they have been wrong to rely mainly on monetary policy to combat inflation.

In its annual report the BIS said that monetary action should be accompanied by a reduction in public sector deficits, the creation of more flexible markets and, if possible, an incomes policy based on consensus rather than constraint.

The bank is a conservative institution based in the quiet and stolid Swiss city of Basle. As the central bankers' bank, it has traditionally been thought of as an institution which is likely to adopt a monetarist approach to economic affairs. But as over the last two years it has become increasingly disenchanted with monetarism.

The BIS is now on the side of the economic "wets", largely because of its observations of monetary policy as applied in the United States and Britain.

In its latest annual report the bank has avoided directly criticizing the policies of the British Government. It prefers to let the facts speak for themselves.

There is none of the light-hearted flippancy of last year, when the BIS said that Mrs Thatcher's policies were giving bureaucrats and economists a chance to observe an experiment akin to those always available to natural scientists.

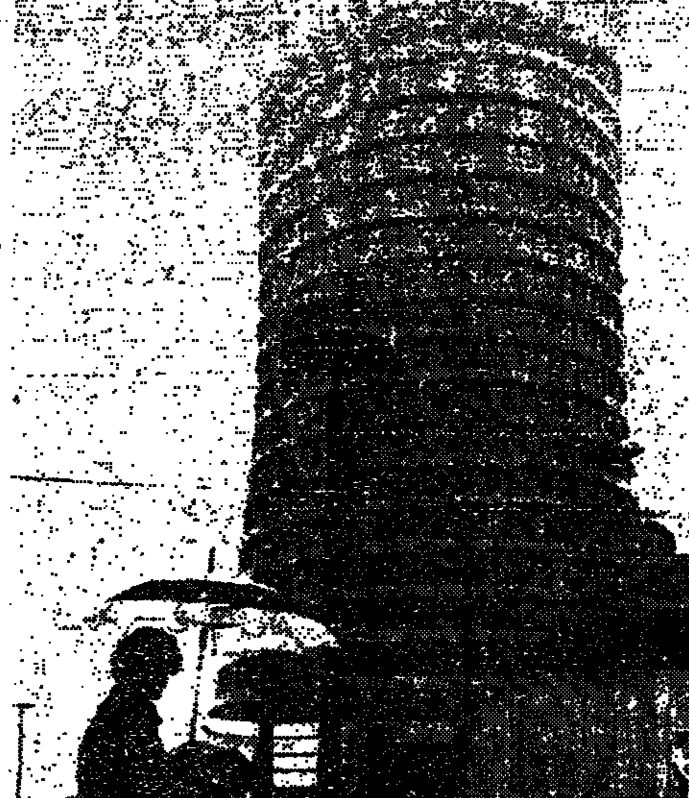
Instead, there is a gloomy chronicle of bad news: recession started earlier in Britain than anywhere else; unemployment has risen to more than 10 per cent of the working population; and the country has experienced its sharpest economic setback since the Second World War.

Even more significant is the BIS's concern over United States policies. The adoption of new monetary techniques — where the United States attempts to control the growth of money stock by regulating the volume of reserves available to the banking system — has created an era of volatile interest rates. In the bank's view the sudden ups and downs of American interest rates are upsetting the United States domestic economy and also creating major international monetary disturbances.

But, while the central bankers' bank is free to express its concern in a diplomatic manner, this does nothing to diminish the problems faced by central bank presidents in Europe. Over the past weekend central bank governors from the developing countries, the eastern block and the industrialized world converged on Basle.

Although it was largely a social event, the EEC central bank governors took the opportunity of lobbying their American colleagues to try to achieve moderation in American monetary policy.

Dr Jelle Zijlstra, who is president of the BIS and also president of the Dutch central bank, said at the weekend that he was 110 per cent behind the United States anti-inflationary policies. But he made clear that these are the policies that in his country have led to an unnaturally high real interest rate and a growing number of business failures.



The Bank for International Settlements in Basle: on the side of the economic "wets".

Many European central bankers believe that America is exporting unemployment to the rest of the industrialized world by pursuing a monetary policy which establishes unnaturally high interest rates in many European countries.

Sadly, there is no coherent European response. The central banks and treasuries which spent years telling America to adopt a tough counter-inflation policy, are now in no position to complain because the Federal Reserve has decided that monetary-based techniques are the best way of approaching this end.

While this latest annual report of the BIS is as lucid and literate as ever, its message is likely to fall on deaf ears. It is clearly important to stress, as the bank has done, that a policy which presses down aggregate demand in response to repeated increases in the price of oil and rising wages will create many risks in the political, social and economic spheres.

The BIS could take Britain as an example when it says that there are great risks of creating "high unemployment and low rates of industrial utilization which reduce current levels of activity and ultimately undermine profitability and the incentive to invest".

The bank is doing policymakers a service in saying that monetary policies are not enough and in advocating freer markets. It is important that the bank should also remind the world that more investment capital is needed to create jobs and that public sector deficits must be lowered if there is not to be a crowding-out of borrowers on capital markets.

The central bankers' bank has sent an important signal to all our masters. It has said that it is sceptical about the monetary base experiment in America and it calls for a better coordination of policies to ensure that countries do not solve their economic problems at the expense of their trading partners.

But what is ultimately distressing is that the bank can only suggest policy alternatives — such as incomes control — which have failed in the past and which cannot succeed unless there is a radical change in individual attitudes.

Pearce Wright

How reliable is the nuclear arithmetic?

A local authority in Suffolk is holding a referendum to discover the attitude of its residents to plans for a second nuclear power station in the district. This unprecedented move by Leiston district council will test opinion on the Central Electricity Generating Board's controversial proposals to build the first of a series of 1,150 megawatt American-designed pressurized water reactors (PWRs), which will be designated Sizewell B.

A tight timetable has been set because of the CEGB's intention to start building the £1,250m station early in 1983. But there are several formidable difficulties in meeting that target.

The main hurdle comes next year with the public inquiry promised by the Government. Its terms of reference are still uncertain, though it is expected to be a broader version of the tribunal which examined the scheme to expand the waste nuclear fuel reprocessing plant of British Nuclear Fuels at Windscale in Cumbria.

There are other obstacles to be cleared. The safety of the PWR has to be agreed with the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate before a licence is issued to operate a station. An enormous technical dossier presenting the safety case for the CEGB was delivered in April, about three months behind schedule.

Essential safety information covering the design and construction methods and materials is also needed from the main contractor, the National Nuclear Corporation. That dossier has been promised by the end of the year and the inspectorate then hopes to complete its analysis by May next year, the target date set for the public release of the safety study.

Whereas anti-nuclear objectors are totally opposed to the project on any terms, there are conflicts within the industry which also amount to serious stumbling blocks. There are fundamental differences of opinion about the choice of the PWR over the British-designed second generation nuclear system, the advanced gas-cooled reactor, AGR.

Seven AGR nuclear power stations are operating or under construction in the United Kingdom — Hinkley Point B, Hunterston B, Dungeness B, Hartlepool, Heysham A, Heysham B and Torness, each with two AGR reactors of 660 megawatts. The price of the first AGR station ordered in 1965 was £90m. The combined cost of Heysham and Torness, for which contracts were finally placed two months ago is £2,500m.

Separate issues are raised by the delay in placing contracts and by the huge escalation in the costs of building nuclear stations. Chief among them is the apparently endless struggle to achieve a united industry through the National Nuclear Corporation, representing a complicated amalgam of interests of GEC, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and British Nuclear Associates, which includes Taylor Woodrow, Clarke Chapman, Babcock and Wilcox, McAlpine, Head Wrightson, Whessoe and Starchan and Henshaw.

As part of yet another reorganization of the corporation last year, Mr Denis Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, nominated Mr Denis Rooney of BICC as the new chairman. But only last month Mr Rooney was effectively squeezed out in a manoeuvre which reflects the continuing internecine struggle between AGR and PWR factions.

The rumpus has reached a stage where over the past few days it has been made clear in Whitehall that Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister and Mr Howell see it as a threat to their long-term strategy for the contruction of 10 PWR stations — one a year — between 1983 and 1993. The appointment of a sort of moderator, to "knock a few heads together and ensure the PWR programme presses ahead", is being discussed.

In an industry with such a legacy of backbiting, there is obviously difficulty in finding someone acceptable to all sides. The person most strongly tipped for the job is Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, who has also made a special study of the safety of PWR-type reactors.

The advantage claimed for the American PWR-type of station of 1,150 megawatts is that it should be 10 to 15 per cent cheaper to build. But there are several reasons why this argument is open to doubt.

In the absence of experience in building and operating PWRs in the United Kingdom much of the evidence about costs, reliability and safety comes from the United States. An examination of these factors is published this week in an American study, *Power Plant Cost Escalation**, which looks at the changing capital costs of building nuclear and coal-fired stations and the relative impact on prices of tighter safety and environmental regulations.

It shows that the average capital costs of nuclear plants completed in the 1970s went up from $366 per kilowatt of capacity in 1971 to $887 in 1978, measured in constant 1979 dollars, this represents a rise 142 per cent greater than the general level of inflation in the United States.

Reactor capital costs were higher mainly because of increased equipment and labour costs, while construction was disrupted through repeated modifications intended to correct design defects and improve safety standards.

Though the reactors under construction in Britain have been different, exactly the same circumstances have surrounded the construction costs in the United Kingdom.

Average capital costs for coal-fired plants rose meanwhile from $346 a kilowatt to $583 for the same period, according to the study. This was an increase, again, 66 per cent greater than general inflation. Virtually all the increased spending on coal plants went on pollution control equipment to clean the gases before they are emitted into the air.

The lesson which Mr Charles Komanoff, a former member of the New York City Environmental Protection Administration, draws from his study is that efforts to resolve safety problems will lead to a continued escalation of nuclear costs. Dealing with the environmetal problems of coal stations will also increase costs, but at a much lower rate.

The technical reason is that safety systems in nuclear plants are complex matters not confined to a few systems, such as the gas cleaners in coal plant. Examples of this are already apparent in the modifications made to nuclear plant after the accident at Three Mile Island and in the adaptation of the American style of PWR to the safety philosophy in Britain.

For instance, Sizewell B is expected to have four, instead of two, independent emergency cooling systems to quench the core of the reactor, should the sort of mishap at Three Mile Island occur. An additional wall will also be introduced to provide an extra containment area

Items of this nature add greatly to cost, though the exact amount is still uncertain. In evidence to the Commons select committee on energy last year the CEGB estimated a cost 34 per cent above that prevailing in the United States; but more recent calculations apparently now indicate that this could be 50 per cent.

There are comparable alterations to nuclear plant in the United States that Komanoff considers will make nuclear plant 75 per cent more costly to build than coal plants before the end of the 1980s. In his estimates, electricity from new reactors will cost at least 25 per cent more than from coal, even assuming fairly low costs for uranium, disposal of radioactive wastes and "decommissioning".

In that calculation coal prices are discounted at 2.5 per cent a year faster than inflation over the next 40 years to pay for safety, health and damage from mining.

**Power Plant Cost Escalation: nuclear and coal capital costs, regulations and economics* by Charles Komanoff; published by Energy Associates, 333 West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023, $295.

Business Diary: ForWard, march

Former professional soldier Roy Ward might be considered a glutton for punishment. He abandoned a promising army career last year to represent Britain's declining carpet industry and this month becomes director general of the Machine Tool Trades Association.

Ward, who is 45, does not see himself, however, as fighting a rearguard action to save the beleaguered machine tool industry. The sector is not declining, he said yesterday, but has adapted to changing technological and marketing needs.

He believes that the industry can, with its present workforce of about 45,000, achieve a 20 per cent increase in output when the recession lifts and at least maintain its position as the world's sixth largest producer of machine tools and the eighth largest exporter.

Ward replaces Howard Barrett at the MTTA on Barrett's retirement.

He sees no conflict in being the chief full-time representative of an industry which includes both domestic manufacturers and importers in its ranks. "I think of the members as today's men, getting on with making and selling machine tools and, hopefully, making money.

"The association's officials are tomorrow's men, looking for new opportunities for the industry and representing the industry's view to government."

During 25 years as a regular soldier Ward served with the Royal Corps of Signals eventually rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Wallchart

I'M ALWAYS FASCINATED BY PEOPLE'S HOBBIES....

OUR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, IT SEEMS, WRITES MUSIC IN HIS SPARE TIME....

I WOULD IMAGINE HE'D BE VERY GOOD AT WRITING UNFINISHED SYMPHONIES....

● Frank Howe, the head of commercial relations at the English Tourist Board, is promoting an idea that could one day make life easier and less expensive for travellers.

He is trying to encourage the development in this country of the two-star type of hotel that is catching on in France and The Netherlands. The ETB recently took 15 British hoteliers and caterers to France where they saw hotels in the Ibis group which offer small comfortable rooms with private bathrooms for about £13 a night, including tax and service.

British hotels are usually three-star or higher, Howe says, and are always trying to move up a grade, even though there is a shortage of good two-star accommodation.

Ibis, which has 54 hotels in France and The Netherlands, plans to open 12 more in the next 18 months, including one at Heathrow — which might be the jolt which the British industry needs.

And if British hoteliers are getting French lessons, Japan Airlines is giving Japanese companies lessons in English. It is running training courses based on its hostesses' know-how in handling overseas customers, including the "use of English conversation" and "how to read a customer's mind".

If the hostesses on my last JAL flight could have read my mind, they would have had me locked up in the baggage hold for the rest of trip.

● Congratulations to the planning policy committee of the London borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. In a nationwide contest organized by the Royal Town Planning Institute to find prime examples of gobbledegook — uncommunicative official language — the committee has swept the board, carrying off both top prizes against stiff competition from government departments and the like.

An extract from one of its reports was found "almost unbeatable":

"It is considered that further investigations should be carried out into this property before a recommendation could be made to committee concerning the possibility of undertaking a feasibility study."

What did beat it was an amendment which the committee approved. It read: "Line 5, Delete 'Bottlenecks', insert 'localized capacity deficiencies'".

The Burgerworld chain is to open a prototype restaurant in Sarnia, near Windsor, Ontario, where customers will be served by robots.

"Customers will sit at horse-shoe-shaped counters and give their orders directly to the cook on the intercom system. When the order is ready, the cook will program each robot to serve the food. A robot can carry four trays at a time and service nine customers in 72 seconds," Burgerworld explained.

Each robot — there will be three of them at £10,000 each — has interchangeable heads with different flashing lights and personalities so that "customers will not be bored with the same robots all the time".

The developer of the robots, Wayne Obie, said predictably: "They cost less than waitresses, don't go sick, don't ask for raises, don't take coffee breaks and their feet won't hurt." Sounds a nice boy.

● The litigious makers of champagne are champing at the legal bit again. Many in Britain will recall the lengthy court actions which the Comité *Interprofessionnel du Vin de* Champagne (CIVC) pursued against Spanish competitors and against so-called "champagne perry" in the British market.

Now the *comité* is preparing writs against its own countrymen in its eternal struggle to defend the good name which it claims belongs exclusively to the wines of its region.

Its complaint is that a new brand of cigarette has just been launched in France, called, of course, Champagne.

Joseph Dargent, the CIVC's information officer, whose office in Epernay is decorated with some hundred or so "problems" ranging from outright frauds to such curiosities as "champagne honey", "champagne soap" and "champagne kola", promises that his organization will go to court unless the cigarette is withdrawn.

The CIVC is a determined opponent. It has been pursuing court actions in Canada against American "champagnes" since 1964 and more hearings are due shortly.

Dargent's imminent retirement promises no repose for those who wish to help themselves to a share of champagne's prestige. His successor, André Enders has been recruited from the law firm which handled the *comité's* actions against Showerings and Bulmers in Britain, among others.

Ross Davies

Australian banking takeovers

Treasury approval has been given for the Bank of New South Wales to take over the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited and for the National Bank of Australasia to take over Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

Consent to the proposals was given in the light of the government view that significant national interest considerations would need to be present to warrant the Government intervening in the commercial decisions of the banks.

The Bank of NSW is offering two of its shares plus $1.50 cash for each CBA share, while the National is offering two of its shares plus $1.75 cash for each CBC share or convertible note.

Coke sales to China

Coca-Cola sales in China may be lagging because many Chinese prefer their soft drinks sweeter than Coke. When Coca-Cola opened up a small bottling operation in Peking earlier this year, sales were to be mainly to foreign tourists. Though the company has begun to sell the drink in a few shops in Peking, it may not be selling well because it often is not sold cold.

Rand discount rate

South Africa further tightened its monetary policies last week by significantly narrowing the rand's forward discount against the United States dollar. The effect has been to encourage borrowers to switch from offshore to local sources of credit. The one-month forward discount stood at 3.9 per cent yesterday morning, down from 4.45 per cent on Friday.

Norway trade surplus

Norway's trade account, excluding ships, showed a preliminary Kr723m (about £62m) surplus in May compared with a Kr1,780m surplus in April and a Kr591m surplus in May 1980, the Central Statistics Office said in Oslo.

Anti-dumping duty

The EEC Commission announced yesterday that it has imposed a temporary anti-dumping duty on the chemical paraxylene originating in Puerto Rico, the United States and the American Virgin Islands.

Germany saves fuel

West German consumption of petrol, diesel fuel, and light and heavy heating oils, declined an average 14.78 per cent in the first four months of 1981 from the same period in 1980, the Economics Ministry reports.

US may join tin pact

Negotiators said yesterday that the United States might later join whatever tin agreement is reached during the current talks in Geneva, even if the pact is not immediately acceptable.

Spanish deficit

Spain had a first-quarter trade deficit of Pta 278,717m (about £1,508m), up 39.9 per cent from the same period in 1980, the Directorate General of Customs reported in Madrid.

Oil price talks

The heads of state and oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and Venezuela held talks over the weekend in Geneva, at which there was a general discussion of prices and the oil market.

Machine tool exports

The Japan Machine Tool Industries Association said the country's machine tool exports in 1981 are expected to rise 7.6 per cent to Yn290,000m (about £65m) from 1980 sales.

Technology news

Austria to host science summit

By Bill Johnstone

Austria is expected to host a major summit conference within the next 12 months to which European ministers responsible for science policy, research and universities will be invited.

The invitation is the result of a decision at the fifth European Parliamentary and Scientific Conference in Helsinki recently.

More than 200 participants took part in the three-day event representing about 29 countries, including America and Japan.

The theme at Helsinki was "Technology and democracy". Three of the principal subjects discussed then will be debated at greater length when the Austrian summit gets under way—energy, biotechnology and information technology (informatics).

Delegates were concerned that the advances made in these three technological areas could breach laws of privacy.

European parliamentarians and members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords attended.

A number of conclusions were reached prominent among them being a call for Europe to form a strategic plan for long-term technological development. It was this which precipitated the idea of the Austrian summit.

The conference further concluded that an advisory European body involving decision makers and scientists should be established to draw up a list of technological priorities.

Delegates called on the European Science Foundation (which represents 47 science research councils and academies from 18 countries to collate European views regarding such priorities for research.

Apart from the advantages that would accrue to a Europe which had a coordinated technology policy, the Third World, the delegates believed, must also be allowed to benefit.

Conclusions of the conference, will be considered by the Committee on Science and Technology of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe before being submitted to the Plenary Assembly in the autumn.

£2,000 electronic blackboard

The electronic blackboard could soon become commonplace in British classrooms as a result of a project costing more than £60,000 and funded by the Schools Council.

Lessons are prepared in advance by the teacher who can then concentrate on the remainder of her class while those using the electronic blackboard are occupied.

A television screen, a microprocessor and a keyboard and a cassette recorder form the basis of the system. The text of the lesson is displayed on the screen and the audio cassette can be used for sound effects or instructions.

According to the council: "Pupils do not simply watch the screen as they would with a normal television programme. They have to respond to questions by typing their answers on a keyboard and the answers appear alongside the questions on the television screen."

The system went on the market last month for £2,000. A full range of mathematical symbols and chemical formulae can be displayed as can high quality graphics.

The design is by Mr John Anderson, an electronics engineer whose work won him a major prize in the National Microelectronics Competition, organized by the Peterborough Development Corporation.

Burmah witness says Bank was not unfair

The Bank of England, in stating the price it was prepared to pay for Burmah Oil's shareholding in BP, was simply "passing on an offer which the Government had put forward," an expert witness told the High Court yesterday.

Sir Anthony Tuke, former chairman of Barclays Bank and now chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc, said the Bank of England could not be accused of taking an unfair advantage of Burmah in the 1975 shares deal.

Sir Anthony, giving evidence for Burmah, said the Bank had no alternative but to put the Government's terms, and Burmah, facing a financial crisis, had no alternative but to accept.

Burmah Oil is asking Mr Justice Walton to order repayment of the current value of its 20.1 per cent holding in BP, which it sold to the Bank below market value. Burmah asserts that the deal was an "unconscionable bargain" and conferred an undeserved benefit on the Bank.

Sir Anthony said that at the time of the deal City talk was of the "rough deal" Burmah had received. "But that, I agree, does not stand up in a court of law," he said.

Questioned by Mr Donald Rattee, QC, for the Bank, he agreed there was a "world of difference" between a fairly hard deal and taking unfair advantage, and that those who had been talking about the deal had not been in possession of all the facts.

Mr Rattee asked: "You felt it was a hard deal, but not taking unfair advantage?" Sir Anthony said an "unfair advantage" would not be an accurate description.

After Burmah had ended its evidence Mr Michael Valentine, a senior director of S. G. Warburg, merchant bankers, giving evidence for the Bank of England, was asked by Mr Rattee whether he had known of anyone else prepared to buy the BP shares.

"If anyone had been interested they would have started making inquiries. As far as I am aware there were no such inquiries," he said. The hearing continues today.

Court action goes ahead

Lloyds Bank and the manager of one of its Birmingham branches yesterday failed in the High Court to extricate themselves from a pending action brought by four companies in the Johnson & Firth Brown Group.

Mr Justice Foster dismissed an application by the bank and Mr Sidney Shore, manager of its Colmore Row, Birmingham, branch, to be struck out as defendants to the action on the ground that the companies had no reasonable cause of action. The allegations against the bank concern its agreement to act as bankers and provide guarantee and overdraft facilities for H W Technology Ltd, a company set up in 1979 by JFB employees.

The JFB companies alleged that the bank had participated knowingly in a dishonest and fraudulent scheme, knew that money it received came from the sale of the JFB companies' know-how, and helped the JFB employees to breach their contracts with their employers.

The bank had submitted that its dealings with H W Technology were merely "an ordinary banking transaction."

But the judge said he was unable to conclude that the statement of claim disclosed no cause of action against Mr Shore or the bank. It by no means followed that if the action went to trial the allegations would be proved, he said.

The bank and Mr Shore were refused leave to appeal and were ordered to py the JFB companies' costs.

Business appointments

Changes at Simon Engineering

Mr C A Lomberg has been made deputy chief executive of Simon Engineering. He will continue for the time being as chairman of the Simon Process Plant Contracting Group. Mr P C H Cook has become executive responsible for the Simon Oil Services Group, president of Simon United States Corporation and Simon United States Holdings Inc. and will become resident in the United States. He continues as a member of the Simon Engineering board.

Mr Andrew Mitchell is now production controller of all EMI UK-based films with Mr Bob Mercer director of creative development of EMI Films.

Mr Charles Heathcote-Smith has joined C. F. Taylor (Metalworkers) as marketing director.

Mr G. Laurence Harbottle and Mr Leslie Cullen have been re-elected as president and vice-president respectively of the Theatrical Management Association.

Mr H. L. Hughes has been made a director of the International Paint Company. Mr Hughes continues as chief executive of Taubmans Industries. He is the first chief executive of an International Paint overseas company to join the main board. Taubmans Industries, the International Paint subsidiary in Australia, is the largest of the group's 29 companies overseas.

Mr T. P. Littlejohns, London-based operations director, has been appointed managing director of Kuehne & Nagal following the decision of Mr H. D. Fleischmann, the current managing director, not to extend his contract with Kuehne & Nagel. Mr Fleischmann will remain with the company for a transition period of some months.

Mr John Lindesay-Bethune has been re-elected chairman of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce for a second year. Two new vice-chairmen have been elected—Mrs Norah Tew and Mr Arthur Barrett, a former Lord Mayor of the City of Westminster. Mr Leonard Deeds, Mr Geoffrey Edwards and Mr Robert Steane have been re-elected vice-chairmen.

Mr Alan Kekwick and Mr John Sargent have been appointed associate directors of Boskalis Westminster.

Mr Marshall Davies becomes eastern area director of Boots The Chemists.

Mr Alec Gibbins is the new managing director of Duple Services. Mr Richard West takes over as managing director of Duple Coachbuilders. He was formerly managing director of Duple (Metsec). Mr Jeremy Stoke, formerly commercial director of Duple (Metsec), becomes the company's new managing director.

Mr Donald Davis and Mr Leslie Perkins have become members of the Dover Harbour Board.

Casimir Prinz Wittgenstein, chairman of Albingia Versicherungs - Aktiengesellschaft — Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance's German subsidiary—and Mr J. Julian L. G. Sheffield, chairman of Portals Holdings, have joined the board of directors of GRE.

Mr Bruce Knight has been made chief executive of Constructors John Brown. Mr Knight was previously chief executive of CJB Offshore.

Mr Ray West has become managing director of Celdis.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes and chancellor of Aston University, has been made an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Sales and Marketing Management.

Mr Peter Hill-Wood is now a director of Mills and Allen International.

Mr John Stettler, managing director of Erskine Bureaux, has joined the main board of Erskine House Investments. Mr P. J. Paterson has left the board of Erskine House Investments and its subsidiaries but remains as consultant.

Mr Milan C. Kerno, executive director of the Merrill Lynch International Banking Group, has been made vice-chairman and managing director of Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas and managing director of the Investment Banking Group of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Mr H. N. Khan and Mr R. J. Trew have gone on to the board of South West Consolidated Minerals. Mr D. G. Neville and Mr R. M. M. Williams have resigned from the board. All are directors of Dundonian.

Professor John Kingman is to be chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council for five years from October 1, 1981. He will succeed Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, who will be returning to Imperial College, University of London, on completing his term of office.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Buoyant gilts show the way ahead as conditions brighten

Further evidence of an improvement in the ailing United States economy prompted a bright start to the new account yesterday.

The publication of some better than expected United States money supply figures produced a flurry of activity among dealers and coincided with a recovery in the price of sterling against the dollar. This, in turn, allayed fears of an imminent increase in MLR.

Most of the investment support was again directed at Government securities where prices surged ahead in the first hour's business and soon recorded gains of more than £1. Jobbers reported some heavy turnover, most of which had been completed by around lunch-time. So the subsequent drop in the Chemical Bank's prime rate of 1 per cent to 19 per cent produced only mild interest and was unable to stop prices closing roughly £¼ below their best. The final picture showed rises of £1 to £1¼ in longs, while at the shorter end gains of £1¼ were recorded.

Equities too, were able to shrug off their recent gloomy performance, despite the persistent speculation of a £600m rights issue from BP expected this account.

Sentiment was further helped by suggestions of an end this week to the Civil Servants' dispute and the latest recovery in the pound. But although business was helped by a certain amount of bear covering turnover remained low and conditions extremely thin.

Nevertheless, riding on the back of the current strength in gilts, the FT Index managed to close with a 12.0 rise at 547.8.

Leading industrials, however, appeared unable to join in with this new-found confidence as jobbers marked prices higher, but with little ensuing business to talk of.

Lucas Industries was a case in point, rising 8p to 194p. Similar rises were seen in ICI 8p to 288p, Beechams 7p to 217p, Glaxo 8p to 372p, Unilever 8p to 581p, Fisons 10p to 148p, Bowater 9p to 270p, BAT Industries 12p to 363p, British Aerospace 6p to 227p, Hawker Siddeley 8p to 320p, Courtaulds 3p to 68p, GKN 4p to 154p and Tube Investments 6p to 168p. Plessey, with figures due out next week, edged ahead 5p to 315p.

On the bid front, G H Downing raced up 16p to 242p after last week's agreed terms from Steeley, down 8p at 207p.

Hanson Trust, whose terms had been rejected by the Downing board, closed 2p lower at 280p.

S & W Berisford closed 7p dearer at 129p, having extended its deadline by a fortnight for British Sugar, unchanged at 337p. Suggestions from Schroders that jobbers had sold short in the market last week when Greenwell picked up 14 million shares were hotly denied.

Trusthouse Forte hardened 3p to 152p after hours when it admitted that its bid for Savoy Hotel, unchanged at 191p, was likely to fail.

Bid speculation boosted Phoenix Timber 14p to 130p with speculative buying good for 17p on Polly Peck at 328p and 13p on Cornell Dresses at 163p. Telephone Rentals was wanted 7p higher at 345p ahead of today's annual meeting, but Derek Crouch, in ex rights form, slipped 9p to 190p.

Favourable comment was good for 2½p on David Nelson at 10½p, 5p on Hopkinson Holdings at 99p, 4p on ML Meyer at 74p and 10p on D. Nelson at 45p although adverse mention left Thomas Borthwick 2p lower at 20p and Western Mining 8p at 312p.

The decision to pay a dividend added 4p to Muirhead at 114p with Standard Fireworks 12p stronger at 131p on increased profits and free scrip issue.

Imperial Group is highlighted as an attractive investment on the basis of higher earnings and safe dividends by brokers Carr, Sebag. They also say Imperial's brand names make it a possible takeover target. The shares gained 1½p to 72p yesterday.

But disappointing trading news left Godfrey Davis unchanged at 74½p and losses wiped 4p from Tern-Consulate at 49p. J H Fenner also failed to please, with the prospect of reduced profits for the year clipping 1p from the price at 165p.

Further consideration of recent figures had Staveley 12p better at 258p and Pilkington Bros 5p at 316p. Crest Nicholson, reporting later today, added 6p at 161p and Saatchi & Saatchi also added 6p at 296p.

The recovery in sterling saw Horizon Travel rally 9p to 263p in leisure, where Ladbroke, in ex scrip form, closed at 167p.

There were also signs of a rally after recent profits in shipping where P & O D'fd hardened 3p to 128½p, Reardon Smith "A" 12p to 143p and British & Commonwealth 1p to 291p.

A hammering in the Johannesburg market produced a 43p fall in Afrikaan A Leaseholds at 120p, while in oils renewed support, in spite of the BP rights rumour, saw prices rally. BP itself closed 2p dearer at 352p with stronger gains in Shell 8p to 348p Ultramar 8p to 443p, Lasmo 12p to 534p and Tricentrol 10p to 244p.

Equity turnover on June 15, was £167.541m (16,565 bargains). Busiest stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Premier, BP, Arthur Guinness, Pilkington Bros, KCA Int, Shell and Westland.

Traded options: Dealers reported only moderate demand in spite of the renewed activity in the rest of the market with only 1,387 contracts recorded overall. Of this figure Grand Met managed to account for 626 contracts.

Traditional options saw calls in Bath & Portland at 6½p, Marshalls Universal at 8½p, Fraser Ansbacher at 2½p, while a double was completed in Royal Bank of Scotland at 31p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Audiotronic (F)	12.5(14.8)	0.08(1.76*)	0.2*(17.3*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Bellair Cosmetics (I)	0.63(0.88)	0.05*(0.22*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Cardiff Prop (I)	—(—)	0.019(0.02)	—(—)	0.6(0.6)	4/8	—(1.6)
Chamberlin Phipps (F)	62.6(67.8)	1.85(4.14)	4.82(13.46)	2.0(2.0)	25/8	3.1(3.1)
G. Davis (F)	82.7(87.66)	2.57(3.0)	14.7(15.4)	1.5(3.5)	—	3.5(5.5)
J. H. Fenner (I)	61.3(58.1)	3.85(4.26)	7.29(9.44)	3.6(3.6)	1/9	—(9.0)
Ferguson Ind (F)	78.8(80.4)	1.63(3.74)	9.7(21.4)	3.3(3.3)	10/8	5.5(5.5)
Muirhead (I)	12.8(11.86)	0.09*(0.02)	—(—)	1.0(—)	7/8	—(—)
Raglan Prop (I)	—(—)	0.03(0.022)	0.06(0.04)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Standrd Firewrks (F)	—(—)	0.79(0.53)	—(—)	7.5(6.625)	11/9	7.5(6.625)
Tern-Consulate (F)	7.12(6.89)	0.19*(0.4)	9.0*(16.64)	0.5(2.0)	—	0.5(4.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss.

Ferguson profits halved

By Catherine Gunn

Building supplies and engineering group Ferguson Industrial Holdings saw its pretax profits halve to £1.63m in the year to February 28, against £3.74m in 1979-80. However, the dividend has been maintained at 7.86p gross for the year.

Although the two building supplies divisions suffered badly from the recession, with their combined trading profits falling from £2.58m to £1.29m, Mr Denis Vernon, chairman, said that the figures were no mean achievement given the trading conditions. He was also pleased with the printing side which held up well with profits only £224,000 lower at £1.38m.

But the return on capital from other operations fell to unacceptably low levels, Mr Vernon said, resulting in redundancies and short-time working.

Engineering supplies profits dropped from £648,000 to £317,000 while engineering itself collapsed from £385,000 to just £93,000. Giftware alsa made a much lower contribution, of only £75,000. In total, group trading profits fell more than 41 per cent to £3.31m, on sales of £78.9m, down from £80.5m.



Mr Denis Vernon, chairman of Ferguson Industrial Holdings.

Interest costs jumped from £1.26m to £1.4m. However, gearing has fallen to 25 per cent of shareholders' funds, and interest costs are now substantially lower than they were a year ago.

However, Mr Vernon would like to see interest rates fall further, which he said would help the building supplies side in particular. Trading activity has seen little sign of improvement so far this year.

The 1980-81 figures do not include any sales or profits from Gosforth Industrial Holdings, bought in the final month of 1980-81.

Current cost figures show profits of £846,000 against £2.15m, and insufficient earnings at 4.2p per share to cover the dividend fully. The group's first-quarter results will be released as usual at the annual meeting, normally held in early August.

Two more oil stocks for London market

Two more oil-related stocks enter the London market next week. Energy Sources (Northern Ireland), an exploration company, will be traded under Rule 163 (3), and ICC Oil Services, a Hull-Based company recently given a cash injection through a reverse takeover, starts trading on the Unlisted Securities Market on Monday.

Energy Sources (Northern Ireland), known as ESNI, has interests in Ohio, Syria, Columbia, the German North Sea and around Rathlin Island, off Co Antrim. In September it placed 10 million 10p B shares privately. Now the B shareholders are to make at least 10 per cent of their stakes available on the Rule 163 market. Texan company Energy Sources Inc (ESI) owns most of the A shares, giving it 18 per cent of ESNI, and has options on B shares to give it up to 40 per cent of the company by September 1985. ESI advises ESNI. Both are chaired by Mr Eugene Mason.

ICC Oil Services specializes in maintaining North Sea oil rigs. It is made up of two Hull companies, and their subsidiaries, and a non-trading company, which have effectively reversed into shell company Rollo Tea Estates of Ceylon. Rollo brought £30,000 cash and £58,000 of investments into the new company, and a Rule 163 (2) quotation which has now been converted into the USM quotation. Profits of at least £300,000 are expected in the year to end-March 1982, against £210,000 in 1980-81, and dividends will be paid once a deficit in Rollo's reserves is met.

The directors will own 90 per cent of ICC's equity. Rollo's outstanding shareholders are being offered 10p a share cash but are expected to opt for ICC paper instead as the shares should start trading at a premium to 10p on Monday. A further 1 million shares are being placed at 10p each. Some 450,000 of those have been placed with clients of broker Smith Keen Cutler, and the rest will be made available through the market.

Muirhead resumes dividends

Electronics group Muirhead expects to return to modest profits this year and has restarted dividend payments with a 1.43p gross interim payment, in spite of making a £95,000 pretax loss in the six months to March 29, 1981. In 1979-80 it lost £2.4m before tax and passed the dividend, after making £29,000 at the halfway stage.

Its shares responded well to yesterday's statement, touching a new high of 120p at one point, before closing at 114p, up 4p overall.

A £136,000 extraordinary credit from the sale of a Canadian property left Muirhead with £24,000 in available profits before paying the dividend, which, however, is not covered. The interim payment reflects the board's projections for the full year, Sir Raymond Brown, chairman, said yesterday.

Group trading profits for the half-year were down at £513,000, against £619,000, on sales of £12.8m, up from £11.9m. Interest costs rose £20,000 to £581,000.

Chamberlain Phipps tumbles

Pretax profits of Chamberlain Phipps crashed to £1.85m in the year to March 31 last. This is less than half the previous year's record £4.1m, but profits this year are expected to be higher. The dividend is unchanged at 4.42p gross.

Turnover of this group, which supplies the footwear and other industries, slipped from £67.85m to £62.66m.

The board reports that during the year total indebtness was reduced from £6.2m to £4.44m.

A property revaluation has produced a surplus of £1.2m which has been added to reserves.

Steel Brothers' German acquisition

Steel Brothers Holdings has bought a majority shareholding in the West German company of Waagen und Maschinenfabrik Herweg. The company specializes in the design and manufacture of materials handling plant. This acquisition will enable the engineering division of Steels to extend and improve the service it provides to its customers in the process industries and will strengthen its capability in the export market.

Audiotronic Holdings slashes loss

In the year to March 1, 1981, Audiotronic Holdings cut its loss to £73,000—just one tenth of the previous year's £732,000 deficit. After crediting exceptional profits of £153,000, compared with losses of £1.02m last time, the group is left with a pretax profit of £80,000. Last year, there was a pretax loss of £1.76m. For the second year running, there is no ordinary dividend.

Audiotronic retails hi-fi and other consumer electronic products through the Lasky chain of shops.

Raglan Property plans new schemes

Raglan Property Trust, which just survived the 1974 property crash, is once again undertaking new schemes. But the income will not come in until the current year. The group is still non taxpaying, and profits rose in the half year to last September from £22,000 to £30,000.

There is still no interim dividend. No dividend has been paid since April, 1974. The shares slipped ¼ to 14¼p yesterday. At one time last year they were 3½p.

J. H. Fenner caught by recession at home

J. H. Fenner, the power transmission and conveyor belt manufacturer, raised pretax profits to a new peak in the year to last August, but recession at home is now catching up. In the six months to February 28, turnover rose from £58.15m to £61.34m, but pretax profits fell from £4.26m to £3.85m, despite an advance overseas. Business at home worsened too quickly for the subsidiaries abroad to make up the ground lost.

In turnover terms, business overseas overtook that at home; and the offshoots in South Africa and Australia did particularly well. In Australia, money has been spent on new plant to make conveyor belting. The acquisition of a Swedish materials handling company has been concluded.

One reason for the domestic setback at this late stage of the business cycle was the recovery the year before from strikes among group customers. These are in coal mining, fluid sealing, white goods, the motor industry and materials handling. The group reports more enquiries, but no sign of an upturn in business.

After heavier interest charges but lighter tax, earnings a share were 7.29p, against 9.44p and the gross interim dividend is 5.19p again. Pretax profits seem poised to fall to £8.25m or so this year from last year's record £9.52m. Fenner has been busy streamlining, but the steps taken to lower costs can only show their worth when business picks up.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

Briefly

Camrex (Holdings): Hawley Leisure is now interested in 1,515,000 ordinary shares. Within this figure 960,000 shares are held by Provincial Limited.

AGB Research: At the extraordinary meeting, the proposed resolution to increase the company's authorised share capital from £2m to £3m by the creation of 10m ordinary shares of 10p was passed. Provisional allotment letters in respect of the rights issue have been posted.

City of Leicester floating rate stock, 1982: The rate of interest payable for the six months from June 16, 1981 to December 16, 1981 will be £13.7500 per cent per annum (less income tax).

Wight Holdings: Board refers to the offer by Thornwood Investments and states that the board (excluding Mr A. A. Dunn the representative of Thornwood) are discussing the offer with their advisers and in the meantime advises shareholders to take no action.

Chesterfield Properties: In his annual review, chairman Mr Edward Edman states that the immediate prospects for 1981 are promising.

Tern-Consulate: Although turnover in 1980 rose from £6.89m to £7.12m, the group slumped from a pretax profit of £401,000 to a pretax loss of £195,000. Total dividend is being cut from 5.71p to 0.71p gross.

Bisichi Tin Company has acquired with London and Associated Investment Trust as equal partner, a half share of a modern freehold shopping centre in South Yorkshire for £125,000 cash. The estimated net annual rents are £11,000. The figures given above relate to the company's half share in the property.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade:

	Sales by volume (seasonally adjusted) (1971=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1979 4th qtr	109.1	+18
1980 1st qtr	110.2	+21
2nd qtr	109.2	+12
3rd qtr	108.9	+14
4th qtr	109.0	+10
1981 1st qtr	112.7	+10
1980 Feb	111.0	+21
March	109.7	+21
April	109.6	+15
May	108.4	+12
1981 Feb	112.9	+11
March	111.5	+8
April	111.4	+11
May	111.0*	+11*

* provisional



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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	69	−1	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	48	—	1.4	2.9	19.8	45.7
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	103	−1	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	63	—	1.7	2.7	27.4	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	106	+1	7.0	6.6	3.3	7.5
129	103	James Burrough	127xd	+2	8.7	6.9	10.4	10.4
334	244	Robert Jenkins	316	—	31.3	9.9	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	199	+1	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.2
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	41	−1	3.0	7.3	6.3	10.0
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £871.50-72.00 a metric ton; three months, £896.50-97.00. Sales, 7,550. Cash cathodes, £864.50-65.00; three months, £885-86. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £879.50-880.00; three months, £904-04.50. Settlement, £880. Sales, 12,175 tons. Cash cathodes, £873.50-874.00; three months, £893.50-894.00. Settlement, £874. Sales, 350 tons.

TIN was easy.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,370-80 a tonne; three months, £6,505-6,508. Sales, 330 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,370-80; three months, £6,505-6,508. Sales nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,430-40; three months, £6,555-60. Settlement, £6,440. Sales, 605 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,435-40; three months, £6,555-60. Settlement, £6,440. Sales, 10 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.42 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £357.50-58.50 per tonne; three months, £366-66.50. Sales, 2,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £359.60-60.50; three months, £368-68.50. Settlement, £360.50. Sales, 2,125 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £423.50-24.00 per tonne; three months, £424.50-25.00. Sales, 2,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £424.75-425.00; three months, £425.50-26.50. Settlement, £425. Sales, 3,000 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £226.70 ($454) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 531.40p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1054); three months, 547.75p (1099.10c); six months, 565.35p (1139.40c); one year 602.35p (1220.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 519-520p; three months, 535.5-36.0p. Sales, 19 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 533-32.5p; three months, 548-48.5p. Settlement, 533.5p. Sales, 50 lots.

ALUMINIUM was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £631.50-632.00 per tonne; three months, £652-53. Sales, 2,550 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £634.50-635.00; three months £655.50-656.00. Settlement, £635. Sales, 1,975 tonnes.

NICKEL was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,095-3,105 per tonne; three months, £3,046-49. Sales, 436 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,125-30; three months, £3,165-75. Settlement, £3,130. Sales, 282 tonnes.

RUBBER was slightly easier (pence per kilo): July, 61.90-62.50; Aug, 63.20-63.40; July-Sept, 63.10-63.20; Oct-Dec, 65.90-66.00; Jan-March, 68.70-68.80; April-June, 71.60-71.80; July-Sept, 74.60-74.70; Oct-Dec, 77.60-77.70; Jan-March, 80.60-80.70. Sales: eight at five tonnes; 363 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were dull.—Spot, 60.25-61.75. Cifs: July, 62-63; Aug, 62.75-63.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 842-843; Sep, 858-860; Nov, 856-857; Jan, 849-850; Mch, 845-856; May, 840-855; July, 845-855. Sales: 3,294 lots including 25 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 1,645).—June, 120-145; Aug, 120-130; Oct, 118-128; Dec, 110-135; Feb, 110-133; April 110-133; June, 110-135. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton): July, 795-796; Sept, 827-828; Dec, 866-867; March, 899-901; May, 918-919; July, 935-937; Sept, 952-956. Sales: 2,882 lots including two options. ICCO prices: daily (June 12) 70.91c; indicator (June 15) 5-day average 72.61c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £200; the "whites" price was £4 lower at £215. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 202.50-205.00; Oct, 204.35-204.40; Jan, 206.25-205.40; March, 206.75-207.00; May, 208-208.50; Aug, 210-210.50; Oct, 211.50-213.00. Sales: 4,951. Quiet. ISA prices (June 12): daily 15.63c; 15-day average 16.80c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne): June, 131.50 buyer; Aug, 132.10-132.40; Oct, 130.50-135.70; Dec, 138.50-138.80; Feb, 141.60-141.90; April, 142.50-144.50; June, 142.50-147.00. Sales: 40 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Aug 385-406; Oct, 388-390; Dec 389-392; Jan, 392-394; March, 399-401; May, 405-408; Aug, 418-422; Oct, 432-426; Dec, 427-430. Sales, 20 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent.—June, £111.75; July £112.25; Aug, £112 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter, 13½ per cent.—June and July, £112.75; Aug, £113 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob.—Sept, £105; Oct, £106.50 east coast; Oct-Dec, £109 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—French: June, £127.50; first half July, £128; second half July, £128.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South African white unquoted. South African yellow: June-July, £90 sellers.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: July-Aug, £96.50 east coast; Aug, £96.75 south coast; Sept, £98.50 Bristol Channel; Oct, £100 east coast sellers. All cif UK, unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was barely steady: Sept £94.80; Nov, £98.35; Jan, £102; March, £105.35; May, £108.90. Sales, 47 lots. WHEAT was barely steady: July, £115.30; Sept, £99.95; Nov, £103.95; Jan, £107.88; March £111.45; May, £115.10. Sales, 144 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	£103.50
E Mids	—	—	£104.90
N East	—	£116.00	£104.00
Scotland	—	—	£100.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 15: GB: Cattle, 95.85p per Kg lw (−0.35); United Kingdom: Sheep, 177.73p per Kg, estimated dcw (−8.15); GB: Pigs, 77.46p per Kg lw (−0.03). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 3.4 per cent, average price, 95.99p (−0.38); Sheep numbers up 6.7 per cent, average price, 175.78p (−9.69); Pig numbers up 13.9 per cent, average price, 77.48p (−0.03). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 5.6 per cent, average price, 95.39p (−0.14); Sheep numbers up 33.0 per cent, average price, 181.07p (−6.16); Pig numbers up 7.1 per cent, average price, 74.80p (−0.78).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—June, 274-75; July, 277.50-78.00; Aug, 280.75-81.00; Sept, 285.50-86.00; Oct, 290.50-90.75; Nov, 295-95.50; Dec, 298.75-99.50; Jan, 302.50-03.50; Feb, 305.50-08.00. Sales: 983 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £57.20; Feb, £66.20; April, £73.20. Sales: 46 lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA.—Assams met only fair inquiry and generally shed 2p to 4p per kilo at the weekly auction. Bright Africans and coloury mediums were fully firm to dearer. Plain mediums were irregular and sometimes lower particularly dusts which were a weak feature. Ceylons showed strong general demand, particularly bright liquoring sorts which often gained 2p to 4p a kilo. Other descriptions were fully firm to dearer, except plain liquoring dusts which were a weak feature and lower. There was strong demand for south Indian teas, which were firm to dearer.

Soviet priority for Argentine grain

Moscow, June 15.—The Soviet Union has promised it will continue to give priority to Argentina as its supplier of foreign grain, senior Argentine officials said.

They said the two countries agreed after trade talks here to postpone until the end of this year any discussion on expanding the minimum levels of Soviet grain purchases laid down in a five-year agreement signed last year.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper fell 575 to 116,175; Tin fell 185 to 7,465; Lead fell 1,100 to 47,425; Zinc fell 350 to 87,100; Aluminium rose 2,275 to 60,800; Nickel fell 42 to 2,310; Silver fell 40,000 to 25,420,000 troy ounces.

Discount market

Credit proved adequate and the Bank of England was not called on to assist the market yesterday. However, after a fairly comfortable start, conditions gradually tightened.

Secured loans opened in a range of 10½-10 per cent, but firmed steadily throughout the day to finish between 12 and 11¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling climbed back over $2 for the first time since June 3. In step with other key currencies the pound made strong headway at the dollar's expense, finishing just a shade below its best level of the day at $2.0020—a rise of 4.30 cents compared with $1,9590 on Friday. The effective exchange index also pushed forward to 95.8 against the previous closing calculation of 95.1.

Reflecting its overnight weakness on Far Eastern markets, the dollar was quickly marked lower in London and when both Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Bank Los Angeles lowered their prime rates one per cent to 19 per cent. A fresh retreat took place.

The D mark took 4.60 pfennigs from the dollar at 2.3492 (2.3947) while there were appreciable gains made by the Swiss franc, 2.0440 (2.0955) and the yen 220.05 (224.10). The French franc moved up to 5.6175 (5.7250).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 15	Market rates (close) June 15	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9725-2.0040	$2.0015-2.0025	1.15-1.25c disc	2.40-2.50c disc
Montreal	$2.3725-2.4075	2.4045-2.4055	1.50-1.60c disc	3.95-4.10c disc
Amsterdam	5.20-5.26fl	5.23-5.24fl	½ prem-½c disc	1⅛-⅞c prem
Brussels	76.25-77.10f	76.80-76.90f	20-30c disc	65-75c disc
Copenhagen	14.69-14.80½k	14.76-14.77k	415-505	585-740ore disc
Dublin	1.2785-1.2905p	1.2835-1.2850p	33-46p disc	90-113p disc
Frankfurt	4.66½-4.71½m	4.68½-4.69½m	⅛ prem-⅜pf disc	⅛ prem-⅜pf disc
Lisbon	124.50-125.80e	125.50-125.70e	70-140c disc	145-315c disc
Madrid	186.25-188.60p	188.40-188.60p	130-155c disc	310-365c disc
Milan	2326-2355lr	2345½-2347½lr	27-29lr disc	73-76lr disc
Oslo	11.60-11.70k	11.68¾-11.69¾k	25-160ore prem	40-180ore prem
Paris	11.15-11.22f	11.20¾-11.21¾f	13½-13¾c disc	26-28c disc
Stockholm	9.98-10.05k	10.02½-10.03½k	305-385ore disc	725-820ore disc
Tokyo	436-442y	439½-440½y	1.70-1.35y prem	5.40-4.95y prem
Vienna	33.05-33.45sch	33.38-33.43sch	3 prem-1gro disc	5 prem-4gro disc
Zurich	4.07-4.10½f	4.08½-4.09½f	1⅛-⅛c prem	2¾-1¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.97 at 95.8

Other Markets

Australia	1.7285-1.7435
Bahrein	0.7445-0.7475
Finland	8.7560-8.7960
Greece	113.25-115.25
Hongkong	10.8385-10.8785
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5520-0.5550
Malaysia	4.61-4.64
Mexico	47.25-48.75
New Zealand	2.2855-2.3055
Saudi Arabia	6.7085-6.7385
Singapore	4.2065-4.2375
South Africa	1.7025-1.7175

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	95.8	−28.8
US dollar	107.7	+1.14
Canadian dollar	87.4	−17.5
Schilling	111.6	+20.7
Belgian franc	105.7	+8.5
Danish kroner	86.0	−12.1
Deutsche mark	117.0	+38.7
Swiss franc	136.1	+82.1
Guilder	108.4	+14.1
French franc	82.5	−11.8
Lira	57.5	−55.7
Yen	144.9	+39.4

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5460-1.5480
† Canada	1.2024-1.2027
Netherlands	2.6175-2.6225
Belgium	38.42-38.45
Denmark	7.4150-7.4200
West Germany	2.3485-2.3500
Portugal	62.30-62.50
Spain	93.90-94.00
Italy	1172-1173
Norway	5.8580-5.8630
France	5.6150-5.6200
Sweden	5.0300-5.0330
Japan	219.95-220.15
Austria	16.63-16.68
Switzerland	2.0430-2.0450

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8315-0.8318

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 10½

Week Fixed: 10¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅞	2 months	11⅞
3 months	12⅞	3 months	11⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12[1/16]-11[15/16]	3 months	12⅝
3 months	12[3/16]-12[5/32]	4 months	12⅝
4 months	12[3/16]-12[1/16]	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12-11⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13-12¾
2 months	13¼-13	8 months	13-12¾
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	13⅝-13½
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	13⅝-13½
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13⅝-13½
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	13⅝-13⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11⅞-11¾	6 months	12[11/16]-12[9/16]
3 months	12[9/16]-12[7/16]	12 months	13[1/16]-12[15/16]

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11⅞	3 months	12⅝
7 days	11⅞	6 months	13
1 month	11⅞	1 year	13½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11-10¾ Close 15

1 week	11¼-11	6 months	13-12⅞
1 month	11⅞-11¾	9 months	13¼-13⅛
3 months	12[11/16]-12[9/16]	12 months	13[7/16]-13[5/16]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13½

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3431	+1.33	+1.39	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.94455	−0.32	+0.38	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53786	−0.28	−0.22	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.04665	+0.86	+0.92	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81503	+0.07	+0.13	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691812	+0.97	+1.03	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1261.26	−0.13	−0.07	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18-19; seven days, 18-18¼; one month, 18[11/16]-18[15/16]; three months, 17[11/16]-17[9/16]; six months, 16¼-16½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $472.25 (an ounce); pm, $471.75 close, $471.
Krugerrand (per coin): $485-488 (£242-243.50).
Sovereigns (new): $118-120 (£59-60).

Wall Street

New York, June 15.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher with the index rising 0.05 to 77.65 and the average price per share up two cents. The Dow Jones industrial average added 5.71 to 1,011.99 as advances led declines 1,030 to 631. Volume rose to 63,350,000 shares from 60,790,000 shares Friday.

Analysts said there is a general conviction on Wall Street that interest rates have peaked. Interest rate sensitive stocks led today's advance as Citibank climbed ⅜ to 29¼ in active trading. Chemical Bank rose ¼ to 61¼ and Chase Manhattan added ½ to 57½.

AT and T rose ¼ to 57⅝ in active trading. Southern Company, another big utility, was the day's most active stock, tacking on ⅛ to 12⅜.

Car stocks generally were higher as they reported their sales for the first 10 days in June. Industry leader GM, which said sales climbed 15.2 per cent during the period over last year, added 1½ to 57½. Ford had lower sales but a recent recommendation by a leading brokerage firm helped the stock climb 1½ to 24⅞. Chrysler recorded a 30 per cent increase in sales but was unchanged at 6¼.

Several Japanese concerns recorded sizable gains, attributed partly to the strength of the yen against the dollar. Honda rose 4⅞ to 57⅞ while Matsushita climbed three to 78⅞.

Sullair fell 3⅜ to 20⅜. Sullair said it was revising an agreement with Standard Oil (California) for the testing and development of its oilfield steam technology. Sullair said the move will raise development costs. Exxon rose ½ to 33¼, but Mobil eased ⅜ to 55⅜. Texaco, which said it had a natural gas find in Texas, slipped ½ to 33⅜. Reuter.

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9887 (1.9596); three months, 2.0127 (1.9850); Canadian dollar, 1.2055 (1.2059).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 331.30 (379.68). The futures index was 383.66 (382.61).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 1,011.99 (1,006.28); transportation, 422.56 (426.34); utilities, 112.63 (110.08); 65 stocks, 390.11 (388.73). New York Stock Exchange index, composites, 77.65 (77.60); industrials, 89.51 (89.46); transportation, 75.92 (77.50); utilities, 40.13 (39.55); financial, 83.09 (81.90).

US commodities

GOLD lost $3.50 to $463.50-$461.50. CHICAGO IMM: July, $535.10; Sept, $546.60; Oct, $552.40; Dec, $564.40; Jan, $569.80; March, $581.50; April, $587.30; June, $599.10; July, $605.00; Sept, $616.80. NY COMEX: June, $463.30-$463.60; July, $465.60; Aug, $471.50-$473.00; Oct, $433.00-$484.50; Dec, $494.50-$496.00; Feb, $506.30; April, $516.00-$519.00; June, $530.00; Aug, $541.90; Oct, $553.80; Dec, $565.90; Feb, $578.10; April, $590.30.

SILVER futures closed down 29 to 35 cents on profit-taking and liquidation.—June, 1,020.50; July, 1,024.00-1,029.00; Aug, 1,042.00; Sept, 1,055.00-1,053.00; Dec, 1,094.00-1,096.00; Jan, 1,110.50; March, 1,137.00; May, 1,163.50; July, 1,190.00; Sept, 1,216.50; Dec, 1,257.00; Jan, 1,270.50; March, 1,297.00.

COPPER prices closed near unchanged levels after commission house selling and local profit taking pressured the nearby contracts 0.05 to 0.10 cent lower.—June, 78.65c; July, 79.20-79.50c; Aug, 80.50c; Sept, 81.60-81.75c; Dec, 85.05-85.10c; Jan, 85.20c; March, 88.20-88.40c; May, 90.40c; July, 92.40c; Sept, 94.80c; Dec, 97.60c; Jan, 98.65c; March, 100.80c.

COTTON futures were: July, 83.10-83.20c; Aug, 82.00c bid-83.00c asked; Oct, 80.00-80.20c; Dec, 78.15-78.27c; March, 79.54c bid-79.85c asked; May, 80.75c bid-81.00c asked; July, 82.10c bid-82.30c asked; Oct, 81.60c bid-82.10c asked.

SUGAR futures closed down 0.04 to 0.25 cent on profit-taking after the market failed to hold an early limit rise of 0.50 cent.—July, 15.60-15.65c; Sept, 15.70-15.80c; Oct, 15.80-15.85c; Jan, 16.00c bid-16.10c asked; March, 16.30c; May, 16.40-16.47c; July, 16.65c; Sept, 16.77c bid-16.80c asked; Oct, 16.90c bid-17.00c asked.

COCOA futures closed $38 to $47 higher, as late afternoon arbitrage selling pared morning gains. July $1,450-1,405; Sept, $1,530-1,495; Dec, $1,627-1,601; March $1,710-1,690.

COFFEE futures were: July, 101.00-101.25c; Sept, 101.40-101.50c; Dec, 98.50-99.00c; March, 98.50c; May, 98.30c; July 95.65 bid-95.70c asked; Sept, 96.65c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures ended mixed, up four cents a bushel to down 1½ cents in revived trade. Oil ended 0.22c a lb higher. Meal closed $1.20 a ton higher to down $1. SOYABEANS.—July, 749½-738½c; Aug, 755¼-746c; Sept, 762-750c; Nov, 778-768c; Jan, 796½-787c; March, 817-808c; May, 832-823c; July, 846½-837½c. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 23.02-22.97c; Aug, 23.43-23.45c; Sept, 23.83-23.85c; Oct, 24.32-24.25c; Dec, 24.90-24.95c; Jan, 25.20c; March, 25.90 bid-25.85c asked; May, 26.25 bid-26.30c asked; July, 26.70 bid-26.80c asked; Aug, 26.95 bid-27.05c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $212.20-212.50; Aug, $214.50; Sept, $217.00; Oct, $217.80-218.00; Dec, $224.50-224.80; Jan, $227.50-227.00; March, $233.00-235.00; May, $236.00-238.00; July, $240.60.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT futures closed on the bottom of a seven-cent range, unchanged to up two cents in revived trade. Corn futures ended 3¼c to 5c a bushel higher. WHEAT.—July, 413½-406c; Sept, 432½-427c; Dec, 458-451c; March, 479-472½c; May, 489-485c; July, 493½-488½c. CORN.—July, 352½-348½c; Sept, 359-355c; Dec, 365¼-362c; March, 377-374½c; May, 385¾-380½c; July, 389-385½c. OATS.—July, 219½-216½c; Sept, 212-210c; Dec, 218-216½c; March, 224¼-223½c; May, 226¼-226c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts lead the way

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99¾	+1/32	9.537	12.271
98¼	89½	Exch	3%	1981	98¾	..	3.050	12.024
100	93	Exch	12¾%	1981	100⅛	+⅛	12.734	12.234
98	89	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98	•+⅛	8.673	12.179
95⅛	81¾	Treas	3%	1982	94¼	..	3.187	12.375
102¼	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101	+¼	13.861	12.477
96⅜	85¾	Treas	8¼%	1982	96⅜	•+⅛	8.556	12.023
96	85½	Exch	9¼%	1982	95¾	+⅛	9.664	12.919
95	84⅛	Exch	8¼%	1983	95	•+⅛	9.212	12.366
89⅛	79½	Exch	3%	1983	88⅝	+⅛	3.387	10.527
99	85¾	Treas	12%	1983	98	+⅛	12.243	13.383
94½	84½	Treas	9½%	1983	94⅛	•+⅛	9.822	12.544
102½	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	100	+⅞	13.494	13.471
94	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	93⅜	+⅛	10.713	13.199
87⅛	76⅜	Fund	5½%	1982-84	86⅛	•+¼	6.385	11.875
97	86	Exch	11¼%	1984	95	+1⅛	11.840	13.517
104	94½	Exch	14%	1984	100	+1	13.663	13.629
80⅝	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	80¼	•+⅛	3.738	10.854
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	95⅞	+1	12.520	13.560
109¼	97⅜	Treas	15%	1985	103¾	+1	14.455	13.652
98⅞	93½	Exch Cv	12%	1985	95⅜	+1⅛	12.589	13.565
75¾	68	Treas	3%	1985	75¼	+½	3.989	10.899
103¾	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	95	+1⅛	12.887	13.774
97⅞	91	Exch	11½%	1986	91⅞	+⅛	12.789	14.165
69	68⅜	Treas	3%	1986	69⅝	+⅛	4.340	11.342
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12%	1986	93⅜	+1½	12.610	13.800
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8¼%	1984-86	84½	•+1	9.996	12.569
105⅜	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	96⅞	• ..	13.484	13.718
81¼	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	77⅛	+1	8.446	12.083
99⅝	90⅝	Treas	12%	1987	92⅞	+1¼	13.123	14.053
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	80½	+1	9.999	12.901
65¾	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	61⅝	•+1	4.858	10.913
98	82⅝	Treas	11½%	1989	89¾	+1¼	13.339	14.524
68	57⅜	Treas	5%	1986-89	64½	+⅛	7.851	12.022
104¼	99¼	Treas	13%	1990	92½	•+1⅛	13.902	14.343

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	8⅞	Anglo Am Coal	£15	..	62.6	4.2	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	646	•−45	65.5	10.1	..
59¾	30⅛	Ang Am Gold	£43	−⅛	653	15.0	..
56⅞	36	Anglo Am Inv	£45	•+⅛	509	11.3	..
22	13⅜	Anglo Transvl	£20	..	179	8.9	..
22	13⅜	Do 'A'	£20	..	179	8.9	..
25	13½	Asarco	£20	−⅛	60.0	2.0	..
103	43	Beralt Tin	101	h +1	7.1	7.1	..
12½	4⅛	Blyvoors	£7	−⅛	152	19.8	..
277	117	Bracken Mines	130	..	38.8	29.9	..
29	11⅛	Buffelsfontein	£17⅜	•−2⅛	421	24.3	..
350	213	CRA	273	+4	..	..	..
283	137	Charter Cons	235	+7	12.0	5.1	..
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	475	+4	33.6	7.1	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	382	−4	43.0	11.3	..
13	4	Doornfontein	£10½	−⅛	196	18.9	..
22⅛	6	Durban Rood	£9	−⅛	143	14.8	..
235	31	East Dagga	115	−2	8.3	7.2	..
17	8¼	E Driefontein	£14	−⅛	188	13.3	..
18	6½	E. Rand Prop.	£7	..	62.0	8.6	..
87½	63	El Oro M & Ex	82	..	4.3	5.2	..
350	141	Elsburg Gold	171	−8	44.0	25.7	..
39⅞	17⅛	F S Geduld	£18⅛	−⅛	414	22.8	..
225	95	Geevor Tin	100	+2	..e	..	..
11⅛	6⅛	Gencor	£9	•+⅛	86.8	9.3	..
670	264	Grootvlei	415	+6	116	27.9	..
350	132	Hamersley	345	..	..	..	..
275	148	Hampton Gold	200	..	3.6b	1.8	..
14½	6⅛	Harmony	£7⅛	−⅛	205	27.7	..
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£28	−1	610	21.5	..
38⅞	23	Jo'burg Cons	£33	−⅛	287	8.5	..
899	425	Kinross	597	−17	104	17.4	..
23¾	10½	Kloof	£14	−⅛	227	15.3	..
208	94	Leslie	120	−3	34.2	28.5	..
16½	6¼	Libanon	£9⅞	−⅛	194	19.6	..
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	154	+2	20.1	13.1	..
290	121	MIM Hldgs	281	+1	3.2	1.1	..
155	51	MTD (Mangula)	54½	..	..e	..	..
393	132	Marievale Con	152	+1	68.0	44.7	..
91	41	Metals Explor	62½	+1	..	..	..
900	350	Middle Wits	630	+10	50.6	8.0	..
793	229	Minorco	563	+8	10.1	1.8	..

RUBBER (part)

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
198	115	Doranakande	168	..	4.3	2.6	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	775	• ..	42.9	5.5	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	221	−1	11.4	5.2	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	80	..	3.0	3.7	..
10¼	4	Hongkong	£10¼	..	54.3	5.1	..
775	363	Killinghall	756	..	20.0	2.6	..
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	365	h ..	11.4	3.1	..
130	68	Majedie	106	+2	3.2	3.0	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	198	..	14.3	7.2	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	296	−2	21.4	7.2	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	−2	3.2	3.3	..
253	132¾	Warren Plant	205	•−1	14.3	7.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	32½	..	6.8	20.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	173	Imp Cont Gas	178	+5	10.1	5.6	8.4
185	93	Milford Docks	118	..	9.8	8.3	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	35+3
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100‡)	£¾ prem
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£98¼−½
Intasun 10p Ord	83
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102⅝
Leeds (City of) 13⅞% Red 2006 (£97¾b)	42¾+½
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91¼+1
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	21½+½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	104
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£96¾
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	112
Swansea (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£96¾)	£93+½
Treasury 11½% 1985 (†1)	£93½+1½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Allied Irish Bnk (IR£1‡)	July 17	14½ prem
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	610+5
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	39½
Crouch D (165‡)	..	25½ prem
GRE (250‡)	July 24	62½ prem
NEI (70‡)	July 24	5½ prem+2½

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 pai [illegible] £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Law Report June 15 1981 Divisional Court

Control of funds must be exclusive

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal ex parte Chiew

Before Mr Justice Ralph Gibson

[Judgment delivered June 12]

In establishing a claim to be a person of independent means for the purpose of the immigration rules the applicant must prove that he has a right to the supply of sufficient funds, legally enforceable against any person. It is not sufficient for him to prove the existence of family funds from which he may draw but which are under the ultimate control of the head of the family.

Paragraph 29 of *Statement of Immigration Rules for Control after Entry: Commonwealth Citizens* (HC 80) provides: "Where a visitor applies for permission to settle here as a person of independent means evidence is to be sought that he has means under his own control and disposable in this country sufficient to support himself and his dependants for the foreseeable future without working. If the evidence is satisfactory, the applicant may be granted an extension of stay, not exceeding 12 months initially."

The Divisional Court dismissed an application by Mr Kok Meng Chiew for an order of certiorari to quash a determination of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. The tribunal had allowed an appeal by the Home Secretary from the determination of an adjudicator allowing Mr Chiew's appeal from the Secretary of State's decision not to extend his leave to remain in the United Kingdom as a person of independent means.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, for Mr Chiew; Mr Andrew Collins for the Home Secretary.

MR JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON said that on September 20, 1979 the Home Office had refused to extend Mr Chiew's leave to remain in the United Kingdom as a person of independent means. Mr Chiew's appeal to the adjudicator was allowed, and the Home Office appealed to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. On February 12, 1981 that appeal was allowed, and Mr Chiew was refused leave to remain in the United Kingdom.

His Lordhip said that Mr Chiew was a citizen of Malaysia, born in 1943, and the eldest son of a very rich father. His father had 16 children, and Mr Chiew as the eldest son of the first wife had a position of precedence and authority. He had visited this country many times and for substantial periods.

Since 1975 he had been concerned with the education in the United Kingdom of nine of his father's children and for that purpose he had made frequent visits here. When he entered the country in June 1978 he was given leave to enter for six months as a visitor. Because of the frequency of his visits he decided to apply for a more permanent form of stay, and brought his application on the ground that he was a person of independent means.

The Home Secretary's decision to refuse leave to remain in the United Kingdom was expressed in the following way: "The Secretary of State is not satisfied that you have funds, under your own control, sufficient to support yourself, and any dependants, for an indefinite period".

There was not and never had been any question as to the sufficiency of Mr Chiew's funds. There was a very large amount of money available: the question was whether it was under his control.

All the very considerable family wealth was under the control of Mr Chiew's father as head of the family, as was usual in a Chinese family. On his father's death Mr Chiew would inherit a substantial fortune, but while the father was alive all this wealth would remain vested in him.

Mr Chiew had never received any regular salary, but his father had made funds available to him whenever he needed or asked for them. Since Mr Chiew had been in the United Kingdom funds had been transferred to him from sources under the ultimate control of his father but made available for him to call upon. Mr Chiew stated that although his father had power to prevent him from drawing on the family funds he did not anticipate any circumstances in which his father might do so.

The adjudicator had ruled in favour of Mr Chiew on the basis that the measure of control which he was able to exert over the family assets was sufficient to bring his case within the terms of paragraph 29, and on the basis that the words "under his own control" were not meant to imply that control had to be to the exclusion of everyone and everything else, but imported a requirement that there was an ability to call upon funds which were sufficient for the purpose of that paragraph. The Secretary of State's appeal to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal had been made on the ground that the adjudicator had erred in construing the words in that way.

Before the Divisional Court it was submitted on behalf of Mr Chiew that while the phrase "means under his own control" must be construed in the light of the rule as a whole, nevertheless all that was required was control and not ownership, and it need not be proved to be exclusive.

It was submitted that sufficient control by Mr Chiew had been proved although control could be cut off by some other person, namely his father. It was unlikely that such control by his father would ever be exercised.

It was also submitted that in calling on these funds Mr Chiew was not asking for money which belonged to someone else, but was exercising his own beneficial interest in the funds.

On behalf of the Secretary of State it was submitted that the words "under his own control" must be taken to mean legal and enforceable rights, and although Mr Chiew had been shown to enjoy, and to have a probability of continuing to enjoy large sums of money he had failed to show control.

In his Lordship's judgment the rule was concerned not with the presence of the required supply of funds, nor with the probability of continued supply, but with the supply of funds which were shown to be under the applicant's own control. That meant rights enforceable in law against any person who might interfere with them. The control which Mr Chiew had claimed to have over the funds was not control at all. The tribunal had therefore not erred in law, and the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Winstanley-Burgess; Treasury Solicitor.

No decision until it is delivered

Regina v Greater Manchester Valuation Panel ex parte Shell Chemical UK Ltd.

When the members of a valuation panel reached a decision but one of them died before that decision was announced, then the decision was that of the majority and not that of the full court, Mr Justice Glidewell said sitting as a Divisional Court.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the panel had reserved judgment in February 1980 and the chairman had died before their unanimous decision was given in July. The chairman's decision was not effective until communicated to the parties because until it was announced he had the opportunity to alter his decision.

The decision in July was a decision of the majority. It remained a valid decision because even if the chairman had remained alive and altered his decision that of the other two members would prevail. Although it was unusual to describe a decision of a court of which one member had died as a decision of the majority of the court, it was a decision of the majority who heard the appeal.

Parental rights of appeal

In re W (a minor)

Lord Justice Ormrod said in the Court of Appeal (sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Waterhouse) that Parliament should urgently consider the question of parental rights of appeal against care orders and against decisions of local authorities made under care orders.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the whole trouble started from the fact that the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, was designed to deal with two completely different situations — namely, children who were neglected or ill-treated in various ways by parents, and those who were delinquent.

The framework of the Act was mainly directed to the delinquent child because it spoke of a child having a right of appeal, and the Act generally was based on the view that it was the child, as it were, in the dock against the local authority, whereas in neglect or ill-treatment cases it was the parents who were in the dock. The result of that was that the appellate structure provided by the Act was wholly inadequate.

Where local authorities passed a resolution under the Children Act, 1948, assuming parental powers, there was now a right of appeal to a judge of the Family Division.

It was a matter of great urgency that a parallel provision should be made in the case of children dealt with under the 1969 Act. Sooner or later the matter would come to a head in a really critical situation.

Boy's adoption delayed

In re B (a minor)

Wardship proceedings relating to a small boy in the care of the local authority under section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, were allowed to continue for the time being by Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, because a decision about his future had been taken on the receipt of a letter written by a consultant psychiatrist which was only provisional.

The court was entitled to investigate the action of the authority to see if it had taken into account matters that ought not to be taken into account or disregarded matters that should have been taken into account: see *Associated Provincial Picture Houses v Wednesbury Corporation* ([1948] 1 KB 223).

HIS LORDSHIP said that in January 1981 the local authority had decided that it was in the child's best interests for him to be adopted and parental access stopped. That decision had been taken after receiving a letter written by a psychiatrist.

The doctor pointed out that his contact with the boy and his parents was rather short in that he had formed his opinion after an interview lasting one hour. He went on to say that he was "willing to have further family interviews with the boy and his parents".

The parents were never told that if there were further interviews the decision taken in January might be reversed.

The wardship would continue for the time being and the court would direct that the parents be given opportunities to see the psychiatrist again.

Dispute over dog led to gun siege

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

A lorry driver ordered a police sergeant into his house at gunpoint during a two-ands-a-half-hour siege, Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Michael Selfe, for the prosecution said John Rose, aged 33, "holed up" in his surburban semi-detached home last October armed with a loaded single-barrel shotgun, after a dispute over and unwanted dog.

Mr Rose admits falsely imprisoning sergeant Peter Harris, aged 32, threatening to kill him and Chief Inspector David Higgins, and possessing a firearm and cartridges without a certificate. He denies possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life.

Mr Selfe said that police were called to Mr Rose's house in Cloughs Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, but he kept them at bay from a top window.

Police took cover and tried to persuade Mr Rose to give himself up. Sergeant Harris, who was unarmed, told him to put the gun down. Rose refused, saying: "Do you want to be a hero?"

Mr Rose attempted to escape in his car but turned back when he saw a police roadblock. Then he crept into a neighbouring house where his wife was with Sergeant Harris, he pointed a gun at the police officer and took him back to his house as a hostage, Mr Selfe said.

"Not surprisingly, the sergeant went. He had no alternative. While in the house the defendant not only loaded the gun but also put a cross on the bullet, turning it effectively into a dum-dum bullet."

Twenty minutes later Mr Rose suddenly surrendered. Mr Selfe said that during questioning by the police he admitted he might have got the gun to put down an unwanted dog, but said he could not remember.

The trial continues today.

Three years for male 'courtesan'

A male prostitute, Vikki de Lambray, was sent to prison for three years yesterday after admitting cheque frauds totalling nearly £3,000. He asked for 98 further offences of fraud and theft involving nearly £20,000, to be considered.

Judge Cooke, at Inner London Crown Court, ordered Mr Timothy King, for the defence, not to read in court names mentioned in a statement made by Mr de Lambray. "I note the two names mentioned and they are persons who are now dead. The fact they are deceased makes it even more objectionable", Judge Cooke said.

His offences included obtaining car hire from Harrods and expensive meals in restauranst and clubs by deception. Among the offences taken into condsideration were the theft of a £5,000 mink coat and a Piaget watch.

Mr de Lambray told the court that he had decided to plead guilty to 13 offences — three others will stay on the file — so that there would be no need to name his benefactors.

"Among many of those people with whom I became close friends were exceedingly well-known people and by pleading guilty I am not naming them", he said.

Mr King said Mr de Lambray looks on himself as a courtesan, a rich person's plaything. "He has provided services of a sexual character for many in the past and in precisely that sort of sphere.

"Here was a man who was plainly moving on circles where there was a lavish way of living and tastes of a most extravagant kind were being accommodated."

Sentencing him to three years on each offence, to run concurrently, Judge Cooke said: "It is said you had champagne tastes but only a beer income or none at all. And a great number of people and companies are poorer for your cheque frauds and deceptions."

NOTICE

هكذا من الأصل

Salerooms and Antiques



OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

Recruitment Opportunities

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LEGAL NOTICES

HARRIS (LADIES OUTERWEAR) Limited. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of HARRIS (LADIES OUTERWEAR) Limited, will be held at the Offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 26th day of June 1981 at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 9th day of June 1981.
by order of the Board.
D. J. HARRIS
Director

RECORDER & SECURITY INKS Limited. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of LEONARD CURTIS & CO. situated at 3/4 BENTINCK STREET, LONDON W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 24th day of June 1981 at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 9th day of June 1981.
by order of the Board.
C. F. NORRIS
Director

KANDEM ELECTRICAL Limited. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of LEONARD CURTIS & CO., situated at 3/4 BENTINCK STREET, LONDON W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 24th day of June 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 9th day of June 1981.
by order of the Board.
C. F. NORRIS
Director

JOHN SHERFIELD'S STUDIO Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 1st day of July 1981 at 12.00 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 9th day of June 1981
By order of the Board.
J. R. SHERFIELD
Director.

RENTALS

UNFURNISHED FLATS TO LET

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Family flat in 19th Century building—overlooking gardens. 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 receptions. Features high ceilings and exceptionally large rooms. Lift. C/H & C/H/W. New 3 yr lease. £15,000 p.a.x.

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YOUNG MAN of 23 requires job as chauffeur. Also willing to do odd jobs. Well educated, speaks French. Telephone Harwich 4120

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

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FULHAM/HAMMERSMITH. Professional type to share house, with garden, £30 p.w. + . 385 8447.
MEWS FLAT. W.11. Man, own room, £100 p.c.m. incl. 229 3918.
SMART. Kensington, W.14. Prof. girl for charming bedsit, use k. & b., £28 p.w. incl. 603 4873.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Own room in furnished maisonette, 2 mins. public transport, c.h., c.h.w. & c. elec., inc. 01-586 2325, after 6 p.m. 328 0157.

RENTALS

MAYFAIR, W.1.—Luxury furn. flat for Co. or hol. let; 2 recep. rooms, k. & b.; long let pref. £150 p.w.—Paul Barnes & Co., 581 1751.

FLAT SHARING

W.2.—Female, own room, non-smoker, £33 p.w. incl. 723 7438.
S.W.1. Beautiful, spacious house, £38 p.w. 730 9492.
FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.
SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for profs.—175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
CLAPHAM.—Own rm. non-smoker. £160 pcm. 853 6581 eves.
MAIDA VALE.—Prof. person to share luxury mews house. £150 pcm. Tel: 286 9120 after 6.30.
N.W.3. Large single room in flat. £108 p.c.m. 435 7438.
W.2. Queensway area. Single room, luxury maisonette. £36 p.w. inc. 229 8634 after 6.30.
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By Order of the Board
T. H. M. SHAW,
Secretary.
Weston Centre,
Bowater House,
68 Knightsbridge,
London,
SW1X 7LR.
16 June 1981.

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MARBLE ARCH/HYDE PARK.—Luxury 1-2-3-4-5 bed. flats and houses. Long short lets.—West Trend. 262 6204.
ROYAL WEDDING.—Attractive furnished 3 bedroom Chelsea apartment available 1 week from 24th July. Ring 351 2758.
KENSINGTON.—Spacious well furnished flat for 2, large reception 25ft x 25ft, colour TV—maid service. £100 pw. Tel owner 370 5590.
KENSINGTON.—Spacious room with cooking facilities in lovely old house. Maid service. £35-55 pw. Tel owner 370 5590.
MARBLE ARCH.—Quiet well furnished Mews house, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, WC, living room, dining room, kitchen and garage. £200 pw excl. No agents. 01-262 4786 0273 35475.
FURNISHED 1st & 2nd Floor of House, W.6. Area. 2 double bedrooms, 1 large lounge, bathroom & w.c. Large kitchen. Gas C.H. £115 p.w. Viewing by appointment. 624 8200.
RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.
MAYFAIR/S.W.1. Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/house. £250 p.w. neg. 403 0170.
EALING. 5 bedroom house, 2 baths. £145 p.w. Tel. 01-843 4557.
CHELSEA.—Elegant 2 room flat. Short let now £85 p.w. 351 1414.
CHELSEA.—Luxury balcony flat of character. Light spacious double bedroom, reception, lifts porters. Just available. 01-622 5825.
KINGSBURY.—Modern 3 bedroom house. £80. M. Overseas Estate Agency. 952 9050.

also on page 22

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.
THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.
THE TATA POWER CO. LTD.
INVITATION TO BID
EXPANSION OF TROMBAY THERMAL GENERATING STATION
500 MW UNIT
ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORY
AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

1. On behalf of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Tata Power Co. Ltd., bids are invited by Tata Consulting Engineers for design, manufacture, inspection, testing at Works, delivery to Site of a lot of Electrical Testing Laboratory and Miscellaneous Equipment like HV, MV and LV Test Sets, Continuity Testers, Measuring Instruments, etc. for the 500 MW Unit at Trombay Thermal Generating Station, Trombay, Bombay, India.
2. The Bidders shall quote for any or all items. Ex-Stock deliveries are preferred. However, delivery shall not exceed twelve (12) weeks from the date of Letter of Intent.
3. As this project is being assisted with a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), bidding is open to manufacturers from member countries of IBRD and Switzerland or such manufacturer's authorised agents. The Bidder must have manufactured and supplied similar equipment which are in continuous trouble-free operation for at least three (3) years. Only those Bidders who qualify for above requirements are eligible to participate.
4. Bid Documents will be available at the offices of Tata Consulting Engineers, Tata Limited and Tata Incorporated at the addresses given below from June 29, 1981 on payment of Rs. 250/- (Rupees two hundred and fifty only) or US$30 (US Dollars thirty) per set, by crossed demand draft or certified cheque drawn in favour of Tata Sons Ltd. a/c Tata Consulting Engineers, which is non-refundable. Bid Documents will not be sent by post.
5. Bidders will be required to furnish a Bid Guarantee of 5% (five per cent) of the bid price, in the form of an irrevocable bank guarantee or bond. The successful Bidder will be required to furnish a Contract Performance Bank Guarantee or Performance Bond for 10% (ten per cent) of the Contract Price.
6. The last date for receipt of bids is August 21, 1981. Bids will be received up to 12.00 hours (IST) only at the office of Tata Consulting Engineers, Bombay, India and opened the same day at 14.00 hours (IST). No extension of the due date shall be granted. Incomplete bids will be rejected. Bids shall be kept valid for a period of six months from the date of opening.
7. Bids shall be submitted in a sealed envelope as outlined in the "Instructions to Bidders" included in the Bid Documents. Prices shall be quoted for all items on a firm price basis.

TATA CONSULTING ENGINEERS
TATA PRESS BUILDING
414 VEER SAVARKAR MARG
PRABHADEVI, BOMBAY 400 025, INDIA
Telephone: 4222419
Telex: 011-4524 Cable: Tatconsen, Bombay

TATA LTD.
18 GROSVENOR PLACE
LONDON SW1X 7HS
U.K.
Telephone: 01-235 8281
Telex: 21501 Cable: Tatald, London

TATA INCORPORATED
425 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
U.S.A.
Telephone: (212) 751-5620
Telex: ITT: 424526 Cable: Tata Inc. New York

Declaration of Dividends

Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors of Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited, at a meeting held at Montreal, Quebec, on the 4th day of June, 1981, resolved that a quarterly dividend of twenty-eight cents (28c) Canadian per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Corporation be and the same is hereby declared payable on July 22, 1981 to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 2, 1981.

By order of the board,

G.S. MacLean,
General Manager, Administration and Corporate Secretary.

Montreal, Quebec
June 4th, 1981.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

ATHENS/NANNY
Greek shipping family urgently needs a Nanny Governess to look after teach English to boy aged 7. Other domestic help kept. Applicant must be pleasant child-lover. Salary £70-£80 per week. Luxury home excellent conditions. Free return passage for one or two years agreement.
Please contact immediately
Topair Agency, 01-839 2755

AU PAIRS AVAILABLE for 3 month and 6 month stays — Ring Problems Unlimited, (95) 63776.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL requires boarding house Matron in April 1982. Nursing experience an advantage and willingness to assist Housemaster with entertaining useful. Applicants should write with cv to: C. Harben, 2 Barton Street, London SW1.

DIPLOMAT requires responsible student male/female for school holidays to help with 4 children, 10 and 6. Central London. Own room, shower, T.V. Weekends free. 01-722 9912, after 5 p.m.

HOLIDAY HELPERS.—Au pairs.—H. G. S. 592a Kings Rd., 01-731 5340.

REQUIRED

NANNIES, Governesses and Mums' helps available now for post in U.K. and abroad. Fry Consultants. Tel. 0232 315369.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

MANAGEMENT TRAINEES to £5,850. Career with finance co. 01-889 9222. KP Personnel.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

ASK, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.—St Matthew 7: 7.

BIRTHS

a son (David John Samuel), a brother for Clare and Rachel.

LAMB.—On June 12th, at Wrexham, Maelor to Christina (nee Mackay) and Simon—a son (James).

MACKANESS.—To Judith (nee Everall) and Simon—a son (Matthew) on June 15th at Harrogate General Hospital.

MANGNALL.—On June 12th, at Jersey Maternity Hospital, to Annie (nee Blaine) and Philip—a daughter (Charlotte Margaret).

MIDLAINE.—On June 14th, at Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow. To Iris and John—a son (William John).

MILNER.—On June 15th, 1981, in Cape Town, to Charlene (nee French) and Charles Milner—a son.

MOODY.—On June 13th, 1981, to Lisa and Richard—a son (Richard Joseph).

PADFIELD.—On June 12th, at Westminster Hospital, to Nayana and Nicholas—a daughter.

ROMER-LEE.—On June 12th, at Basingstoke, to Lynne & Peter—a daughter (Sarah Jane).

ROSKILL.—On June 12th at St Bartholomew's Hospital, to Catherine and Julian—a son (Oliver Wentworth), a brother for Matthew.

SALT.—On Thursday, June 11th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Olivia (nee Hudson) and Anthony—a son.

THOMSON GLOVER.—On 11th June 1981 in Florence to Kitten and Mickey—a daughter (Rachel Caroline).

MARRIAGES

JACKMAN, HUGHES.—On Saturday, 13th June at All Saints, Branksome Chine, Jeremy, elder son of Dr and Mrs Clive Jackman of St Albans, to Kate, daughter of Mr and Mrs Reginald Hughes of Lilliput, Dorset.

SILVER WEDDING

SINNETT : WENHAM.—On 16 June 1956 at St Mary's Church, Weekley, Richard to Ann. Now at Llanfrynach, Brecon.

DEATHS

AINSCOUGH, LADY MARJORIE.—on Saturday 13th June at Horton Hospital, Epsom, peacefully after a long illness. Greatly loved and loving mother of Barbara and David and grandmother of Simon. Funeral Service at Kingston Crematorium, Bonner Hill Rd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, at 9.50 a.m. on Thursday, June 18th.

ALEXANDER, DAVID HENRY ARTHUR MA (Oxon).—Formerly of Folkestone, at Highfield, Blagdon, Avon. Late of the ICS. On June 11, 1981. Husband of the late Elizabeth.

ALLEN, GERTRUDE MAY.—Of Dersingham, Norfolk, on 14th June, 1981, in hospital. Beloved sister of George, John and Peter. Funeral service at St. Nicholas' Church, Dersingham, on Friday, 19th June, at 3 p.m. Flowers please to E. W. Wilton, Funeral Director, 26 Station Rd., Heacham, Norfolk.

BLACKMAN.—On June 13th, Rear Admiral Charles Maurice Blackman, D.S.O., at his home, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire. Cremation family only. Memorial service 2.30, Wednesday, 8th July, Bishops Waltham Parish Church.

BRIERLEY-JONES.—On June 9, 1981, suddenly at home, Leonard, beloved husband of Louise (deceased), father of Polly, Roger, and Simon, and grandfather of Kate, Charlotte, Sara, Richard, Daniella and Max. Funeral has taken place.

CASE.—On Saturday, 13th June, Joan Olive (Joan Benham), daughter of Olive and Ernest Benham, dearly beloved wife of Martin and mother of Antony. Cremation at Putney Vale, on Monday, 22nd June, at 12 noon. Flowers and enquiries to: J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 132, Freston Rd., W.10. Tel. 01-935 5728.

CLIFFORD.—On June 14, peacefully at King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, Louise Marie Gilbert, widow of Col E H M Clifford, CBE, MC. Funeral service at Chichester Crematorium on Friday June 19, 1981, at 3.30 pm. Enquiries to Messrs G Carrell, Tel Havant 486183.

COOPER.—On 14th June, peacefully, Joshua ("Josh") E. Synge Cooper, C.B., C.M.G., aged 80, scholar and friend to many. Loved husband of Winifred, father of Michael and the late Dick. Funeral private. No flowers, donations if wished to Help the Aged.

DICKSON.—On 14th June, quietly, at Lulworth, Zena, precious daughter of Kathleen Lady Grey Egerton and sister of David. Cremation private.

ELLIS.—On June 13, 1981, at Haywards Heath Hospital, Jean Primrose Ellis, of Ditchling, Sussex, in her 80th year. Much loved sister of Netta and Val. Funeral at Ditchling Parish Church, 12 noon on Thursday, June 18. Family flowers only please but donations if desired to Marie Curie Foundation, 199 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9RF.

FRYD.—On Saturday, June 13th at home after a long illness, John Herbert Francis, beloved husband of Judy, father of Felicity, Patricia, Peter and Linda and grandfather of Eleanor. Family flowers only, donations please to The National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children & Adults (MENCAP). Funeral service, 1.00 p.m. June 19th, St Nicholas Church, Harpenden, Herts.

HARRIS.—On June 11th, peacefully at West Hendon Hospital, Mabel, widow of the late David Harris and Mother of Ann Millett. Funeral today. Bushey 11.30 am. Prayers tonight, 8 pm, 18 Portman Close, W1.

HENDERSON.—On Friday, June 12, at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, Fiona Margaret Henderson, most dearly loved daughter of Norman and Rachel Forbes and sister of Grisilda, Justin, and Gavin. Funeral service and burial at St Peter's Church, Diddlebury, Shropshire, on Thursday, June 18, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only. Enquiries please to Perry and Phillips, Funeral Directors, Bridgnorth. Bridgnorth 3255.

HOLMES.—On June 14, in Corfu, Sir (David) Ronald Holmes, CMG, CBE, MC, ED, loved husband of Marjorie, father of Christopher and David. Formerly of Hongkong.

HOWARD.—On 12th June 1981, following a car accident, Henry Weston Howard, C.B.E., aged 82 of Amesbury Abbey, Wilts, devoted husband of Chris and much loved father of Robin, Reg, Frances and Nowell and their families. Funeral at Amesbury Abbey Church on Wednesday, at 11.30 a.m. Thanksgiving at St Alban's Abbey, on St. Alban's Day, June 22nd at noon. Donations to either Abbey appeal, and he loved garden flowers.

JACKSON-SYTNER.—On June 13th, 1981, peacefully, in Sydenham, Kent, Cdr. Peter Hill Jackson-Sytner, D.S.C., R.N., beloved husband of Jo and dearly loved father of Jeremy and Amanda. Family funeral. No flowers. Donations if desired to St. Christopher's Hospice, Sydenham, Kent.

JOHNSON.—On 11th June, Gladys of 14, The Close, Hassocks, beloved wife of Kenneth and darling mother to Arnold. Cremation has taken place privately but Thanksgiving Service will take place at Hassocks United Reformed Church on Wednesday 1st July at 2.30 p.m.

JONES-EVANS.—On June 12th, 1981, peacefully in his sleep, at 31, Burnaby St, Chelsea, Mervyn De Vere, aged 38 years. Funeral Service, 11am Friday, June 19th, Church of Holy Redeemer, Chelsea. Followed by cremation at Putney Vale.

LIND.—On June 9th, 1981, peacefully at home, Alba Christine, aged 92, widow of Peter Lind and beloved mother, grandmother and great grandmother, after much suffering bravely borne. The funeral has taken place privately.

LYRAS.—On Sunday, June 14th after a long illness, at his home at 16 Gounari St., Kifissia, Athens, Greece, Marcos John Lyras, aged 74. Beloved husband of Chryssanthy, father of John, Maria and Irene. Dear brother of Kostas, Angelo and Despina and grandfather of Adriane, Chryssanthy and Aristomenis. Funeral service 5.30 p.m. Wednesday, June 17th at St Nicholas Church, Amaroussi.

LYSAGHT.—On June 11th, in his 84th year, Charles Edward, of 117 Strand Road, Dublin 4, former Chief Medical Adviser, Department of Health, Ireland, beloved husband of Rita and dear father of Mary and Charles.

MARY.—On June 12th, at Charing Cross Hospital, Patricia Helen Marion, dear wife of Cyril, mother of David and grandmother of Victoria and James. Cremation private. No flowers or letters please, but donations if desired to Cancer Research.

MILLS.—On June 14, 1981, Lilian Rose (nee James) aged 98, wife of the late Edgar Frank Mills of Barnt Green, mother and mother-in-law of Lyn and Ira Brown, 7 Alvanley Court, NW3. Cremation at St Marylebone, East End Road, East Finchley, N2, on Thursday, June 18, at 4 pm.

DEATHS

fully, Dorothy Quincy Pigott, of Closeburn Castle, Dumfries, widow of Neil Matheson McWharrie and Stephen Pigott. Funeral at Closeburn Parish Church, on Thursday, 18th June, at 11 a.m. followed by cremation at Daldowie Crematorium, Glasgow, at 3.15 p.m.

PIRQUET.—On June 15th, 1981, peacefully after a short illness, Dr Barbara Pirquet, of Bank Farm, Pishill, near Henley-on-Thames. Funeral private. A memorial service to be arranged. No flowers, please. Donations to Friends of the Earth.

RIES.—On June 12th, peacefully, Neville Ries, brother of Marjorie. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, June 18th at 11 a.m. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 152 Freston Road, London W.10.

ROOPER.—On June 15th 1981, Commander John Bonfoy Rooper, O.B.E., of Green's Place, Rose Hill, Isfield, Sussex. Beloved husband of Ann and much loved father of Peter. Funeral Service at Little Horstead Church, near Uckfield on Wednesday, June 17th at 3 pm, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, please.

SIMMONDS.—On Sunday, June 14, 1981, peacefully after a prolonged illness, Cyril Frederick (Jimmy) in his 81st year. Service at Christ Church United Reformed Church, Friern Barnet Road, N11 at 1.45 on Thursday June 18, followed by private cremation. No flowers by request, but donations if desired to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (Welfare Fund), Great Queen Street, WC2.

SKINNER, Dennis Robert.—Late Managing Director L. W. Cole (Distributors) Ltd, suddenly at home at Edwalton, Nottingham, on 14th June, 1981. A much loved and loving husband and father to Joan, Angela and Graham. Cremation, Wilford Hill Crematorium, Nottingham, at 2.15 pm, Friday, 19th June. Cut flowers only may be sent to Lymn's, Robin Hood House, Nottingham.

SPALL.—On 14th June, 1981, at home, Jocelyn will be sadly missed. Funeral on Friday, 19th June, Randall's Park Crematorium at 10 am. Flowers may be sent to Fredk W. Yaine, Horace Road, Kingston.

STEWART.—On June 12th, peacefully, at Charing Cross Hospital, Desmond, of Hex House, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, beloved son of the late Dr. Roy Stewart and Agnes, dearly loved brother of Margaret, Mary and Tom, aged 67 years. Funeral service: St. Nicholas' Church, Wells-next-the Sea, Norfolk, Wednesday, June 17th, 3.30 p.m., followed by cremation, St. Faith's Crematorium, Norwich, Norfolk, 5 p.m. Flowers to S. T. Sutton, Freeman St., Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, please.

TAPP.—On June 11, Norah, the dearly loved wife of C Charles Tapp, of Bridge Gap, Linton, Wetherby, Yorkshire, and dear sister of Peggy, Jessie, Alan and Jeanne. Private family cremation on Monday, June 15 at 3 pm. There will be a memorial service at Wetherby Parish Church, at 12 noon on Wednesday, June 24, any donations to The Yorkshire Cancer Research, 39 East Parade, Harrogate, Yorkshire, would be appreciated.

TATE.—Peacefully in Portugal, on 14 June 1981, Helen W., widow of Arthur and beloved mother of Barbara, David and Louise.

TIARKS.—On June 14, Agnes Henrietta, 5th daughter of Henry F Tiarks, of Foxbury, in Chislehurst, aged 102. Funeral service at St. Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, 12 noon, Friday, 19th, followed by cremation. Family flowers only to W. Uden, 64, High St., Sidcup, Kent.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MONTGOMERY.—The Memorial Service (Panikhida) for Mrs Tamara Montgomery will take place on Monday, June 22nd, 1981 at 2 p.m. at The Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Assumption and All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, London S.W.7.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sales today.

BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.

NEW Exquisite Sofa Bed. See Norfolk Furn. For Sale Col.

BRIAN WOOFF.—Please contact Gusta Deboer on holiday in Europe on 0224 733154 or 0224 574588 ext. 243.

GLASGOW WEST END.—2 bedroom flat. See Rentals today.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL seeks boarding house matron.—See Dom. Sits.

WRITER assisting Joe Gormley with his memoirs, would appreciate any relevant anecdotes, reminiscences etc. All letters acknowledged. Box 0426 G, The Times.

BALLOONS GALORE. Delivered to almost any door.—See Services.

WE HAVE BEEN CARING for the elderly poor in London since 1851. Our home in Vauxhall is condemned. Before tragedy occurs please help us to redevelop. Hurry now. The Little Sisters of the Poor, R.44, Meadow Road, London SW8 1QH.

THE COMMONWEALTH YOUTH EXCHANGE COUNCIL need a mature Secretary. See La Crème de la Crème.

LUISA.—Sorry, it should have been Pimm's not Poison—yours forever Rodolfo.

SURGERY IN BRITAIN is unsurpassed in its skill anywhere in the world. Responsibility for training and examining surgeons, dental surgeons and anaesthetists is vested in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Research at the College includes work on anaesthesia, arthritis, asthma, birth defects, blindness, cancer, dental decay, organ transplantation and thrombosis. It is an independent organization, financed largely through gifts. Your donation, covenant or legacy will help keep Britain in the forefront of surgery and will be gratefully received by the Appeal Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35 43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN. (Registered Charity No. 212808.)

HAVE YOU a dream house in mind ?—See Services.

ALAN.—Wishing you success with your exams. Love, Sarah and Toni.

JOSIE AND CHAS.—We never thought you'd go this far. The next 25 will be much easier. Love from Unlarini.

REMEMBER A RELATIVE or friend with an "In Memoriam" gift to the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12, Liverpool Street, London, EC2, and so give happiness to a needy and lonely old person.

CARPETS.—48 hr. fitting service.—See Resista. For Sale.

BOOKS wanted urgently.—See wanted column today.

TODAY IS WORLD INVOCATION DAY

A day for people of all faiths

THE GREAT INVOCATION

From the point of Light within the Mind of God
Let light stream forth into the minds of men.
Let Light descend on Earth.

From the point of Love within the Heart of God
Let love stream forth into the hearts of men.
May Christ return to Earth.

From the centre where the Will of God is known
Let purpose guide the little wills of men—
The purpose which the Masters know and serve.

From the centre which we call the race of men
Let the Plan of Love and Light work out
And may it seal the door where evil dwells.

Let Light and Love and Power restore the Plan on Earth.

World Goodwill—an activity of The Lucis Trust.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

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LONDON, WC2A 3PX

GHYLL MANOR Country House Hotel and Restaurant, Rusper, West Sussex. A new establishment. Open for Ascot week. Only 7 miles from Gatwick. Book now for gourmet meal and luxury accommodation.—Rusper (029 384) 571.

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YOUNG CHELSEA BRIDGE CLUB and school.—373 1665.

DIRECTORS LODGE CLUB. London's oldest established gentleman's club. Non-members welcome, open for lunches from 12.30 and at night 6.30 p.m.-3.00 a.m. 13 Mason's Yard, Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1. 930 2540.

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OPEN GOLF.—Sandwich. Tickets available. Phone 01-930 8331. Dial a Ticket.

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CHARTER AND HIRE

MIRAGE Greek Islands Flotilla Sailing "standby" rates 26 June and 3 July 2 wks. from £236 incl. flight. Mirage Holidays Ltd Tel.: (037 43) 66555 (24 hrs.). ATOL 1156B.

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IDEAL gas log fires—from £75; free home survey.—For further details tel.: 01-876 3819.

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MEDIEVAL MANOR IN ROMANTIC LANDSCAPE

N. Devon, a week away at Clovelly Court on private estate with views to park over sea. Health controlled diet on excellent cuisine, fresh garden vegetables, sea food, cliff walks, riding, tennis court, excursions to points of historical interest, etc. From £20 per night. Limited bookings.

HON MRS W K ROUS,
CLOVELLY COURT, NEAR
BIDEFORD, N. DEVON.
TEL: CLOVELLY (023 73) 215

FISHERMAN'S PARADISE.—Luxury cottage on banks of River Avon, Bath 7 miles, private weir and pool. Sleeps 4. From £70 p.w. Avail June-October. 0903 62174.

CANAL CRUISING ?—It must be Gordons !—Southam 3644.

MID DEVON.—Delightful farm cottages avail. from now. £52 p.w. Country Services. 0626 890333.

WENSLEYDALE, in charming unspoilt Dales National Park village stone cottage, great character, sleeps up to 7, fully modernised and with all amenities, superb views, s.a.e. please.—D. Barney St. Helena, Elstow, Bedfordshire.

WYE VALLEY.—(Symmonds Yat). Luxury beamed cottage, all amenities. Sleeps 5.—01-733 2892.

SUDELEY CASTLE COTTAGES, Winchcombe, Glos. 4 newly modernised cottages. Heart of Cotswolds. Fully equipped. Gas C.H., TV, linen, sleep 3, 6. Rates and dates: Contact the Secretary, Sudeley Castle, tel: (0242) 602308 (24hr ansafone).

DEVON.—Dittisham on the Dart. Super cottage/boat close quay. Country Services. 0626 890333.

SALKELD HALL.—Little Salkeld, Penrith, Cumbria, has 7 of the loveliest flats in the country for 2/9 people. Vacancies all year. Tel.: 0768 81618 for brochure.

LUXURY NARROWBOATS on Avon Ring. 4/6/8-berth boats. With all comforts & fuel included. Big reductions for last-minute vacs. Tillerman Boats. 01-609 3872.

ARGYLL. Superb bungalow, seafront Kirn, fabulous view, sleeps 6. £70 inc. 01-546 4744.

LAKE DISTRICT. Our super converted barn home near Ambleside, free July 11-25 due to cancellation. Sleeps 6. £100 pw. Sherborne 3248 for details.

SALCOMBE, South Devon. 2 houses free June 27th & July 25th. Sleeps 8 & 10. £150. 06838 1192.

SCHOOL holidays a problem ? Unaccompanied children welcome for family riding holidays in Wales July/August. Phone Mrs. Webber 01-736 7869.

NR. BATH. Unusual flats in rural 18 cent weaver's residence, Bradford on Avon. (022 16) 6325.

"ARTISTRY IN the kitchen . . ." is how one guest described the food at our sun-trap, sea facing Country Hotel, on the Isle of Wight. Only £15 p.p. daily. Woody Bank Hotel. 0983 852610.

PORTMAN COURT HOTEL, 30 Seymour St., London, W1: Marble Arch. Tel: 01-402 5401. Singles from £13.75, double £21.50. Edward Lear lived here.

SHORT LETS

SERVICE APARTMENTS in Kensington with colour T.V., 24 hr. switchboard, telex. Collingham Apartments. 01-373 6306.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea, Luxury serviced. Mr Page. 373 3433.

BEDFORD GDNS, KENSINGTON, W8. — Attractive flat in large house, twin-bedded double room, comfortable living room, fully fitted kitchen, bathroom/WC, parquet flooring throughout, access pretty garden. 4 months min. £85 p.w. incl. elec. C.H. & H.W. Tel. 727 3180.

PUTNEY.—2 month from 14 July, fully equipped 1st floor flat in modern block, near buses and underground. Large living room, separate dining area, 2 double beds, all machines, piano, colour TV. £120 p.w. Tel: 01-870 5919.

BECKENHAM.—Charming cottage, 2 beds, thru lounge, k. & b. Victoria 20mins, 2 mths only. £350 p.m. Ace Flats. 01-671 [illegible] 6633.

TO LET.—August. Hampstead house near heath. Sleeps 6. £150 pw. 485 5245.

FULHAM.—Lovingly decorated very comfortable house. Sleeps 6, dishwasher, col. tv, etc. Avail. 4 July-5 Sept. £160 p.w. Refs please.—Phone (owner) 385 5202.

S.W.1. Family house in Pimlico. 3 bedrooms, modern kitchen, daily cleaning help, patio garden, available August to mid September. £350 p.w. Tel. 01-920 0651 (office hours).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well-furnished family house available July and August, 3/4 beds, 2/3 recept, garden. £250 p.w. Telephone 370 4815 evenings, or write Box 0427 G The Times.

BE AT THE HEART OF THINGS.—Excellently furnished Flat avail. over Edinburgh festival. Sleeps 2-5 persons. Incl. Mod. Cons. Situated in the half of Edinburgh's Festival Centre, just below Edinburgh Castle. £120 p.w. Tel. 031 228 2919 (eves). 031 225 3241 (day).

WIMBLEDON FORTNIGHT.—Walking distance court. Elegant furn. flat, 1 dble, 1 single, 2 recept., mod. cons, garden, parking. Refs. required. £270 p.w. Tel. 01-789 9577 after 6 p.m.

CHELSEA.—Manor Street, S.W.3 from 1st July-1st Oct. 1 twin-bedded bedroom, sitting room, bathroom, kitchen, fully furnished, porterage. Refs. essential: £100 p.w. neg. 076-388 214.

KENSINGTON.—Fine family home 4/5 bedrooms, 2½ baths., den, American kitchen, laundry, pretty garden, etc. New appliances, American and Italian furniture. 2 mths let from July 15. Value at £295 p.w. 01-603 5724.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. — Spacious family House to let June 22nd/July August. Sleeps 6; £150 p.w. 01-267 7996.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. End of June, beginning of July, end of September. Spacious flat, sitting room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom, all inclusive. £200 p.w. Reference required. Tel. 01-584 7152.

S.W.3. Wanted, Tenant for small house from July. 2 reception rooms, 1 double, 1 single bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom. £250 p.w. inclusive. 01-589 4152.

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HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

FALCON HOLIDAYS AFLOAT

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Cutlass & Co., 01-589 5247

also on page 21

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

PERSONAL CHOICE



Bernie Winters and Leslie Crowther as Flanagan and Allen in ITV's biography of the long-running music hall partnership, Bud 'n' Ches (8.30pm).

● BUD 'N' CHES (ITV 8.30 pm) traces the story of one of the most famous music hall acts — Flanagan and Allen. In the story, written by Sid Colin, Bernie Winters plays Robert Winthrop, alias Bud Flanagan — a name he took from his hated sergeant of the First World War — and Leslie Crowther is Chesney Allen. Their initial meeting was in a cafe in France during World War One but they did not become a partnership until after Bud had tried his luck solo without much success. The great Florrie Forde was instrumental in their forming a partnership. She was being managed by Ches and, as his partner was leaving, she suggested that he talked to Bud to see if he would become the replacement. From then on they flourished. The programme shows their most famous stage sketches, their songs and banter and the formation of the Crazy Gang. Ches's illness finished the act but Bud carried on working as hard, only this time raising a lot of money for leukaemia research in memory of his son who died of the disease. The simple humour of the pair comes over brilliantly making it a wonderful occasion to wallow in nostalgia.

● IMAGES OF WAR (BBC 2 7.35pm) is a personal account, in words and pictures of two of the horrors of World War Two. Mike Lewis, a recently retired BBC cameraman, was one of the few film cameramen with the Airborne Forces when the Allies attempted to capture the bridge at Arnhem. His film shows how lucky he was to survive. But after having gone through all that he was sent a few weeks later to the notorious Belsen concentration camp and what he saw there made a greater impression on him than anything else in his life.

● OTHER PEOPLE'S RADIO (Radio 4 4.00pm) gives listeners a rare opportunity to compare the quality of the BBC's morning programmes with those of other English speaking stations around the world. Libby Purves is the presenter of this first programme and she plays a broad cross-section of tapes that have been collected by the programme producer, John Skrive, over the past few months. He believes that many are boring compared to our own but those from radio stations in the Caribbean seem to relate more to their audience and are a lot of fun. In his search for material Skrive met many varying styles of presentation and, in one case, came across a station in Colorado which is powered successfully, and profitably, by a windmill. The types of programme being compared in the other three programmes are advice, which will be presented by Claire Rayner; community radio, by Gillian Reynolds and religious broadcasting by Peter France.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Insect Hormones. 7.05 A Local Government System. 7.30 Diffraction in Action. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: French conversation. 9.35 Circles. 9.58 Capricorn Game. 10.38 Religious and Moral education. 11.00 Animals in Danger. 11.17 Television Club. Closedown at 11.37.
1.15pm News.
1.30 The Flumps. Grandfather's Birthday narrated by Gay Soper (r). Closedown at 1.45.
2.00 You and Me. For four and five-year-olds (r).
2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Leisure in Spain. 2.32 Merry-go-Round. Closedown at 2.37.
3.20 Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial.
3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Jana of the Jungle. Animated adventures of a resourceful lady of the Matto Grosso (r). 4.40 The Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter. More startling statistics from around the world (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people. 5.10 Ask Aspel. Requested clips from recent BBC TV programmes presented by Mike Aspel. With him in the studio is the bizarre singer/actress Toya Willcox.
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Regional news magazines. 6.20 Nationwide including the final of the Nationwide Baird Trophy competition to find the programme makers of tomorrow.
6.55 Taxi. In this week's comic episode about New York's cab drivers, Latka Gravas falls for a fellow countrywoman until he discovers she is one the hated mountain folk.
7.20 Film: Ensign Pulver (1964) starring Robert Walker and Walter Matthau. Comic adventures aboard a US Navy cargo ship.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 A Town Like Alice. Part two of the four-part adaptation of Nevil Shute's famous novel. Tonight, Noel Strachen tries to deter Joe from trying to find Jean.
10.10 Goodbye Darling ... Brenda by James Mitchell is the story of a young, affluent housewife whose past catches up with her in the shape of a former boy friend just released from prison.
11.00 Platform One. Sue Lawley interviews Mrs Mary Whitehouse.
11.30 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Northern Ireland: 10.38 am-11.00 Ulster in Focus. Scotland: 1.10 pm-1.15 The Scottish News. 11.00-11.30 Current Account. Wales: 5.10 pm-5.40 Bilidowcar 6.55-7.25 Heddiw. N.B. This list of regional variations is incomplete because of an industrial dispute within BBC Publications who issue details of all BBC programmes.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: A Matter of Fact? 7.05 From School to Industry. 7.30 History of Mathematics. Closedown at 7.55.
10.30 Supervisors. The seventh of eight documentaries on the problems facing supervisors in industry (r).
11.00 Play School. Presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Don Spencer. The story is the traditional King Canute and it is read by Sam Kydd. Closedown at 11.25.
2.15 pm Racing from Royal Ascot. Julian Wilson introduces the 2.30, 3.05, 3.45 and 4.20 events. The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hamner. The fashions are described by Eve Pollard. Closedown at 4.35.
4.50 Open University: BART 3: Systems Engineering. 5.15 Modern Art from 1848. 5.40 A new look at Bonding. 6.05 Knottley Fields: 1. 6.30 Alcohols Apart!
6.55 The Great Egg Race introduced by Hilary Henson. Teams representing Plessey Telecomms, National Nuclear Corporation and the Handicapped Persons' Research Unit compete to make an "eggmobile" from odd bits and pieces. This is the last programme in the present series.
7.25 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.35 Images of War. Visual and verbal recollections of the desperate fighting to capture the Arnhem Bridge as experienced by sergeant cameraman Mike Lewis who jumped with the Parachute Regiment into the scene of the action (see Personal Choice).
7.55 Causeway's End. The story of an island in the Blackwater estuary whose only resident is the writer and director of the film, Andrew Gosling. The causeway linking the island to the mainland is thought to have been built by the Romans and is only passable four out of every twelve hours of low tide.
8.30 The Theatre Quiz. Two teams with a theatrical background compete in a contest on theatrical lore. Alfred Marks is the questionmaster.
9.00 Rhythm on Two. The first of a new series featuring celebrated musicians. Among those appearing tonight are Stephane Grappelli and Julian Lloyd Webber.
9.30 Maybury. Patrick Stewart stars as Dr Roebuck in this series centred on the psychiatric department of a general hospital. Tonight one of his patients, Dorothy, is obsessed by her dog Hugo.
10.20 Royal Ascot. Highlights of the first day's racing.
10.40 Consort of Musicke. Emma Kirkby and David Thomas perform Music, Thou Queen of Souls by Henry Lawes.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test. A look at the latest developments in the world of rock music by Anne Nightingale and David Hepworth. Their guests are TV Smith's Explorers and Spirit. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Simple mathematics; 9.47 Natural history; 10.04 The cello; 10.30 Myths about black immigrants; 11.05 Maths for seven- to nine-year olds; 11.22 Beginners science; 11.39 Chief Constable Ronald Gregory is questioned on Respect and Authority.
12.00 Cockleshell Bay. The Cockle twins go to a concert. 12.10 pm Pipkins: Puppets for young children (r). 12.30 The Sullivans: Drama Series about an Australian family during the Second World War.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 About Britain: Gloria Hunniford traces the career of show business dress designer Sara Perceval. 2.00 After Noon Plus: A Summer Season. Mavis Nicholson in conversation with actor Derek Jacobi (r). 2.45 The Spoils of War: Drama series about how two North Country families come to terms with post-Second World War life (r). 3.45 Looks Familiar: Denis Norden and three guests reminisce about the stars of the Thirties and Forties.
4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig in The Pest that came to Dinner. 4.20 Razzmatazz: Pop music practitioners, jokes and games in front of a live audience. 4.45 Ace Reports on National Scrounge Week. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Richard Anstey returns to some very unpleasant surprises.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with some more news about National Scrounge Week (see also Ace Reports 4.45).
6.35 Crossroads: Doris Luke is questioned about the hit and run accident.
7.00 Mind Over Matter: The late Dr Kit Pedler and Tony Bastable examine the paranormal.
7.30 Charlie's Angels: The trim trio of detectives are hired to find out who is trying to nobble a contestant in the Mr Galaxy musclemen competition.
8.30 Bud 'n' Ches: Bernie Winters and Leslie Crowther star as the famous music hall duo (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 Where it Matters: For this last programme in the series Desmond Wilcox is at the Old Vic where an invited audience of 500 people will discuss the state of the arts in Britain today. Among those present will be Mary Whitehouse, Norman St John Stevas and Sir Bernard Miles.
11.30 Rockstage: Matchbox and Any Trouble filmed live at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham.
12.25 am Close With Sir John Boyd reading On His Blindness by John Milton.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today: 6.45 Prayer for the day.
7.0, 8.0 News.
7.30, 8.30 News Headlines.
7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 on footcare/footwear.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: The Landlady's Tale, by J. G. O'Malley.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: The Sky High Dreamer, by Sheila Hodgson.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours, presenter: Jenni Mills.
12.20 Down Your Way.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 A Dance to the Music of Time, new series.†
4.00 Other People's Radio, new series. (See Personal Choice).
4.15 Singer Remembers.
4.45 Story Time, Mary Barton.†
5.00 News.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1981.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy.†
7.50 The Callow Hill Class.
8.35 A Touch of Genius.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Living Night, new series.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: My Brother Tom (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
VHF
6.25 am Weather Forecast. 6.30-8.35 Morning Sou'west. 9.30 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 10.45-12.00 For Schools. 12.55 pm-1.00 South West, Local News. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 (continued). 5.50.5.55 South-west — News.
11.00 Study on 4.
11.30-12.10 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Poulenc, Ravel, Debussy, Franck; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Telemann, Zelenka, Albinoni, Holzbauer; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Haydn; records.†
10.00 Music fo Piano Duet and Two Pianos: Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir. †
11.00 Mozart at the Orangery: overture.†
12.05 pm Brahms. A Life in Songs and Violin Music, part 1 .†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: Ian McDougall's weekly selection of foreign radio broadcasts.
1.25 Brahms, part 2 †
2.25 Finnish Radion Symphony Orchester: Sallinen Symphony No 4.
2.50 Harpsicord recital by Robert Woolley.†
3.25 Colonne Orchestra: Berlioz Queen Mab schetzo (Romeo and Juliet).†
4.25 Jazz Today, introduced by Charles Fox.†
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Christopher Grier.†
7.00 German Romantic Opera with John Warrack.
7.30 Coull String Quartet: Haydn Quartet in C.†
8.00 Ozawa Conducting the Philharmonia, direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1 Tchaikovsky Fantasy, Overture: Romeo and Juliet.†
8.50 Bentley and the Clerihews.
9.10 Philharmonia Orchestra: Part 2 Tchaikovsky Symphony No 6.†
10.50 Georg Philipp: Telemann.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Stanford Part Songs.†
VHF
5.55 am-6.55 11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 1.45 pm Sports Desk. 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 2.45 Family Favourites. 3.45 Sports Desk. 4.00 Steve Jones.† 4.30 Music Game Quiz. 4.45 Sports Desk. 5.45 News and Sport.† 6.00 David Symonds.† 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.30 Cricket Desk. 8.00 Hubert Gregg.† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Funny You Should Ask. 10.30 The Spinners and Friends. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†
VHF
5.55-6.55 am Open University. 11.15-12.55 am Open University.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.†

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 10.00-12.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.
VHF ONLY: 5.55-6.55 am Open University. 11.15-12.55 am Open University.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT).
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 The Captain & Dolt. 10.30 Talking about Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm 50 Years of the Royal Ballet. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 America, Europe and the World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Poetry of Europe. 7.45 Serenade. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 What If. 9.15 The Golden Age of Pop. 9.30 The Poetry of Europe. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 Border Country. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News summary. 5.45 The World Today.

Radio details are curtailed because of an industrial dispute within BBC Publications which supplies programme summaries to newspapers.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Mind Over Matter. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Parts.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Cricket Kent v Sussex. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 11.30 London Nobody Knows. 12.25 am Weather followed by Peggy Makins. Unorthodox Christian.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 After All That, This. 11.40-12.40 am Bluey.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Flying Kiwis. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Where it Matters. 11.40 Next Step Beyond. 12.00-12.05 am Time of My Life.

Scottish

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Mind over Matter. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's your problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.05 am George Hamilton IV.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Pavilion Folk. 12.00 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Mind Over Matter. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Bygones. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Enterprise. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 am Anthology.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.31 News. 10.34 Where It Matters. 11.30 Faith For Life. 11.38 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mind Over Matter. 1.20-1.30 News 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30 Music in Camera. 12.00 Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Pili A Pili. 12.05-12.10 Callimero. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Cefn Gwlad. 11.15-12.15 am Where It Matters.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.28 News. 10.34 Where It Matters. 11.30 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Mind Over Matter. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00 Entertainers. 7.30-8.30 Chips. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Police Surgeon.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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The Savoy stays independent as Forte bows out

By Rosemary Unsworth

Savoy Hotels will stay independent. The group yesterday became virtually certain of beating off the latest in a long line of takeover attempts, when Trusthouse Forte acknowledged that its £67m offer will probably fail on Friday.

But Trusthouse intends to retain an interest in the Savoy group which includes Claridge's, the Connaught and the Berkeley hotels, possibly as a springboard for another bid in a year's time.

In a letter to Savoy shareholders yesterday, Lord Thorneycroft, Trusthouse's chairman, said those who accepted the offer may wish to withdraw their acceptances if they want to sell in the stock market, where Trusthouse has been buying any available shares.

He said that it was doubtful whether sufficient acceptances will be received for Trusthouse to win 50 per cent of the Savoy's complex voting capital.

He explained that, after the offers close, Trusthouse will only be permitted to buy 2 per cent of the shares within the next 12 months under Takeover Code rules. "Therefore, to seek to avoid a major fall in the value of your holding, even if you have accepted, you will probably wish to sell your Savoy shares."

At present, Trusthouse holds 37.86 per cent of the votes, including 21.38 per cent owned by the Kuwait Investment Office. Just under 2 per cent is held through written shareholders' acceptances and the rest was bought in the market.

The takeover has been characterized by the Savoy board's domination of voting shares and its vigorous defence —including the remark that a vast combine like Trusthouse Forte, which runs motorway service stations and airport catering, was not qualified to run hotels of the quality of the Savoy.

□ Champagne corks were not so much popping as sighing with relief at the Savoy, Claridge's and Berkeley hotels in London yesterday (Robin Young writes). The news that Sir Charles Forte had apparently resigned himself—for the moment—to the failure of his bid for control of the Savoy group was greeted with discreet satisfaction rather than unseemly outbursts of jubilation.

"That ceased to be a topic if conversation around here a week ago", a cigar-wielding customer leaving the Savoy Grill said when questioned on the Forte bid. "It was plain the fellow could not succeed, and I must say that I am glad. I am just naturally conservative, you see."

In the foyer at Claridge's, an American who described herself as "a regular, but too infrequent visitor" said: "I do not think that the change of ownership would necessarily have changed anything. Forte did a wonderful job with our Pierre Hotel in New York. He really made it the best place in town".

Investigative journalism took its final snub at the entrance to the Grill: "I never talk business when I am on my way to lunch", a portly and enthusiastic customer said as he hurried past. "Do not try to come between me and my kidneys."

Ministerial attack on defence cash likely

By Peter Hennessy

The cuts in the defence budget to be presented by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, at Thursday's Cabinet meeting, will be smaller than expected and will not begin to bite until after the next general election.

Ministers representing other big spending departments who have seen their budgets bear the brunt of successive economy drives, from which the defence programme has been largely exempt, since the Conservatives took office in May, 1979, are expected to resist the staging of Mr Nott's reductions.

The reason for the cuts falling primarily in the late 1980s is the government's desire not to renege too nakedly on its pledge to Nato to increase defence spending by three per cent a year in real terms until the mid 1980s.

This led the Cabinet's Oversea and Defence Committee to delay the bulk of the cuts until the late 1980s.

The total is expected to amount to nearer £5,000m than £6,000m, and it will be spread over 15 years. The sums likely to be cut from the annual defence budget are about £50m in 1982-3, £100m in 1983-4, and £150m in 1984-5. After that economies will amount to about £350m a year.

But in political terms, as viewed from the perspective of the big spending departments such as health and social security, education, and environment, the late 1980s are in the distant future, beyond the next general election.

The argument to be put on Thursday by the ministers representing those departments will be that for the defence review to have such an outcome would be inequitable.

They will point out that the Treasury is already seeking yet deeper cuts in their immediate budgets, which, unlike defence, have borne the brunt of successive economy drives since the Government took power in May, 1979.

Their effort is expected to fail, however.

Mr Nott has the support of the heavyweight ministers, including the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who make up the membership of the Oversea and Defence Committee.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, are not invited to the committee's meetings.

Whitehall brief, page 3



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Kate O'Mara, who is playing Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park.

City councils will not make spending cuts

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Most of the 77 big city councils in England have decided to resubmit budgets to the Government which show no reduction in spending, contrary to the wishes of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

After a meeting in London of the leaders of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Jack Smart, the chairman, emphasized that this did not mean they were defying the Government. "We do not want to come into a confrontation. We are not being defiant to the Government. We are trying to safeguard the interests of local government and democracy as we know it."

Mr Smart was speaking after a special meeting called to discuss the association's response to Mr Heseltine's call for revised budgets in the light of a potential overspending of £800m.

The minister said that if councils did not reduce their budgets in line with government guidelines he would hold back £450m in grant, and threatened legislation to curb rate increases if local government failed to respond.

Mr Smart said the association leaders had held a long and heart-searching meeting, and had decided that the targets set by Mr Heseltine were unreasonable, and that their budgets for the present year had been honestly and properly drawn up.

They decided that there was no possibility of achieving the cuts demanded.

Some authorities wanted to refuse to resubmit budgets, but Mr Smart said the threat that the Government would not pay out grant in that case was too serious to be ignored.

Substantial supplementary rates are expected from several authorities, mostly from those changing control from Conservative to Labour in the May local elections, including the Greater London Council and four metropolitan county councils.

Mr Smart said that those at the meeting were concerned about looking after the people who elected them.

"We are not profligate. We look for efficiency in local government and value for money." If central government looked after its finances as well as local government had, the country would be in a far better position now, he said.

Local government has received some comfort from the Government in the form of modification of a circular to be sent to all authorities. A paragraph threatening an extra audit where the allowance for inflation is higher than average has been omitted, and the circular no longer threatens that any authority failing to resubmit its budget will have its grant withheld. It will be estimated instead.

Earlier in the day, the association's leaders met Mr Heseltine to urge the provision of more resources for inner city areas. The meeting had been arranged in the wake of the Brixton riots, and Mr Heseltine, while agreeing that they had a case, argued that the money must be found from existing resources.

Mr Smart commented that they were looking for hard cash, not more fine words.

"There is no doubt in our minds that social tensions in inner city areas are worsened, if not created, by the deteriorating conditions there", he said. "The serious problems facing nearly all the nation's cities and towns with aging inner areas are worsening as a result of the Government's financial policies."

Schools threatened, page 2

Children's cardiac unit may be doomed

By Nicholas Timmins

The £6m cardiac wing at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children in London, which has never been fully occupied since its completion last June, may have to be demolished because of structural faults.

Structural engineers are still completing a survey of the defects in the 50-bed nine-storey unit, Britain's most advanced paediatric cardiac unit, which was evacuated last Friday when they told hospital management that they could not guarantee the safety of the building.

Only three patients were in the unit's investigation suite on the ground floor, the only part of the building so far brought into use, but 19 more patients were moved from a ward adjoining the wing as a precaution.

The engineers' full report is not expected until next month, and yesterday Mr Edward Heywood, deputy house governor, said the extent of the defects had not been established. It remained a possibility that the building would have to be demolished rather than repaired —"a possibility, no more than that".

The hospital is consulting its solicitors, and a flurry of writs seems likely once the extent of the defects has been established.

The first sign of trouble came last July, shortly after completion, when an exterior walkway beam, designed to provide access for exterior maintenance, collapsed and fell to the ground from the first floor.

Faults were found in similar beams that run round each floor of the nine-storey unit, and a sixth floor link between the wing and the Institute of Child Health was pronounced unsafe.

Man charged after boy's death in artesian well

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 15

The Rome public prosecutor's office today ordered the arrest of Signor Ameded Pisegna, owner of the land near Frascati where six-year-old Alfredo Rampi died after falling down an artesian well.

Signor Pisegna was charged with manslaughter and faces a maximum sentence of 15 years if found guilty. He is now in Rome's Regina Coeli prison.

Soundings have begun to prepare for the recovery of the body still lying about 200ft down the narrow shaft into which the boy fell last Wednesday evening. His mother, Signora Franca Rampi, said in a televised statement last night that mistakes had been made in the attempts to save her son and there were shortcomings in the way help was officially organized. But she added: "I do not want to accuse anyone. The structure is responsible and also the lack of any rational organization."

She then called for help in her effort to see established a centre for dealing with emergencies of this kind. "No one should ever again have to run the risk of living through the tragedy of my son."

Letter bomb addressed to Greville Janner

A letter bomb addressed to Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, was intercepted at the main post office in Worthing, West Sussex, yesterday when it was spotted by postman, Mr Christopher Golds, aged 34.

The incendiary device in an ordinary handwritten brown foolscap envelope addressed to Mr Janner at the House of Commons was designed to maim and injure rather than kill. Detective Inspector John Bartholomew, of Sussex police, said: "If it had been opened by an unsuspecting recipient the package would have ignited with a flash, possibly causing burning."

The package was posted in Worthing over the weekend bearing 25½p worth of stamps although it only needed a first class stamp of 14p.

Mr Golds said he became suspicious as the package was heavier than usual. "I always pay special attention to letters addressed to MPs and royalty. The back of this one was heavily gummed, not just licked and stuck down."

Police do not believe the bomb is the work of Irish terrorists and they are viewing it more as a one-off item. This year the English Republican Association, Active Unit, an organization sympathetic to the IRA, has claimed responsibilty for letter bombs that have been sent to five MPs including the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Monetarists to prevail in Cabinet

Continued from page 1

Anti-monetorists among ministers were pleased when they persuaded the Prime Minister, before Easter, to allow them their say at tomorrow's meeting, with the half promise of further meetings later. But they noted with some dismay that Mrs Thatcher has also called a special meeting later this month of monetary advisers from the City University, with a view to improving rather than relaxing the system of control.

It has been made clear to ministers that tomorrow's agenda is for discussion, not decision. Nor will there be much time. With the Japanese Prime Minister due for talks in Downing Street at noon, the meeting is due to last about two-and-a-quarter hours. That will give each Cabinet minister, assuming that each wishes to contribute, some six or seven minutes.

Veterans of Mr Heath's Cabinet recall economic debates in which every member could join, being held twice a year between 1970 and 1974. They voice astonishment at Mrs Thatcher's failure, before now, to seek support from powerful ministers who do not sit on the Cabinet's main economic committee; and they believe that she is more likely to strengthen than weaken her position by consulting more widely.

Mr Norman St John Stevas, who was dismissed from the Cabinet at the beginning of the year, said last night that he doubted whether there was further scope for cuts in central government spending.

Speaking on Granada Television's *World in Action* he said: "My fear is that if you have the cuts you will in fact have higher unemployment, and therefore higher spending on unemployment benefits, and that will lead to yet more cuts. Enough is enough."

Leading article, page 13

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Gloucester, as honorary Colonel, Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers, visits regiment in training, Wyke Regis, Dorset, 10.30 am.

The Duke of Kent, as honorary member of Institute of Industrial Managers, attends vice-president's lunch, Glaziers' Hall, 12.40 pm.

Princess Alexandra attends reception on the tenth anniversary of Royal College of Psychiatrists, 17 Belgrave Square, 6 pm.

First day of Royal Ascot, royal drive down course, 2 pm.

Talks, lectures:

Mondrian and De Stijl, Sarah O'Brien Twohig, British Museum, 1 pm.

The Wilton Diptych and its problems, Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Victorian painting, the Governess and social comment, T. J. Edelstein, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15 pm.

Ancient Mesopotamia: temples and ziggurats, David Williams, British Museum, 1.15 pm.

Horace Nicholls documentary photographs 1899-1920, Photographers Gallery, 5 & 8 Great Newport Street, 7.30 pm.

Great Fire, Plague and Wren, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 7.30 pm.

Elephants, past and present, Natural History Museum, 3 pm.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP, Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, 1.15 pm.

Poetry:

Puca Arts Kommune performing Azanian poetry and music, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 8 pm.

Exhibitions:

Contemporary art including the Royal Academy Graphics Collection, BP, Britannic House, Moor Lane, 11.30 am-5 pm.

DataComm '81, new data communications equipment, International Marketing Centre, American Embassy, 9.30 am-5.30 pm.

Collection of old Bibles, coins and manuscripts, Friends Meeting House, York Street, Bath, 10.30 am-7.30 pm.

The seeing eye, Katherine Rolfe and Itsuro Yamanouchi, Century Gallery, Thames Side, Henley, Oxon, from 10 am.

Royal Horticultural Society's early summer show, RHS Hall, Vincent Square, 11 am-6 pm.

Lunchtime music:

Guildhall School of Music Chamber Choir, St Giles' Cripplegate, 1 pm.

Helen Watt, piano, with music by Bach, Schumann, Mussorgsky, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm.

Band concerts: St Paul's Cathedral, 12 pm; St James's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm; Regent's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm.

Memorial service

Prince Andrew Alexandrovitch of Russia, Russian Cathedral, Emperor's Gate, 11.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,553

ACROSS

1 Some take quite an interest in banking (10).
6 Composer drops in for a bit of pork (4).
10 The last to fall in Hamlet (7).
11 This ship is a sort of prize (7).
12 Army-style signalling? (9).
13 Like a wedding-guest, the morning after (5).
14 Bandmaster was so attached to his country (5).
15 What the babes did—to get fine timber? (9).
17 Medication for the lovesick? (9).
20 Its inhabitants are decidedly high-flown (5).
21 Drawing on this provides comfort to many (5).
23 Jeopardize prospective health, wealth, wisdom (9).
25 Dance that sufficed hymnologist Newman (7).
26 Comforters needed when old Bob wields the knife (7).
27 Inform William (4).
28 Public relations in taxes by those at court (10).

DOWN

1 Twenty of them don't make a score (5).
2 Pegasus for the "Red berets"? Super! (9).
3 They're not naturally played (6, 3, 5).
4 A number of fellows show their sinews (7).
5 Consideration shown in places where spectators congregate (7).
7 Their age is proverbial! (5).
8 First on the list of Christmas presents (9).
9 Play for one season only (3, 7, 4).
14 Butter takes the blame (9).
16 Whom Cassius blamed for our own inferiority (9).
18 This soldier said to belong to a band of players (7).
19 He's relatively progressive (7).
22 This yard measures weight, not length (5).
24 Examples of model behaviour (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,552

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.79	1.72
Austria Sch	34.70	32.60
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.43	2.34
Denmark Kr	15.25	14.55
Finland Mkk	9.08	8.68
France Fr	11.50	11.00
Germany DM	4.84	4.60
Greece Dr	115.50	109.50
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yn	463.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.39	5.13
Norway Kr	12.12	11.52
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.95
Spain Pta	189.00	180.00
Sweden Kr	10.41	9.86
Switzerland Fr	4.24	4.02
USA $	2.03	1.96
Yugoslavia Dnr	77.00	72.00

Rates for small denomination bank-notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* index closed 12.0 up at 547.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.71 points up to 1,011.99.

Auctions today

Sotheby's Bond St: Modern and antique firearms, edged weapons and militaria 10.30; English pottery, porcelain and fine enamels 10; important collection of medical books 10.30; Christie's, South Kensington: "End of bin" and wines for everyday drinking 11; Old and modern jewellery 2; motoring art and literature 2; Phillips, Blenheim St: Furniture, carpets and works of art 11; Good antique and modern jewellery 1.30; Bonham's Montpelier St: Selected silver 11.

Top TV ratings

Week ending 7th June, 1981

		Individ Viewing Millions
1	Hart to Hart (ITV)	16.35
2	Coronation Street (June 3) (Granada)	14.80
3	Shillingbury Tales (ATV)	14.40
4	Coronation Street (June 1) (Granada)	13.90
5	The Professionals (LWT)	13.70
6	World Cup Football (ITV)	13.55
7	Crossroads (June 2) (ATV)	13.25
8	Crossroads (June 3) (ATV)	13.10
9	Magnum (ITV)	12.60
10	Misfits (Yorkshire)	12.20
11	Nine O'Clock News (June 3) (BBC)	11.90
12	Butterflies (BBC)	11.45
13	Top Of The Pops (BBC)	11.40
14	Tales Of The Unexpected (Anglia)	11.30
15	Nine O'Clock News (June 4) (BBC)	11.10
16	Where There's Life (Yorkshire)	10.95
17	Young At Heart (ATV)	10.90
17	That's Life (BBC)	10.90
19	The Sweeney (Thames)	10.85
20	Winner Takes All (Yorkshire)	10.80

JICTAR

Roads

London and the South-east: Apex Corner, Mill Hill, (A1-A41), is being resurfaced and road width is reduced.

Midlands: M6: Two-way traffic flow on same carriageway between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) closed. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed. Southbound entry to junction 11 closed between 7 and 9.30 am.

Wales and the West: A435: Cheltenham to Cirencester, short diversion leaving Cheltenham. M4: Work between junctions 18 (Bath) and 20 (M5 intersection) and between junctions 22 (Chepstow) and 25 (Newport). Lane closures at various points.

First nights

THEATRES: Much Ado About Nothing, Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, tonight, 7.45; Blithe Spirit, Churchill Theatre, Bromley, Kent, Wednesday, 7.45; One Woman Plays, Cottesloe Theatre, Thursday, 7.30; The Shoemakers' Holiday, Olivier Theatre, Friday, 7.15. CINEMAS: The Last Metro, Curzon Cinema, Thursday; The Phantom of Liberty, Camden Plaza, Camden Town, Thursday.

Last chance to see...

THEATRES: The Accrington Pals, Warehouse Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden, ends tonight; Hamlet, Theatre Royal, Stratford E, ends on Saturday. CINEMAS: Rough Treatment, Camden Plaza, Camden Town, and Atlantic City, Curzon Cinema, end on Wednesday. EXHIBITION: Irving Penn photographs, Marlborough Gallery, 6 Albemarle Street, ends on Friday.

Air

Most of the air traffic controllers in Italy are expected to strike today. Alitalia said all international flights would be cancelled.

Today's anniversary

London Working Men's Association, forerunner of Chartist movement, founded, 1836.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: County championship (11 am to 5.30 or 6 pm): Derbyshire v Essex at Derby; Kent v Sussex at Tunbridge Wells; Leicestershire v Glamorgan at Leicester; Somerset v Gloucestershire at Bath; Worcestershire v Hampshire at Worcester; Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire at Bradford. Other match: Combined Universities v Sri Lanka at Oxford.

Racing: Royal Ascot.

Tennis: Tournaments at Bristol and Eastbourne.

Yachting: Transatlantic race; boardsailing world championships at the Isle of Man.

Equestrian: Three Counties Show at Malvern.

The papers

On the Mitterrand party's triumph the Daily Express leader finds it reassuring that the communists "have received a drubbing", and that French socialists, unlike our own left-wingers, are not nuclear disarmers. On home affairs The Sun urges the Government to stand firm on its strategy to curb State spending, while the Northern Echo commends the National Conference of Labour Women for backing a resolution deploring "Sexist" cartoons and slogans, like "the bitch".

With Wimbledon fortnight, starting next Monday, the Daily Mirror in an editorial fears that if the recent past is repeated, the green lawns will echo again with blue language, and five-set matches will be studded with four-letter words. It suggests that tennis officials should demand the powers of a football referee: first, a caution, then a sending-off.

Priority attention to the closed shop issue is called for by the *Morning Telegraph*, Sheffield, which blames the "timidity of Mr James Prior, the minister responsible for Union legislation, for some of the most glaring abuses of trade union power continuing unchecked".

Commenting on the Irish general election, Frankfurter Allgemeine says the result will make an agreement with London over Northern Ireland even more complicated. Süddeutsche Zeitung sees the first "election" of East Berlin deputies to East Germany's People's Chamber as another stage in the well-planned erosion of Berlin's quadripartite status.

In an editorial on nuclear risks the Washington Post gives warning that a number of countries were developing peaceful nuclear research facilities which could enable them eventually to produce atomic weapons.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Contempt of Court Bill, remaining stages. Motions on government of Scotland. Lords (2.30): Social Security Bill, Iron and Steel Bill, and Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, committee stages.

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 8 pm in Tokyo; 9 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 3 pm in United Arab Emirates; 2 pm in Kenya; noon in Nigeria; 2 pm in Moscow; 7 pm in Hongkong.

Weather

The general situation. A NW airstream covers the United Kingdom. Most places will have some sunshine.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, SW, Central S England, Midlands, S Wales: Sunny periods, more especially in morning, mostly dry; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp, 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

East Anglia, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow: Sunny periods, cloud increasing, with showers developing, heavy in places; wind NW, fresh; max temp, 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW, fresh; max temp 16C (61F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp, 15C (59F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, some heavy; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp, 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry with some sunshine at first. Cloud and rain returning to Scotland and N Ireland later; temperatures mostly near normal.

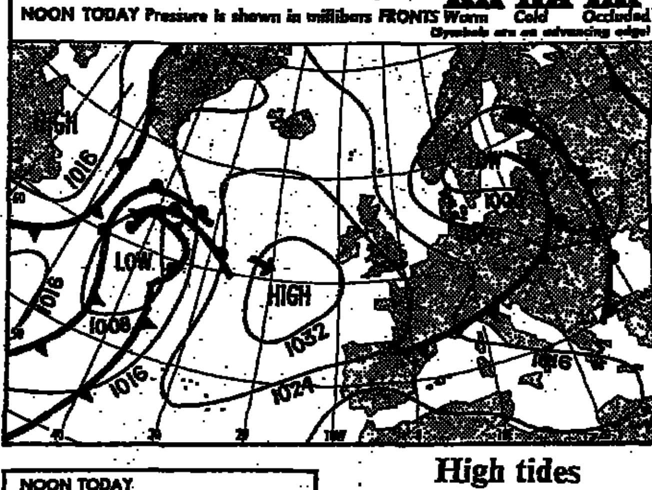
Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, fresh or strong. Sea rough.

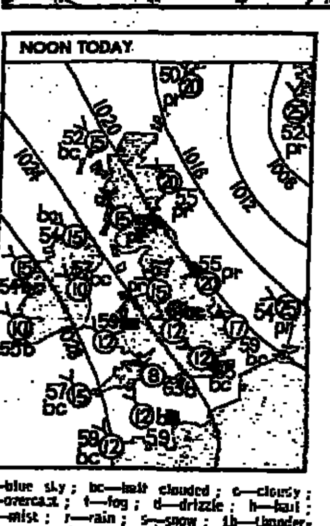
English Channel (E): Wind NW, moderate or fresh. Sea moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong, locally gale in north, decreasing fresh. Sea rough or very rough, becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.20 pm.
Moon sets: 4.18 am. Moon rises: 8.6 pm.
Full Moon: Tomorrow.

Pollen count: 97 (high). Forecast: Higher. Issued by the Asthma Research Council.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Lighting up time

London 9.50 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 9.59 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.31 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.9 am
Penzance 10.4 pm to 4.42 am.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Seasat (June 17) 0.18-0.27; NNE; 60NW; SW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 956R 23.34-23.38; W; 15 NW; N. Seasat (June 17) 0.17-0.27; NNE; 80 NW; SW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; fg, fog.

[illegible]

London

[illegible]

High tides

[illegible]

Best and worst

[illegible]

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	3.8	—	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	4.2	.09	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	3.9	.03	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorleston	2.6	.01	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	5.2	—	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	7.2	—	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
S COAST					
Folkestone	3.8	—	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	2.9	—	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	4.6	—	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor	5.2	—	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	5.7	—	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ryde	6.3	—	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandown	4.6	—	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	6.5	—	20	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; fg, fog.

[illegible]